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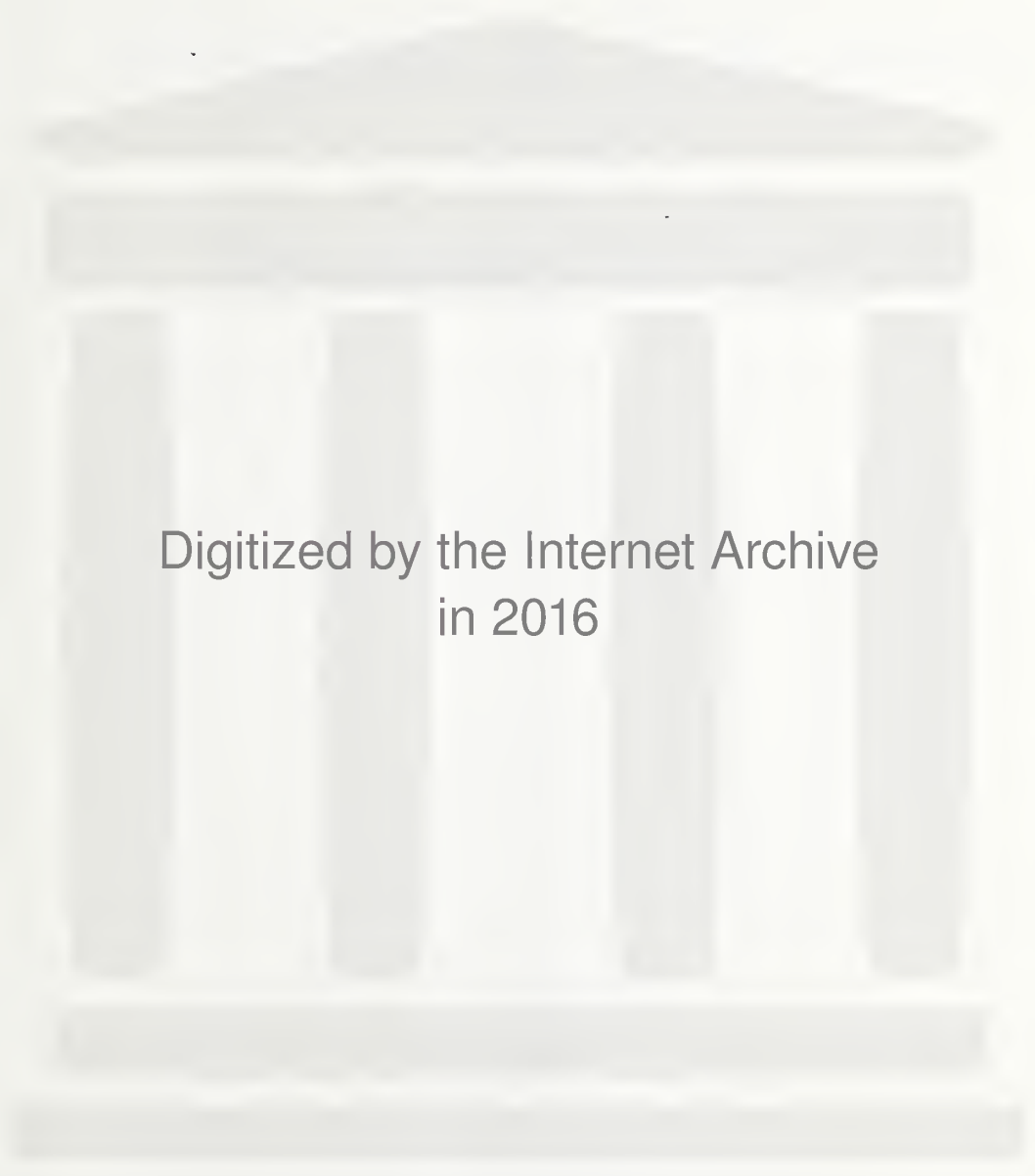
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CENTENNIAL
HISTORY OF CINCINNATI
AND
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

BY
CHARLES THEODORE GREVE, A. B., LL. B.

"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples."

V, 2, Pt. 1

VOL. II.

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PREFACE.

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In presenting to their patrons Volume II of the CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF CINCINNATI AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS, the publishers desire to make a few remarks, necessarily brief, in regard to the value and importance of works of this nature, in which are preserved for future consideration the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise the region from its primitive state. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age and the solemn duty which men owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. With each succeeding year the haze of Obscurity removes more and more from our view the fast disappearing landmarks of the past. Oblivion sprinkles her dust of forgetfulness on men and their deeds, effectually concealing them from the public eye and, because of the many living objects that claim our attention, few of those who have been removed from the busy world remain long in our memory. Even the glorious achievements of the present age may not assure it from being lost in the glare of greater things to come, and so it is manifestly a duty to posterity for men of the present time to preserve a record of their lives and the story of their progress from low and humble beginnings to great and noble deeds in order that future generations may read the accounts of their successful struggles and profit thereby.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives, contained in Volume II, which constitute the biographical department of the CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF CINCINNATI, and whose authorship for the most part is independent of the history, are admirably adapted to foster local ties, to inculcate civic virtue, and to emphasize the rewards of industry, dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals, and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those therein commemorated. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, have been carefully revised by friends or relatives; they will naturally prove to many of the readers of these volumes a most attractive feature, and will increase in value as the years pass by.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs, thus collated, will be found a vivid epitome of much of the late growth of the Queen City of the West, which will fitly supplement the historic statement contained in Volume I; for the development of the city is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. The publishers have endeavored in the preparation of the work to pass over no feature of it slightly, but to give heed to the minutest details, and thus to invest it with a substantial accuracy which no other treatment would afford. They have given especial prominence to the portraits of representative citizens, which appear throughout this volume, and believe they will prove a most interesting feature of the work. To all who have kindly aided in the successful production of this volume, by voluntarily contributing most useful information and data, are tendered most grateful acknowledgments.

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NOTE.

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the type-written copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and, as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.



the Century Co. N.Y. 1887

Wm. A. Lupton

Representative Citizens

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, LL. D.

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, LL. D., was born in Cincinnati, September 15, 1857. He is a son of Hon. Alphonso Taft, the jurist, cabinet officer and diplomat, and Louise M. Torrey of Millbury, Massachusetts. He received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati and fitted himself for college at Woodward High School. He entered Yale College in 1874, and four years later graduated second in his class of 120. He was salutatorian at commencement and also the class orator. He has always continued his associations with his alma mater, of which for some years he has been a trustee, and from which in the year 1893 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. After his graduation at Yale, he began the study of the law in the office of his father, Judge Alphonso Taft, and also attended the Law School of the Cincinnati College, from which in 1880 he graduated, standing at the head of his class. He was immediately admitted to the bar of Ohio, and secured his first employment as law reporter of the *Cincinnati Commercial*. That position he held until January of the following year, at which time he was appointed by Hon. Miller Outcalt, assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio. He resigned that office in March, 1882, to accept the position of collector of the internal revenue for the First District of Ohio, with his office at Cincinnati, to which he was appointed by President Arthur. He resigned this position, however, within the year to enter upon the practice of his profession, and in January, 1883, he formed a partnership with Maj. Harlan Page Lloyd under the firm name of Lloyd & Taft. He continued in private practice until March, 1887, at which time Governor Joseph B. Foraker nominated him to the position of judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of

Hon. Judson Harmon. During the years preceding this, he had served for a time as assistant county solicitor under Hon. Rufus B. Smith. At the expiration of the term for which he had been appointed, he was in 1888 elected judge of the Superior Court for the full term of five years. His service upon the bench of that tribunal was terminated however, in January, 1890, by his appointment by President Harrison as Solicitor-General of the United States, the duties of which position he took up in February of that year. Although Judge Taft did not continue as a member of this court for many years, he established for himself the reputation of a great judge, fully qualified to sustain the high character which had ever marked this famous court, of which his distinguished father had been a member many years before. His career in Washington as the ranking member of the Department of Justice was most successful and increased the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens of his native town, and also brought him prominently before the bar of the whole country. He was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to take part in a number of very important cases, which he handled in behalf of the government in such a manner as to win for him the special commendation of the court. This is particularly true of the preparation of the so-called Behring Sea cases.

It was but in the natural course of events, therefore, that upon the creation of the new court, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which necessitated the appointment of nine new Circuit judges, that Solicitor-General Taft should be assigned to the bench of his own, the Sixth Circuit. He was sworn in as Circuit judge of the United States for the Sixth Circuit on March 17, 1892. Associated with him at that time was Circuit Judge Howell E. Jackson, whose appointment by President Harrison very shortly afterwards to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States made Judge Taft the senior and presiding judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the circuit including the four great States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The court which had been organized on July 1st of the preceding year was immediately flooded with business, and Judge Taft from the outset showed his tremendous capacity for work, and his eminent qualifications for a judicial position. His administrative ability was also made apparent by the manner in which he discharged the duties of presiding judge and also in the administration of several great trusts which came into the hands of the court, notably the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

Judge Taft wrote many elaborate opinions, all of which were most exhaustive in their character, both in the handling of facts and of the law. His decisions, both in the Superior Court of Cincinnati and as a United States judge, form a considerable body of legal writing, which, in addition to its merit from a purely professional side, is noteworthy for its high literary quality.

Judge Taft interested himself also in the founding of a law library, for the use of the court and its counsellors, and as a result the members of the bar of the Sixth Circuit are fortunate enough to have, in immediate proximity to the court, a library probably not surpassed by that of any other circuit. His interest in the profession attracted his attention to the need of proper legal education, and in 1896 he joined a number of the most distinguished members of the Cincinnati bar in the organization of the Law School of the Cincinnati University, which was modeled upon the plan of the Harvard Law School. In the year following, the Law School of the old Cincinnati College was incorporated with this. Judge Taft served as dean of this school from the date of its organization until 1900, in which year he resigned his position upon the bench and also his position at the head of the Law School, to accept the presidency of the United States Philippine Commission, which was tendered to him by President McKinley. He almost immediately departed for Manila, where he with his associates took charge of the administration of this new dependency of the United States. On June 5, 1901, he became the first Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Governor Taft's administration in the East has simply borne out the promise of his life up to the date of his appointment and has made stronger, if possible, the confidence felt in his character and abilities by all who had known him. It is safe to say that no administrator placed in a situation so full of difficulties has won greater commendation from all parties, regardless of their sympathy with the recent developments of the foreign affairs of the United States. The many questions which confronted him were of the most vital importance both to the country of his birth and to the country of his charge, and in the solution of these questions he has succeeded in convincing all fair minded persons of his patriotic devotion to his own country and his sincere interest in and determination to preserve the rights of the people whom he was governing. His success in this trying field is shown by nothing more forcibly than the keen regret felt by the native inhabitants of the Phil-

ippine Islands at the time when he finally conceived it to be his duty to resign his position as Governor to accept that of Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Roosevelt.

It is a matter almost of general knowledge that on more than one occasion Judge Taft pushed aside opportunities of becoming a member of the highest judicial tribunal of this country and thereby gave up, for the time at least, the highest ambition of a lawyer because of his conviction that his work in the East still demanded his continuing at that post. The time came, however, in the summer of 1903 when he felt it possible to accept the tender made to him by President Roosevelt of the place in his cabinet, which after all kept him in touch with the work that he had been doing. He sailed from Manila on Christmas Eve, 1903, and immediately upon his arrival in Washington, in January, 1904, he was sworn in as Secretary of War.

Secretary Taft was married in June, 1886, to Helen Herron, daughter of Hon. John W. Herron, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

COL. ROBERT M. MOORE.

The late Col. Robert M. Moore, ex-mayor of Cincinnati, was for many years one of the city's most public spirited, charitable and prominent citizens. A survivor of distinction of two great wars, he was equally notable in times of peace; a man of business ability possessing great administrative qualities and the highest sense of personal integrity. Colonel Moore was born in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, although of Scotch extraction, October 29, 1816, and was one in a family of four children born to Robert and Jane (Knox) Moore. He enjoyed fair educational advantages in his own country and was instructed there in the trade of cabinet-making.

In 1832 Colonel Moore came to America and after spending a short time in Canada located permanently at Cincinnati. Here he formed a partnership with the late Robert Mitchell (whose sketch appears elsewhere), and this connection lasted until 1847, when he promoted, and helped to establish by the furnishing of the necessary funds, an omnibus line, with conveyances running between the old Buckeye House in Sedanville, to the Dennison, later the Arlington House, in Cincinnati. At a later period Colonel Moore aided in the successful furtherance of the project for replacing this transportation

line with the Sedanville Street Railroad. He was interested in these measures as a man of public spirit, and not through any desire or hope of financial returns. His executive ability and thorough comprehension of business situations, enabled him to bring all of his enterprises to a successful issue.

At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he became captain of Company A, First Ohio Volunteers, and accompanied this organization to Mexico where he remained in active service and returned with laurels at the close of the war. When the Civil War was thrust upon the country, his loyalty was again shown, his trusty sword was unsheathed, and as captain of Company D, 10th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., he went with his command to Gilmer and Braxton counties, Virginia (now West Virginia), a section noted at that time for harboring guerillas and regarded as one of the most dangerous localities in the State. When he left that neighborhood he was presented by the grateful, law-abiding citizens with a set of resolutions expressing their high regard for him and thanks for the effective work he had accomplished. In 1862 this faithful officer was promoted to the rank of major, and in the following year was made a lieutenant-colonel, a position he filled with efficiency and dignity. Colonel Moore was also promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, but declined to accept on account of the war being near its close, and because he felt that he had not won the high honors bestowed upon him. As an intelligent and patriotic citizen, he devoted much time to public matters and performed many important services, but found time to interest himself in various movements by which he was able to collect from the government fully a quarter of a million dollars for members of his regiment to whom it was due. This was a labor of pure brotherly love, no charge ever being made for his time and services.

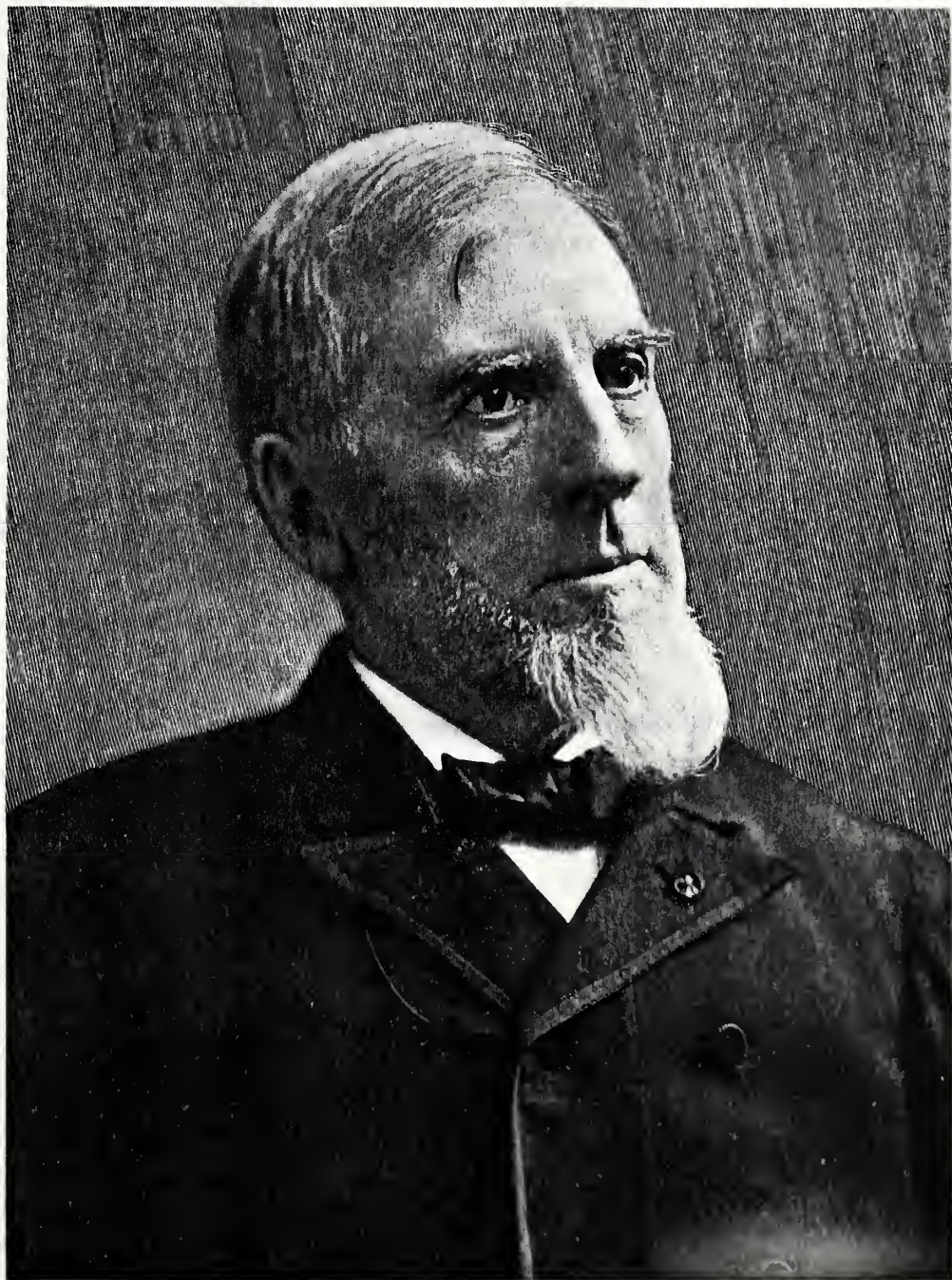
Among the many enterprises which claimed much of Colonel Moore's attention, aside from political honors and military movements, was the Horticultural & Wine-Growers' Association, and kindred societies. He was the "newsboys' friend," a title he loved, and was instrumental in the organization of the Newsboys' Union, which has accomplished so much permanent good for the class for which it is intended. There are prosperous men in Cincinnati to-day, who date their success from the kind words and substantial encouragement given them, in their early struggles, by the subject of this memoir.

At various times Colonel Moore held positions of trust and responsi-

bility, both in city and State. For a lengthy period he served on the City Council and was a prominent member of the staff of Governor Chase. In the spring of 1877 he was elected mayor of Cincinnati on the Republican ticket and ran many thousand votes beyond other candidates. His administration was marked by those acts of charity and wise discrimination which made the period a notable one. The honor was grateful to him as showing the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens, but it is a well known fact that every part of his salary was devoted to charitable purposes and that this munificence was by no means the limit of his benefactions in the same cause. In Cincinnati his name is still a synonym for official honor and splendid citizenship.

The death of Col. Robert M. Moore took place on February 23, 1880. His estate was one of the largest ever probated in this city, and had been so wisely invested, mainly in valuable real estate, that it still yields an immense income. He belonged to many societies of various kinds and to the leading fraternal orders, with the exception of the Masonic.

On May 1, 1843, Colonel Moore was united in marriage with Anna E. Price, who was born June 13, 1825, and still survives, at the age of 79 years, one of the most esteemed residents of Price Hill. Mrs. Moore was born on Price Hill, Cincinnati, and is a daughter of the late James A. and Mary A. (Horton) Price, and a great-granddaughter of Mrs. Margaret P. Purdee, who entertained General Washington at her home at White Plains, New York, where the family was prominent. The family of children born to Colonel and Mrs. Moore are: James A.; Robert M.; Mary A. (Mrs. Thomas H. Woodworth); and Annie G., who is the wife of Lewis B. Hall and is a resident of Brooklyn, New York, where Mr. Hall is engaged with the American Press Association. James A. Moore is one of the representative real estate men of Cincinnati and lives on Price Hill. Robert M. Moore, who bears his father's name, is the paymaster for the Cincinnati Water Works and is one of the city's prominent business and political citizens. Mrs. Woodworth is the wife of one of the extensive lumber merchants of the city, and resides at the beautiful home on Price Hill from which can be seen a grand panorama of city and country. Mrs. Woodworth is known and appreciated in social and artistic circles in Cincinnati, her original designs attracting much attention from distinguished artists while her exquisite life-size paintings delight the various art circles in this cultured city.



GEN. BENJAMIN RUSH COWEN.

When the occasion came to take a parting view of our late subject, the Price Hill home could not contain the number who desired to pay a last tribute of affection and respect to one whose sturdy integrity, manly honor, love of his kind and devotion to his country had awakened in every breast a wish to do him honor. The obsequies were attended by the City Council, city officers, First Regiment, Ohio National Guard; George H. Thomas Post, No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic; Soldiers' & Sailors' Memorial Association; Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the Newsboys' Union. So great was the desire to attend the exercises that the Eighth street car line increased its service to Price Hill during the morning. Each face was saddened and the comment was general that few men, after fifty years in a community, could have won so many friends in times when unrest and differing opinions make the life of a public man one so difficult to live.

Colonel Moore and Gen. John A. Logan were among the original organizers of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1863, before the close of the war.

GEN. BENJAMIN RUSH COWEN.

GEN. BENJAMIN RUSH COWEN of Cincinnati, clerk of the United States District and Circuit courts for the Southern District of Ohio, whose portrait is herewith shown, is prominently known throughout Ohio. He was for many years a journalist and has filled many offices high in public trust. General Cowen was born in Moorfield, Harrison County, Ohio, August 15, 1831, and is a son of Benjamin Sprague and Anne (Wood) Cowen. His father was for many years presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was elected to Congress in 1840.

General Cowen spent his boyhood days in St. Clairsville, Ohio, there obtaining his education in the Classical Institute. He served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade, and while working at that business pursued the study of medicine. From 1848 to 1857, he was editor and proprietor of the *Belmont Chronicle*, a weekly paper published in St. Clairsville. He then engaged in mercantile and real estate business at Bellaire, Ohio, and in 1860 was elected clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1860 and 1861, he was engineer-in-chief on the staff of Governor Dennison, with the rank of colonel. In October, 1861, he was elected Secretary of State of Ohio on the

ticket with Governor Tod, but resigned that office in May, 1862. In April, 1861, upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the 15th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., for the three months service, and in May of that year was commissioned 1st lieutenant and assigned to duty as assistant commissary of subsistence. In June, 1861, he was appointed additional paymaster by President Lincoln, and served in that capacity in the Army of the Potomac, in the Shenandoah and Kanawha valleys and elsewhere in West Virginia, until January, 1864. He then received leave of absence without pay, and was appointed Adjutant-General of Ohio by Governor Brough, also serving during the terms of Governors Anderson and Cox until January, 1868. In the meantime, in 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers by President Johnson, in recognition of his services in sending out the "100-days men" of Ohio.

General Cowen was originally an Anti-Slavery Whig, and cast his first vote for Gen. Winfield Scott for President. He voted for the first Republican nominee for President, John C. Fremont, and has ever since supported the Republican ticket. He was a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1856 and 1868, being secretary of the latter. He was chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee in 1865, 1866 and 1867, and has always been a power in his party. He was a member of the National Republican Executive Committee from 1866 to 1876. In 1867, he was a candidate for the nomination of Governor for Ohio, but was defeated on the last ballot by General Hayes by only 10 votes. He was then tendered the nomination for Lieutenant Governor by the convention, but declined it. In 1869, he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue for the District of California, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah, and in 1870 was transferred to the Southern District of Ohio. From 1871 to 1877, General Cowen was Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior under General Grant's administration. In 1871, he was appointed commissioner to appraise the lands in Indian Territory, west of the 96th meridian, and in 1872 was a commissioner to Sitting Bull's Indians in Montana. In 1873, he was a commissioner to survey and appraise certain Indian reservations in California, and in September, 1874, was a commissioner with Admiral Rodgers to investigate and report on the race troubles in New Orleans, subsequently writing the report of that commission. In March and April, 1875, he was a commissioner to investigate the Mormon troubles in Utah.

In 1880, General Cowen returned to the field of journalism as editor of the *Ohio State Journal* at Columbus. He served as such until November, 1884, when he was appointed clerk of the United States District and Circuit courts for the Southern District of Ohio, an office he has since filled in a most creditable manner.

On September 19, 1854, General Cowen was married to Ellen Thoburn of Belmont County, Ohio, a daughter of Matthew and Jane (Lyle) Thoburn, both natives of County Antrim, Ireland. She is a sister of Bishop James M. Thoburn, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of India and Malaysia, and of Col. Joseph Thoburn, who was killed at the Battle of Cedar Creek while commanding a division of the Union Army. Of the eight children born to this union, three are now living, namely: James Lyle, of Tokio, Japan; Benjamin Sprague, of New York City; and Sidney Joseph, at present a clerk in the clerk's office of the United States courts in Cincinnati. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is a member of Fred C. Jones Post, No. 401, G. A. R., and in 1866 declined an election as commander of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R. He is an ex-president of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. He also belongs to the Literary Club of Cincinnati.

HON. GEORGE HOADLY, LL. D.

HON. GEORGE HOADLY, LL. D., deceased, ex-Governor of the State of Ohio, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 31, 1826, and was the only son of George and Mary Ann (Woolsey) Hoadly. His mother came from New York, and was a granddaughter of Timothy Dwight, the eminent divine, and a great-granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards. His father was once mayor of New Haven. When their son was six years old, the family moved to Cleveland, Ohio. There the younger George Hoadly attended the public schools until he was 14 years of age, when he entered the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1844. He entered the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he studied dili-

gently under such instructors as Judge Story and Prof. Simon Greenleaf. He studied a second year in the office of Charles C. Converse, then a prominent attorney at Zanesville, Ohio, and afterward a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In September, 1846, Mr. Hoadly came to Cincinnati, where he was a student in the office of Chase & Ball, the former being the illustrious Salmon P. Chase, afterward distinguished as a member of President Lincoln's cabinet, and still later Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. There he attracted the interest and friendship of that eminent jurist, and when admitted to the Ohio bar in 1847 he was taken in as a partner, and the firm became Chase, Ball & Hoadly.

Soon after entering the firm of Chase & Ball, in 1851, Mr. Hoadly was married to Mary Burnet Perry, a grandniece of Judge Jacob Burnet, one of the old settlers of Ohio.

When Salmon P. Chase was elected to the United States Senate, his absence from Cincinnati led to Mr. Hoadly's appearance in important cases, and in 1851 he was elected by the Ohio Legislature to a judgeship of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. Four years later he became city solicitor. In 1859 he succeeded Judge William Y. Gholson on the bench of the new Superior Court. Previous to this, his former preceptor and partner, then Governor Chase, offered him a seat on the Supreme bench of Ohio, and the offer was repeated in 1862 by Governor Tod, but he declined both appointments. He was reelected to his former position on the Cincinnati bench in 1864, but resigned in 1866, to establish the law firm of Hoadly, Jackson & Johnson, which soon ranked among the leading firms of the West.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1873-74 he was one of the leading figures, and labored earnestly and most influentially in a revision of the Ohio Constitution. In politics, Governor Hoadly had originally been a Democrat, but, differing with many of his associates on the leading antebellum issues, he allied himself with the Republicans, and was a supporter of the measures of that party until the close of General Grant's first term. In 1876 he supported Tilden and Hendricks, and in the controversy that followed the election, he responded to the request of the Democratic committee, and appeared as one of Tilden's counsel before the electoral commission appointed by Congress, to decide the vote in the disputed States. Gov-

ernor Hoadly was a presidential possibility in 1884, his name being placed before the National Democratic Convention. He was retained as counsel for the United States government in the celebrated Union Pacific Railroad case. In 1883 he was nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Democrats, and in October of that year defeated Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, the Republican candidate. The same gentlemen were opponents in 1885, when Mr. Hoadly was defeated, and returned to Cincinnati, where he resumed his practice.

From 1864 to 1887 he was a professor in the Cincinnati Law School, and for many years was a trustee in the Cincinnati University. He was one of the counsel who successfully opposed the project of a compulsory reading of the Scriptures in the public schools, and was the leading counsel of the assignee and creditors in the famous Archbishop Purcell assignment. In 1887 he removed to New York, where he became senior partner in the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. In 1875 the Western Reserve College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

One of the incidents which illustrates the character of George Hoadly occurred during the terrible storm that followed the assignment of Archbishop Purcell. J. B. Mannix, who was the assignee of the Archbishop, was required to furnish a bond of \$250,000. In those days there were no such things as bonding companies, and a man who was required to furnish such a bond was compelled to appeal to his friends to sign it. Among those who went on the bond of John B. Mannix was George Hoadly. Then there came the terrible crash, and the discovery that the money left in the hands of Mannix had been largely dissipated, and that an immense sum must be made good by his bondsmen. The litigation that followed to collect the money due from his bondsmen forms a large part of the history of the Hamilton County bar, and never were cases so bitterly fought. No suit was, however, brought against George Hoadly for the reason that such a course was not necessary. When he became convinced that Mannix was really a defaulter, he took steps to learn the amount of the shortage as nearly as possible, and then he went to Gustav Tafel and Isaac J. Miller, who had been appointed trustees of the Purcell estate. All that he had asked was that his share of the responsibility be determined, and that he be informed upon what terms he could be released from the obligation. It was found that

his share of it would be \$50,000, and one afternoon Governor Hoadly walked into the office of the trustees, paid over \$50,000 in cash, and obtained his release from any further responsibility on the Mannix bond. Nothing that had occurred in legal circles for many years created as great a sensation as Governor Hoadly's action in this matter. Being an able lawyer, it was generally supposed that he would contest the matter, but such was not the case. He said that he had signed the bond in good faith, because he believed in the honesty of Mannix, but if he had been wrong he was willing to pay for it.

The subject of this sketch was Governor during the riots of 1884, and at that time he was averse to sending militia to Cincinnati, because he argued that soldiers should be employed only as a last resort. Telegrams were pouring in on him regarding the situation, and finally a dispatch came from a member of the Governor's military staff, who was a resident of this city, saying that troops were necessary. Only then did he consent to send them.

While Governor Hoadly was recognized as one of the greatest corporation lawyers in the United States, and amassed a fortune as such, he was always very moderate in his charges, and many stories are told of his leniency with clients.

In March, 1887, soon after completing his term as Governor, he went to New York, and established the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. From that date he gave his entire attention to his profession. His firm was concerned chiefly in cases of corporate litigation. Among the important law suits in which Governor Hoadly was engaged was the Hocking Valley Railway case, in which the bondholders tried to cancel \$3,000,000 worth of bonds, which they claimed had been unlawfully issued by the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for coal property belonging to themselves. In the Third Avenue cable litigation, George Hoadly's firm was beaten five times, but, carrying the case to the Court of Appeals, was successful the sixth time. The point at issue was the right to use cables instead of horses, for street railways. Other important trials that the Governor was successful in were the Stevens will case and the Sugar Trust case.

Governor Hoadly was the legal representative of the Jefferson Davis estate, and also of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, in her suit against the Bedford Publishing Company. Beside Edward Lauterbach and Edgar M. Johnson,

who had been a partner for 27 years, William N. Cohen and Lewis Adler were associated with Mr. Hoadly in the practice of the law.

The old-time professional friends of Governor Hoadly performed the last sad duty of bearing his body to the grave. Although Governor Hoadly was one of the seven charter members of the Scottish Rite Masons, it was doubtful whether that order would take part in the services. Col. William B. Melish sent a letter to the Hoadly residence, offering the Scottish Rite ceremonies, if desired. For the last twenty years of his life Governor Hoadly had been so engrossed by the cares of business that he took but little interest in Masonic work, although he had previously been very enthusiastic about it.

It is recalled that only one Democratic ex-Governor of Ohio, James E. Campbell, is left, since the death of Governor Hoadly, and each was one of four Democratic Governors of this State in more than 40 years. Two Republican ex-Governors are still living, Foraker and Nash. The news of the death of this great lawyer was a decided shock to the older citizens, who knew him well, and especially to many of his colleagues at the bar. Senator Foraker said, in reference to the passing away of the eminent man: "Governor Hoadly's death does not come as a surprise, for it has been well known for some time that he was in failing health, and that he was approaching the end. Nevertheless, it is with much regret that the whole country, and his friends in particular, will hear of his demise. He lived a long life. It was one of great activity. His energies were devoted almost exclusively to his profession, but he was always interested in public affairs. Those who differed from him found in him a man of broad and intelligent views, with kindly consideration and sincere respect for his opponent. His greatest achievements were professional. He had a natural aptitude for the law. In New York, where he spent the last years of his life, quite as much as in Ohio, he was a recognized leader at the bar. It was my fortune to know him pretty well. I saw much of him as a practicing lawyer, and perhaps had more reason to study him carefully in his political relations than anybody else. He was always brilliant, always aggressive and always exceedingly interesting and entertaining, whether you were in accord with him or not. My personal relations with him were always cordial and agreeable. Although we opposed each other twice for the governorship, there was never a harsh word spoken by either of the other in our campaign addresses, and the friendship that began almost at the very moment when I was admitted to the bar con-

tinued without interruption through life. I shall always remember him with great respect, great admiration for his abilities and high character, and with profound regret that I shall see him no more."

As an evidence of the marvelous ability and energy of Governor Hoadly, it may be stated that when he left Cincinnati, after giving up \$50,000 to pay his share as bondsman for the Mannix shortage, he was comparatively a poor man. He went East to regain his fortune, and from the very day of his arrival in New York he was successful. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at not less than \$200,000, and may have been much greater than that figure. In the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, Governor Hoadly, who, as before mentioned, was originally a convert from Republicanism, was a very bitter anti-Bryan man. He was an intimate friend of President Cleveland, and it is a matter of history that he refused a place in the second cabinet of Mr. Cleveland. The religious opinions of Governor Hoadly were never very well defined. He had respect for all creeds, but was not allied with any particular denomination. He was more of a Unitarian than anything else, but never concerned himself much about the matter. The personal appearance of the famous lawyer indicated that he was not a man of rugged constitution, but his wiry activity and unflagging energy enabled him to do more work than any of his contemporaries in this city.

After a long campaign, in 1885, for reelection, Governor Hoadly expressed his utter disgust with politics, and he could never be induced to take an active part again, except to write and speak his views. That he left his impression upon his fellow men and that his death is a severe loss to the community are conceded by every one. The Cincinnati Bar Association took appropriate action on the death of their departed colleague. His death occurred in August, 1902, and he was laid to rest in Spring Grove Cemetery.

The following letter from former Governor Hoadly, who was a delegate to the first National Republican Convention, in 1856, was written in May, 1900:

"Your letter of May 26, from Cincinnati, is in my hands. With regard to the Fremont convention, the six members from Cincinnati—three from each Congressional district—were Alphonso Taft, John K. Green, Charles E. Cist, Thomas G. Mitchell, Medard Fels and your humble servant. Green wanted to go to the convention; Taft was indifferent, although he finally went, and he and Green committed what I consider the folly of voting for

Justice John McLean. The others of us voted for Fremont. Of course we were all, in the first instance, for Chase, but when we came to get together in Philadelphia we had no show for nominating him. Indeed, we knew that before the convention met, and on my way to Philadelphia I went over to New York to see what kind of a bird Fremont was. Thad Stevens made a mistake in picking up as his candidate, in Philadelphia, Justice John McLean, who at his best was nothing more than a Whig, while the majority of the younger men of our delegation were not engaged in promoting Whiggery, but would have been glad to have made a reform Democratic party—an impossible delusion—which I may say, by the way, our friend, Mr. Chase, was under the most of his life.

“Thad Stevens, to whose character I do no injustice, was an honest, sincere, irascible, domineering man, who put his best efforts at that convention into the attempt to dictate to the Ohio delegation, that they should turn themselves into Whigs for the sake of making McLean, President.

“I left the caucus of the New York, New Jersey and Ohio delegations, with all the young men, before Mr. Stevens had got through his attempt to bulldoze us, so that I do not know how it ended technically, but he got a majority of the Ohio delegates for McLean (Chase being out of the way), but a very large majority of quorum pars fui voted for Fremont, and then repented years afterward, but not so bitterly as we should have done if McLean had been nominated.

“A strange thing happened at that convention, as it seems to me now, looking back at it. After we had nominated Fremont for President, and we Ohio people had agreed to vote for Dayton for Vice-President, Col. William S. Archer, a Congressman from Illinois, put the name of Abraham Lincoln before us as a candidate for Vice-President, with a sort of eulogy, in which the principal fact to which he alluded was that Mr. Lincoln, or Colonel Lincoln, as we called him, was a Kentuckian.

“That suggestion did not serve to recommend him to us, and we voted against him, and for William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, in utter ignorance that in turning down Mr. Lincoln we had voted against the greatest man of the century. It is a queer fact, but Mr. Lincoln had been in Congress for two years, and while there had done nothing, and his great debate with Douglas had not come off. He was not in any sense of the word a leader of the American people on the 18th, 19th and 20th of June, 1856. The

Ohio delegation was divided in opinion. All the young element was for Chase first and Fremont next. We considered McLean as just about as bad as Buchanan. Thad Stevens tried to dragoon us into supporting McLean, under the old pretext that Pennsylvania could not be carried for Fremont, which was true enough. We young fellows went into a meeting of the Ohio, New Jersey and Pennsylvania delegations, but finding that the whole object was to force us to vote for McLean, and not having a preference for him over even Buchanan, a large portion of the Ohio delegation shook the dust from their feet and left the meeting.

"A good many of us took pains to tell Stevens and his friends that if McLean were nominated we should not vote for him, even if we had to help Buchanan thereby, but after the McLean specter was allayed, we were of one mind, and very enthusiastic at that. We wanted to put a stop to the encroachments of slavery, and Fremont was not then known to us. We supported him under the delusion that he would make a good President if we could elect him.

"I am reminded here of an incident associated with the convention that had a lot of good fun in it. You may, perhaps, remember what a black-faced, but very earnest and sincere man, Job Pugh was. We all went to Philadelphia by way of Baltimore, and breakfasted at the Relay House. Job and Colonel Schuler, then editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, were longer in getting their breakfast than the rest of us, but presently they emerged, just as the train started—Job without a hat, and on the run, and Schuler chasing after him. Some one set up a cry, 'run-away nigger,' and there was more excitement at the Relay House for about five minutes than I have seen anywhere. Job was naturally black enough, and this day he was almost covered with coal soot from the journey, which he had not taken the trouble to wash off before breakfast, and Schuler looked like the owner of a slave, although he was more like a slave himself than the owner of one. He was one of those parrots of politics, who always repeated the words of a Whig master.

"Job did not soon hear the last of the story that he had tried to run away from his master at the Relay House. He was useful at the convention, for he roared around the lobby, 'cussed' old Thad Stevens, denounced McLean, and altogether made it warm for anybody who did not support Chase or Fremont. I never think of Job Pugh without thinking of what good old

Deacon Converse said about Senator Wade, when Griswold came around electioneering for himself, and denouncing Wade as a blasphemer, whereas, Ohio, being a Christian State, ought to be represented by a Christian statesman, viz.: himself, Hiram Griswold. This was about 1858.

"Old Converse said: 'Mr. Griswold, if he is all right on the main question, what is the use of pottering about those little things?' So Job felt with regard to profanity. I saw in the paper the other day, membership in the convention that nominated Fremont attributed to Ulric Sloan, who I am sure, was born after that event, and to my dear general, Rolf Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, who may have been a member. With the exception of William H. Gibson, deceased, Jacob Miller (I think he was a member), deceased, William D. Sloan, of Ottawa County, who afterward went to New Mexico, and Dennison, Swayne and Giddings, I cannot remember whom we had in the movement. I want to call your attention to the fact that there was no 'protection' in the platform. The Republican party never advocated the old Whig notion of what is called protection, until after the death of Mr. Lincoln. I know at that time it was not in the platform. I was as much a Democrat then as I ever was. I voted for Mr. Lincoln twice without the least idea that I was helping old Whiggery to revive a bad cause, and burden the interests of the country with duties, after the McKinley fashion, although I presume I shall be obliged to vote for McKinley more than anything there is going.

"I voted for Palmer and Buckner four years ago, but do not see anything to do now but to support McKinley. There was no risk in New York four years ago in throwing away anyone's vote. There may be now. Well, alas! the old times have gone. I have had a good deal of fun as I passed through them, and hope that I have done but little harm, although I have occasionally intended more than I worked out.

"GEORGE HOADLY."

"No. 22 William street, New York, May 29, 1900."

Governor Nash, of Ohio, issued the following proclamation concerning the late Governor George Hoadly:

"Ohio has lost one of her best loved sons. George Hoadly died yesterday at his summer home in Watkins, New York, at the age of 76. His integrity, ability and learning as a lawyer were recognized not only by the bar of Ohio, but by the bar of the United States. After many years devoted

to the active practice of his chosen profession in our State, he was chosen by the people in 1883 as the Governor of Ohio. In this important position, and in the discharge of his official duties, the same great ability and sterling integrity, which made his life as a lawyer conspicuous, characterized his every act. He left office honored and beloved by all the people. In recent years, he has been engaged in the practice of his honorable profession in the city of New York. The people of Ohio, regardless of party, will be among the mourners who bow their heads in sorrow, on account of this sad bereavement. Out of respect to his memory it is hereby ordered that the flag be displayed at half-staff over the State Capitol until after the obsequies.

“By the Governor,

“L. C. LAYLIN, *Secretary of State.*”

The subject of this sketch was a 33rd degree Mason. George Hoadly, Jr., one of his sons, is a member of the law firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly. Edward Hoadly, a civil engineer with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway system, and a daughter who is the widow of Theodore Scarborough, complete the family. The late W. W. Scarborough was a half-brother of Judge Hoadly, and Mrs. Joshua H. Bates is his sister.

Mrs. George Hoadly, widow of Governor Hoadly, died suddenly October 25, 1903, at her home at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, New York. She was 76 years old. The remains were brought to Cincinnati and were interred in Spring Grove Cemetery. She was a most estimable woman and was well known not only in Cincinnati, but all over Ohio. She was a woman of many charming attributes, and entertained lavishly when her husband was Governor of Ohio.

HON. JUDSON HARMON.

HON. JUDSON HARMON, of Cincinnati, formerly judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Attorney General of the United States, is the head of the law firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly. The last named is a son of the late Governor Hoadly, whose death occurred in August, 1902. Judge Harmon's birth occurred in Newtown, Ohio, February 3, 1846. He occupies a place among Ohio's most prominent men. Vigorous, unselfish, upright and able, none ranks higher in public esteem and confidence

than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His past and present life have demonstrated that he is the peer of the ablest members of the Ohio bar.

Among the paternal ancestors of Judge Harmon was one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts, whose sons, in 1669, settled at Suffield, Connecticut. Toward the latter part of the last century, David Harmon settled in Jefferson County, New York, where his son, Benjamin F. Harmon, the father of Judson, was born.

Benjamin F. Harmon moved to Ohio in 1840, and soon afterward married Julia Brunson, of Olean, New York, a descendant of one of the early settlers of New England. Her grandfather, Cornelius Brooks, was a soldier in the Continental Army. The names of the earlier generations of Harmons will be found enrolled in the armies of the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. They were all devoted Puritans, strong, determined men, and earnest advocates of purity of personal character, civil liberty, and liberty of conscience.

Benjamin F. Harmon taught school and was also a Baptist minister. He preached for more than 40 years in the same parish. Throughout his life he was known as a man of great integrity, strong common sense and upright character. Beloved and respected by all, he died in 1893, and was carried to his tomb by his four sons.

Judson Harmon was the eldest son and received his first teaching from his father, who prepared him for college. At the age of 16 years he entered the freshman class of Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In order to help to provide means for pursuing his college course, he taught school during vacation, and during term time acted as tutor to a number of other students. He graduated in 1866, at the age of 20 years.

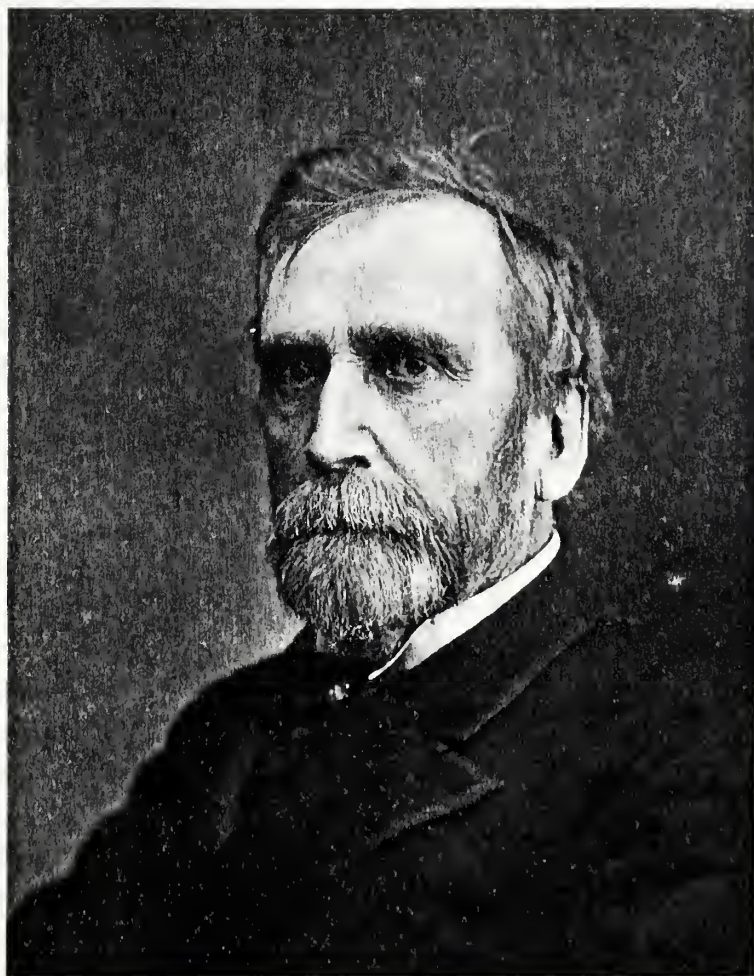
Having determined at an early age to become a lawyer, the subject of this sketch directed his course of study toward that end, and read extensively the history of England and his own country, as well as a number of works on the development of constitutional law. He also read, with great care, the works of Bunyan, Milton and Shakespeare, and made it a point to read daily selections from the Bible. He stood high as a student in college, and showed marked ability as a speaker and offhand debater. At the time of the surrender at Appomattox, a celebration was held in the college town at which young Harmon was called upon to make an address for the "boys." His address displayed so much wit and eloquence that he captured the crowd,



and at the conclusion of his remarks, the president of the meeting said to him: "My boy, if you are not spoiled while you are young, the country will hear from you."

After leaving college, Judge Harmon taught school for a while, and at the same time read Blackstone and Kent. In 1867 he entered the office of Judge Hoadly, in Cincinnati, where he remained until he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, in March, 1869, at which time he was admitted to the bar. In a short time he succeeded in building up a lucrative practice in Cincinnati, and won for himself a good standing at the bar. In early life Judge Harmon was a Republican on account of the war issues then before the country. When the Democratic party nominated Horace Greeley for President, Judge Harmon, being opposed to the extreme tariff policy of the Republican party, and opposed to the treatment of the South after the war, went on the stump as an advocate of Greeley's election. His prowess as a speaker, as well as his success at the bar, attracted to him great attention, and in October, 1876, he was nominated by the Democratic party for judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County. He received a majority of the votes, but the election was contested and the State Senate, which was then Republican, voted to oust him. In the following April he was nominated and elected judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and was reelected in 1883 by an increased majority. In March, 1887, when ex-Governor Hoadly retired from the firm of Hoadly, Johnson & Colston, to enter the practice of the law in New York, Judge Harmon resigned his judicial position and became the head of the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly. This firm has always had a large general practice, has represented many of the most important corporations in the State, and is looked upon as one of the strongest in this part of the country.

After resuming the practice of the law, Judge Harmon refused to have his name used in connection with any public office, although he took part in a number of political campaigns and used his influence to secure the nomination of proper candidates. He was a great admirer of Grover Cleveland and was one of his warmest supporters in Ohio, and a strong advocate of his renomination in 1892. His prominent position at the bar, his well known integrity of character and his preeminence in his party, together with his earnest advocacy of the policy and principles of President Cleveland, caused his appointment, in June, 1895, as Attorney General of the United States,



JOHN ALEXANDER MURPHY, M. D.

to be regarded as an eminently fit selection. He moved with his family to Washington and at once became a great favorite both in official and social circles at the capital. He served throughout the remainder of President Cleveland's term with great credit to himself and to the administration. He returned in March, 1897, to Cincinnati, where he resumed the practice of the law with his old firm. As a judge, the subject of this sketch was extremely popular. He was regarded as a jurist of excellent legal equipment and strong common sense. He was kind and considerate in his treatment of attorneys, and very fair in his conduct of causes. He was much opposed to legal trickery or chicanery, and insisted upon maintaining a high standard of dignity and professional courtesy in his court room. He is a large, strongly built man, above six feet in stature, fond of athletic sports, of splendid physique, and just entering the prime of life. In the opinion of those who know him, he is a man likely and fit to obtain the greatest prominence that membership at the bar can afford any man. The subject of this sketch and his family are identified with the Baptist Church.

JOHN ALEXANDER MURPHY, M. D.

JOHN ALEXANDER MURPHY, M. D., whose professional skill, public spirit and social prominence made him, for many years, a leading citizen of Cincinnati, was born January 23, 1824, in Hawkins County, Eastern Tennessee. He was the elder of two sons born to Patrick and Margaret (McKinney) Murphy.

Patrick Murphy, who was a native of Ireland, came to this country at an early day, settled in Eastern Tennessee, married Margaret McKinney, and became a large planter and slave owner. He was a man of fine character and strikingly handsome presence.

Margaret (McKinney) Murphy, the mother of our subject, came to America with her father and family after the Covenanters' war in the North of Ireland. Her uncle, who was a distinguished Covenanting minister, in order to deceive the British and to escape from Ireland, was rolled into a merchant ship in a barrel as so much freight. The British afterward found that he was on the ship and made pursuit with a man-of-war, but he escaped.

The McKinney family soon after their arrival in this country settled in Eastern Tennessee, where they bought large tracts of land and where many members obtained prominence as professional men. Margaret (McKinney) Murphy's three brothers attained distinction in their respective professions. John McKinney became an eminent physician; he practiced medicine for many years in Memphis, Tennessee, where his death took place. Samuel McKinney became a professor in a theological seminary in Austin, Texas, where he made his home. The youngest brother was a distinguished lawyer and for many years was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee and lived and died in Knoxville, where many of his family still reside. Although the death of her father left the mother of our subject with many slaves, she did not take advantage of this fact, being unalterably opposed to slavery. She disposed of her large estate in Tennessee, freed her slaves after providing for their needs, and with her husband and two sons, John Alexander and Samuel McKinney, removed to Cincinnati, taking with her a number of her old family servants, who could not be prevailed upon to leave her. These faithful souls she provided for during their lives. It became one of the chief objects of her life to assist in the suppression of slavery. She was intimately associated with all the ladies of note in Cincinnati who were actively connected with the anti-slavery movement.

The late Dr. Murphy was a man of learning, travel and great medical ability. His school days were passed in Cincinnati, and he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John P. Harrison, in April, 1843, and in 1846 was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati. In 1853 he made a European trip in order to increase his knowledge of medical science, and for two years visited hospitals and clinics in foreign lands. His successful practice made him widely known, while his deep interest in his profession caused his name to be associated with almost all of the public enterprises of this city connected with medicine or surgery. Particularly was this true of the Cincinnati Hospital, for it was through the personal efforts of Dr. Murphy that the charter was obtained for this great institution, with which he was so long identified. He was one of the founders of the Miami Medical College, and in 1857 accepted the chair of materia medica and for years was one of the most valued lecturers; he succeeded Dr. George Mendenhall as dean of that institution until his health failed. In association with the noted Drs. George Mendenhall and E. B. Stevens, he established and edited the

Medical Observer, and continued on its staff after its union with the *Western Lancet*. Dr. Murphy was a distinguished member of the Ohio State Medical Society, serving as its president, and belonged also to the National American Medical Association. His death took place in this city on February 28, 1900, when in his 76th year. The cares of professional life precluded his acceptance of political office, but he was ever deeply interested in public affairs and was always in accord with his mother on the subject of slavery; during the Civil War he was appointed by the United States government to take charge of a military hospital at Cincinnati. His benefactions were liberal to the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he and his family were members.

Dr. Murphy was married on November 11, 1862, to a daughter of the late Dr. Samuel G. Menzies, formerly a distinguished member of an old Kentucky family, later a resident of Cincinnati. Dr. Menzies was a son of Judge William A. Menzies, who was on the bench for many years in Boone County, Kentucky, and a brother of the late John W. Menzies, who was judge of the Chancery Court of Kentucky for many years. Three children were born to this union, viz.: Nora, who married John C. Kilbreth, of Long Island, New York, a grandson of the late John W. Kilbreth of Cincinnati; Archibald McKinney, who died at the age of three years; and Mary Anna, who married Edwin Sumner Gardner, Jr., owner of the noted "Avondale Stock Farm," in Sumner County, Tennessee, and a resident of Nashville.

Dr. Murphy left a large estate. When his mother located in Cincinnati, she invested in property which is now included among the most valuable pieces of real estate in the city. His medical library of 1,300 volumes was regarded as so valuable that many institutions desired to purchase it. Mrs. Murphy declined to consider any such proposition, and presented it entire to the Cincinnati Hospital, in memory of her husband, who through life had held its interests so dear. Mrs. Murphy resides at the Burnet House, Cincinnati. A portrait of Dr. Murphy accompanies this sketch.

LEARNER BLACKMON HARRISON.

The recent death of L. B. Harrison, who for 32 years was the honored president of the First National Bank of Cincinnati, removed from the ranks of those who have assisted in making this a city of power and financial im-

portance one of her most prominent, wealthy and exemplary citizens. A man of extraordinary business ability whose exceptional career had been one of continued success, his loss was deeply felt by those institutions with which he was directly connected; while his personal and private character reached so high a standard that he will ever remain enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him best.

L. B. Harrison was born in Cincinnati in May, 1815, and died in the same city in July, 1902, at the age of 87 years, being at that time the oldest citizen in point of continuous residence. He came of good stock, his mother being a native of North Carolina, and his father, of Virginia; his branch of the Harrison family came from one side of the James River and that to which President William Henry Harrison and President Benjamin Harrison belonged, from the other. No genealogical data is at hand to connect the families, but each possessed similar features and many like characteristics. Although for years Mr. Harrison's father was at the head of the Lancasterian Seminary in Cincinnati, the youth seems to have had but meager educational opportunities, and in boyhood was thrown upon his own resources. His entrance into business was in a humble capacity in a wholesale grocery store, but a natural ability very soon secured promotion through subordinate positions, and thence into that of manager, proprietor and owner. Graduating from the old grocery firm of Brown & Bailey, in 1845, in association with William Hooper he established a wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Harrison & Hooper. At the passing of the National Bank Act during the Civil War, Mr. Harrison embarked in the banking business, and in 1870 he succeeded J. W. Ellis as president of the First National Bank, which position he held until his death. Mr. Harrison was one of the promoters of the national bank system and the First National Bank of Cincinnati was the 24th bank to operate under that law.

Mr. Harrison was no speculator and accumulated his large fortune through legitimate means, being connected with many commercial enterprises. He was one of those men seemingly born with a gift for business, having an alert mind combined with business sagacity and unfailing tact, together with an indefatigable zeal and capacity for work that extended far beyond the years usually given to activity. To these Mr. Harrison also added a decision of character which instinctively led him into the right road. In business he was an honest, upright and straightforward man, but practical

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the growth and development of the human body. The study is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the physical changes that occur during the human life cycle, from birth to old age. The research is based on a review of existing literature and the results of a series of experiments conducted over a period of several years. The study is organized into several chapters, each focusing on a different aspect of human growth and development. The first chapter discusses the basic principles of human growth, including the role of genetics and the environment. The second chapter examines the changes in the skeletal system, while the third chapter focuses on the development of the muscular system. The fourth chapter discusses the changes in the cardiovascular system, and the fifth chapter examines the development of the respiratory system. The sixth chapter discusses the changes in the digestive system, and the seventh chapter focuses on the development of the reproductive system. The eighth chapter discusses the changes in the nervous system, and the ninth chapter examines the development of the endocrine system. The final chapter discusses the changes in the immune system, and the tenth chapter focuses on the development of the sensory system. The study is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the physical changes that occur during the human life cycle, and to provide a basis for further research in this field.

to the last degree. It is not too much to say that his success was measured only by the possibilities of business in the field in which he operated, and had middle youth or manhood been vouchsafed him with the opportunities of the present the world would have heard of still another great captain of industry. In recalling the business life of this remarkably successful man, it may be noted that the Harrison family holds a large interest in the First National Bank, the stability and standing of which is second to none in the city.

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However, while it is not possible to speak of a man of the business prominence of Mr. Harrison without giving the subject extended mention, these things represented only a part of his life. Although a limited school education had left many avenues of learning closed to him, a naturally quick intelligence and artistic temperament later in life secured him the enjoyment of the things he loved and he surrounded himself with the evidences of culture and refinement that appealed to the other side of his life, and his unselfishness in this line was marked, his many gifts to the Art Museum of Cincinnati so testifying. His natural appreciation of the best work of the best artists was remarkable and the trend of his thought was shown in his choice of those pictures which touched most closely the spiritual life. Had Mr. Harrison devoted his attention to literature, he would doubtless have succeeded in the world of letters as his gifts were manifold, controlled by circumstances in his molding.

Mr. Harrison was not a member of any church, but his life was the best testimonial to his religion, while his public and private benefactions showed the brotherly, charitable spirit which controlled him, without the help of any particular creed. He loved truth and justice; he never intentionally wronged a human being; he hated shams and pretenses and chose to walk in the way in which he believed he was guided. Simple in his manner, earnest and strong in his beliefs and vigorous in action, Mr. Harrison has left an indelible impress upon his city.

In fact, simplicity was one of Mr. Harrison's leading characteristics and this was extended to his personal life, his objection to being photographed giving his family and friends but few representations of one they held in so much esteem. In his home he took great delight; the beautiful old homestead located on Grandin road, the house hidden from view on a point overlooking the Ohio River, having been modernized and beautified

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both inside and out, contained a gallery of fine paintings with other evidences of his cultured taste. Among the many friends who were sincere in their grief was Dr. Moncure D. Conway, with whom Mr. Harrison had been closely bound for many years.

The marriage of Mr. Harrison connected him with the Goodman family, one of the old established ones of Cincinnati, and a widow and seven children survive him. His daughters Ruth and Anna reside with their mother, while his married daughters are Mrs. Rufus B. Smith, Mrs. Joseph S. Neave and Mrs. E. Howard Child, of Massachusetts. The two sons, both prominent citizens of Cincinnati, are Edmond P. and Charles L.

PHINEAS SANBORN CONNER, M. D., LL. D.

PHINEAS SANBORN CONNER, M. D., LL. D., one of the most prominent physicians of Cincinnati, and a medical practitioner and lecturer whose reputation extends far beyond the State, was born at Westchester, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1839. When he was two years of age, his parents, Phineas S. and Eliza S. Conner, removed to Camden County, North Carolina; after a residence there of three years they moved to Cincinnati.

In 1855 Dr. Conner entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire, and was graduated from that institution in July, 1859, and 25 years later the college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. During the sessions of 1858-59 he attended medical lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, and during 1860-61 at Jefferson Medical College, receiving his degree of M. D. from the latter institution in March, 1861. He spent 18 months of his student life in the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, Connecticut, where he served as apothecary and acting assistant physician. During six months, following his graduation, he remained in New York, "walking" the hospitals. In November, 1861, having successfully passed the army medical board examination, he was assigned to duty as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army at Columbian Hospital, Washington, D. C., and in April, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon. In August, 1866, he resigned, after serving in Washington, in the Department of the Gulf, at Fort Columbus in New York harbor, and in the Department of North Carolina. He was brevetted captain and major in the United States Army, for "faithful and meritorious services during the war."

Dr. Conner settled in Cincinnati after the war, and was soon appointed professor of surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and a year later became professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1869 he was transferred to the chair of surgical anatomy, later to that of anatomy, and in 1887 to the chair of surgery. In 1878 he was made professor of surgery in the Dartmouth Medical School and retained his chair there for 24 years, delivering his lectures during the summer. For over 30 years he has been on the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital of Cincinnati, and from 1874 to 1895 was on that of the Cincinnati Hospital. He belongs to city, county and State, as well as national, medical societies and has ably served as president of the American Surgical Association, of the American Academy of Medicine, of the Ohio State Medical Society and of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Conner was married, December 17, 1873, to Julia E. Johnston, of Cincinnati. Dr. and Mrs. Conner have had three children, namely: Edith Johnston, born December 11, 1874, and married January 1, 1891, to Dr. John S. Meserve, of Dover, New Hampshire; Phineas Sanborn, born October 29, 1877; and Helen Elizabeth, born June 16, 1883. The beautiful family home is located at Auburn and Euclid avenues, Mount Auburn.

Dr. Conner has grown eminent in his profession and has achieved honor and renown. He stands at the head and front of Cincinnati practitioners and is regarded with respect and admiration by his collaborators and his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM P. HULBERT.

No history of the city of Cincinnati would be in any way complete without extended mention of those men who, in the infancy of her commercial importance, gave stability to her enterprises and attracted the attention of the outside world. Few men of this class were better known than was William P. Hulbert, whose long life of usefulness and honor ended August 10, 1885. Mr. Hulbert was born in Cincinnati, April 25, 1817, and was one of two children born to Nathan and Elizabeth (White) Hulbert, who were natives of Maryland.

William P. Hulbert's parents came to Ohio in 1817, crossing the mountains in wagons and descending the Ohio River in large flat-boats, and arriving in the early part of the month of January at Cincinnati, where they decided to live. Nathan Hulbert at once engaged in business, his home and store being situated where the present United States Custom House now stands.

William P. Hulbert attended the Lancasterian Seminary, at that time a department of the Cincinnati College, and received a broad and general education. When he arrived at manhood he succeeded his father in the mercantile business, which he very successfully conducted thereafter until he closed it out in 1853, being located during all this period on the same square where he was born. His retirement from mercantile pursuits, which was superinduced by the attention demanded by his large real estate investments, left him free to make those interests paramount. His good judgment enabled him to foresee the growing importance of the Queen City, and in the work of building up his own large fortune he also contributed to a great degree in the upbuilding of Cincinnati. The growth and development of the city made his property constantly advance in value until it reached vast proportions. Mr. Hulbert was almost an enthusiast in his ideas in regard to the improvement of his property, and in the changes and betterments that he made in the way of new buildings and other improvements he did much to add to the city's beauty and attractiveness. One of the last of many handsome residences and business blocks erected by him was the Hulbert Building, a fine office structure situated on the corner of Sixth and Vine streets. For his residence he purchased a home on Lafayette circle, in the aristocratic suburb of Clifton, and there passed many happy years.

Mr. Hulbert's financial success was great, but it was deserved, and he was generous in the disposal of his fortune, giving largely of his means to charity and actively assisting public movements. He was president of the Buckeye Insurance Company for eleven years. His attention was so engrossed in matters relating to the work of caring for and improving his real estate in the city, that he could not be induced to accept public offices except in a few instances when the offices were without compensation. On account of his eminent fitness for the position he was appointed park commissioner in 1863 and served a number of years, during which time Washington and Lincoln parks were laid out and the work of improving them commenced.

He also served as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners until the board ceased to exist. He was one of the directors of the Longview Insane Asylum, holding the interests of the unfortunates of that institution on a par with his own.

Mr. Hulbert was twice married. Early in life he was married to Miss Wood, who left one son at her death. On March 4, 1852, he was married to Caroline M. Bowne, a daughter of Thomas P. Bowne, of New York. She with three children survives: George; Harry C., who is the executor of his father's immense estate, with offices in the Hulbert Building; and Mrs. Frank L. Perin, whose husband is a son of the late Oliver Perin, of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Perin have two children: Herbert Taft and Frances Hulbert. The residence purchased by Mr. Hulbert in Clifton continues to be the home of the family.

Mr. Hulbert's funeral took place from his late city residence on Freeman avenue, to Spring Grove Cemetery, although his death took place at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was seeking health. The pall-bearers, selected on account of their intimate friendship, represented some of the most prominent men of the city, many of them being brother members of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a valued member for many years.

Mr. Hulbert was one of the persevering and indefatigable business men who worked earnestly in behalf of the city and made its present greatness possible. He possessed an exceptional capacity for business and his judgment was deliberate and almost unerring. He was a man of integrity and intelligence and a cultivated and courteous gentleman. He will long be remembered for his high sense of commercial honor, as well as for his widespread benevolence and estimable personal attributes.

GEORGE MENDENHALL, M. D.

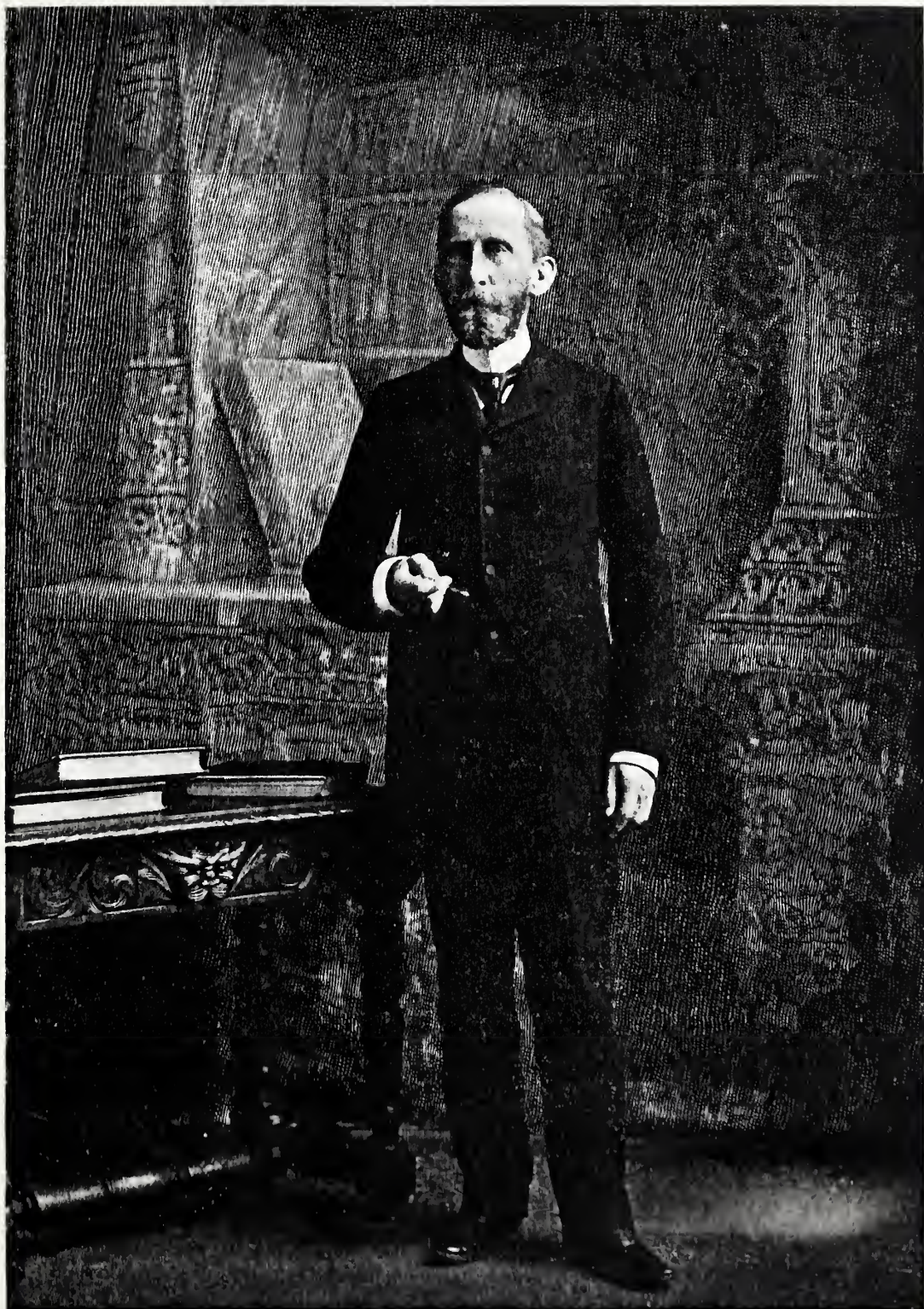
GEORGE MENDENHALL, M. D., formerly one of Cincinnati's most prominent citizens and skilled physicians, was born May 5, 1814, at Sharon, Pennsylvania. He was a son of Aaron and Lydia (Richardson) Mendenhall, whose progenitors accompanied William Penn to Pennsylvania. The family lineage can be traced back to the year 1247, to Sir Ralph de Mildhale, whose

name in the present orthography is Mendenhall. The family estates in England are large and the old mansion in Wiltshire was known as Morridge Hill.

Dr. Mendenhall, however, did not need distinguished ancestry to gain him consideration. His education was secured in the primitive schools at Beaver, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and he perfected himself in Latin while performing the duties of clerk in a village store. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Stanton, at Salem, Ohio, and in 1833 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, securing the money with which to defray a part of his expenses by selling the horse which had carried him over the mountains. In 1835 he graduated with high honors and then settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he gained considerable reputation. In 1844 he located at Cincinnati and was engaged in a large and lucrative practice in this city until his death, which occurred in 1874.

In politics Dr. Mendenhall was a Republican. During the slavery agitation, Dr. Mendenhall, in connection with that stanch Abolitionist and Quaker, Levi Coffin, by means of the "Underground Railway," helped many a colored man to Canada and to freedom. During the progress of the Civil War, he rendered patriotic and valuable services to the Sanitary Commission, in which his most estimable wife, who, hale and hearty, still survives, though past 84 years of age, gave him noble support. Mrs. Mendenhall was, practically, the inaugurator of the Great Western Sanitary Fair in December, 1863, a bazaar that has gone down in history as one of the great municipal as well as national events. She not only contributed her time and strength, but liberally donated money and supplies. A too brief record of this gentle, noble woman may be found in that interesting volume entitled "Women of the War." Her marriage to Dr. Mendenhall took place October 5, 1838. She was formerly Elizabeth S. Maule, of Philadelphia, whose family dates back to Sir Patrick Maule, Earl of Panmure, Baron Brechin au Navarr (966). The surviving children of this happy union are: Mrs. Larz Anderson and Lawrence, who has built up an extensive business as a dealer in hardwood floors, Venetian blinds and building specialties; he is also quite an historian. Charles Mendenhall, the eldest son of our subject, died May 6, 1898; he was prominent in the business life of Cincinnati and stood high as a man.

For a number of years Dr. Mendenhall was dean of the Miami Medical



Sidney D. Maxwell.

College of Cincinnati; was president of the American Medical Association in 1870, and in 1873 was made a member of the Royal Obstetrical Society of London. During a year of foreign travel he was most cordially welcomed and entertained by the medical profession, winning esteem wherever known. His services during the cholera epidemic of 1849 are still recalled with admiration. Among that galaxy of physicians and surgeons which from the past sheds luster on the present, the name of Dr. Mendenhall shines forth, one of which this city justly feels proud.

COL. SIDNEY DENISE MAXWELL.

COL. SIDNEY DENISE MAXWELL, one of Cincinnati's most prominent and influential citizens, is a son of Nathaniel Van Maxwell and Eleanor Denise, and was born at Centreville, Montgomery County, Ohio, December 23, 1831, the eldest of five children. His grandparents on the paternal side were Thomas Maxwell and Rachel Chambers. His great-grandfather, also named Thomas Maxwell, emigrated from Scotland to this country about 1760, and settled in New Jersey. On the maternal side, his grandparents were Sidney Denise and Anna Conover (Conover being a contraction of Couwenhoven). Both the Maxwell and Denise families removed from New Jersey to the "Miami Country," in Ohio, early in the 19th century—the Maxwells in 1806 and the Denises in 1808—both settling in the vicinity of Franklin. On his mother's side, Colonel Maxwell is a lineal descendant of Teunis Nyssen (DeNyse), of a Huguenot family, and Wolfert Gerretsen Van Couwenhoven, the former having emigrated from the Province of Utrecht, Holland, about 1638, settling at Nieu Amsterdam and subsequently removing to Long Island; and the latter coming to this country from Amersfoort, in the Province of Utrecht, Holland, in 1630, settling at Rensselaerwick, near Albany, and thence removing to Manhattan Island, and finally to what is now Flatlands, Long Island, where he died. Colonel Maxwell thus is of Scotch, French Huguenot and Dutch descent.

Colonel Maxwell was educated in the academies of his native village; had a practical business education in his father's store; read law with Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel and Col. Hiram Strong, at Dayton, Ohio; and shortly after the breaking out of the Civil War became a special correspondent in

the field of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, serving in the armies of both the East and West. In 1864, he was second assistant clerk of the Senate of Ohio. He had previously aided in the organization of the Ohio National Guard, and when it was called into the active service of the United States, in May, 1864, he went as a private soldier in the 131st Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., commanded by Col. John G. Lowe. This regiment having been ordered East, on its arrival at Baltimore he was immediately detailed as sergeant-major of the troops stationed at Fort Federal Hill, the duties of which position he discharged during the spring and summer of that eventful year. While there, he was detailed by Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace, in command of the Middle Department, to serve as adjutant to Camp Distribution located at that post, and was tendered the captaincy of his own company (Company I) by all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, the captain voluntarily offering to retire, authority having been granted by the Adjutant-General of Ohio; but both of these he declined, believing that he could be of greater service where he was already located.

In September, 1864, he was appointed aide-de-camp, judge-advocate-general and engineer-in-chief, with the rank of colonel, to Governor John Brough, of Ohio, the duties mainly being those of a military secretary, made necessary by the exigencies of the war. He remained in the same position under Governor Charles Anderson, who filled the unexpired term of Governor Brough after the latter's death.

At the conclusion of this service, he accepted, early in 1866, the general agency, for the State of Indiana, of the Accident Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, with headquarters at Indianapolis, where he remained till toward the close of 1867. In the winter of 1867-68, he was in the far West, and in the following March, while making preparations to engage in his chosen profession, the law, in Dayton, Ohio, he was unexpectedly tendered the position of assistant city editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, then under the management of Hon. Richard Smith, which he accepted, entering upon his duties late in March, 1868. In February, 1870, he assumed the additional duties of agent, at Cincinnati, of the Western Associated Press, and was subsequently elected to the New York agency of that association, which he twice declined. In 1871, Colonel Maxwell was elected Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, entering on his duties on the first day of November, soon thereafter severing his relations with the *Gazette*.

but continuing in the discharge of the duties in connection with the Associated Press for two years following. He was the administrative and statistical officer of the Chamber of Commerce for 20 years, voluntarily retiring on the 2nd of November, 1891. In 1878, under the auspices of the Woman's Art Museum Association, he delivered the initial lecture of the course which prepared the way for the Cincinnati Art Museum, on "The Manufacturers of Cincinnati and Their Relation to the Future Progress of the City," which was both a revelation and a prophecy, attracting wide attention.

From 1875 to 1885, in conjunction with his duties at the Chamber of Commerce, he was expert of the Treasury Department of the United States, in matters of commerce, manufactures and transportation for the district of which Cincinnati is the center. During Colonel Maxwell's connection with the Chamber of Commerce, he issued 18 volumes concerning the business of Cincinnati. These were not merely compilations of statistics, but were carefully written business histories of the time, distinguished for their comprehensiveness and their statesman-like and literary merits, and took their place at the head of the statistical documents of their kind in the world, carrying with them, in no small degree, to all civilized nations the good name of Cincinnati. His connection with the Chamber of Commerce embraced the period of the greatest growth in its membership and revenues, the former increasing from about 1,200 to 2,275 members, and the resources of the association growing from a few thousand dollars to an amount that enabled it to erect and occupy the present magnificent edifice, the dedication of which he conceived should be of a religious character, in which both the members and the guests could personally participate, and to promote which he wrote the classic hymn, acceptable alike to all creeds, which was used on that notable occasion. He was especially interested in, and familiar with, commercial organization, no man's opinion having been more generally sought on this subject.

He was the secretary of the Pork Packers' Association of Cincinnati almost from its organization to his retirement from the Chamber of Commerce.

From his first appearance in Cincinnati, he was an active factor in the efforts made to advance its business interests. He was intimately identified with the Exposition of Textile Fabrics, held in Cincinnati in 1869, under the auspices of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, and wrote and superintended the publication of the official report of that impor-

tant event. When the first Cincinnati Industrial Exposition was held, in 1870, he was deeply interested in it from first to last, and by his influence through the *Gazette* and Associated Press became one of the most potent agencies in the ultimate success of that first effort of its kind on so large a scale in the city of Cincinnati. At the request of the commissioners, he wrote the history of the Exposition, which appears in the first report of these great general displays of manufactured goods, which were distinctively of Cincinnati inauguration, and which prepared the way for similar efforts in other parts of the United States.

During the great floods of 1883-84, he was intimately identified with the relief work at Cincinnati, having been in the latter year secretary of the relief committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Common Council and a member of the executive committee on which devolved the performance of a large portion of the work connected with the relief of the distressed, not only in Cincinnati, but also at other points in the Ohio Valley. He was also treasurer of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Jacksonville and other parts of Florida during the epidemic of 1888. He was one of the warmest advocates of the building of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, having been specially charged by his paper with reporting the various steps taken in the progress of that movement, into which he entered with great zeal.

Throughout his whole history at Cincinnati, the entire community has found him a loyal champion of its resources, he having been one of the most ardent and eloquent advocates of the city's great possibilities. Soon after coming to Cincinnati, he prepared for the *Gazette* a series of articles on the "Suburbs of Cincinnati," then just coming into prominence, which, in 1870, was handsomely published in book form, containing a large amount of authentic matter touching the history of what has since become one of the most attractive features of the Queen City. He was frequently called upon to address assemblages in various places on public questions, especially those pertaining to business.

Nor were his energies actively expended alone on public and business matters, for he was also vigorously employed in the religious work of the city of his adoption. He inaugurated the lecture course of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was one of the founders of Westminster Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, located on Price Hill, having been president of

the board of trustees and of the congregation from the beginning, in 1883, until 1898, when, because of other church engagements, he declined further election to the office. He has been superintendent of Bethany Presbyterian Mission, founded by the Second Presbyterian Church, in the West End, from its foundation, in 1881, to the present time, and has for several years borne the entire responsibility of its existence. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, was for several years a director of the Cincinnati Union Bethel, and since 1891 has been a member of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati College, under the auspices of which, in conjunction with the University of Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Law School is maintained, becoming the secretary of the board in 1896, an office which he still holds. He was a member of the Lincoln Club during the later years of its existence, is a member of the Ohio Society of New York, and an honorary member of both the Pork Packers' Association and of the Marietta College Club of Cincinnati. He was elected a member of the board of trustees of Lane Theological Seminary, but this position, with many others of a business, social, religious and political nature tendered him from time to time, he declined. Colonel Maxwell's life in Cincinnati has been, in all its outward signs, of such a practical character, few know that for his own pleasure and the entertainment of his friends, he is both a poet and composer, his ready gifts of expression, so noticeable in all his public utterances, extending to both verse and music.

There is one aspect of Colonel Maxwell's life, which, while not so apparent on the surface at all times, has been pronounced,—that of his political affiliations and services. Though in no small degree divorced from partisan politics while at the Chamber of Commerce, he has the instincts of the politician in the highest sense. By public addresses and letters on every proper occasion, he has sought to arouse the business men of the country to the importance of their duties to the government, insisting that for the promotion of their own well-being, there was no question in which they were more interested than in the proper conduct of public affairs, which could only be secured through active participation in politics; and, yet, he believed and steadily held that this could best be performed through a purification of the parties inside, and not outside, of party organization. The primary meeting, he urged, was the beginning of political action, and to confess inability to control its determinations was to admit the failure of popular government. He grew up in a political atmosphere, and, when a mere lad, was as much

charged with the polling of districts and townships and getting out and keeping the run of votes, as were his elders. He read political speeches to the farmers who congregated in his father's store, while his addresses and essays at school generally partook of a political nature. His first association was with the Whig party, then rapidly succumbing to the tremendous forces that were gathering for its destruction. Though not old enough to vote, he was already a factor in local politics when General Scott was the Whig candidate for the presidency. In 1855, he was actively employed in the agencies that were preparing the way for the advent of the Republican party, and in 1856 was an ardent supporter of General Fremont, with whom, during the progress of the War of the Rebellion, he was thrown into close relations. In 1860, in a more conspicuous manner, he took part in the historic campaign which resulted in the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. He made many speeches in the interest of the Republican party, and at the close of the campaign, on October 25th, he spoke an entire evening to one of the largest and most remarkable political gatherings ever assembled in his native village. All parties, in the midst of that embittered campaign, were obliged to admit the fairness and the forcefulness of his presentation of the facts, the newspapers of the times speaking of it as a masterly review of the questions which led up to and were vital in the great contest that followed.

He participated in county and State councils, and as a young Republican commanded general attention, his name having been urgently sought in connection with the offices of clerk of the courts and county auditor in his native county. Subsequently, he became identified with the public affairs at the capital of the State, discharging his duties with conspicuous ability, and in a manner to secure the commendation alike of both parties. On retiring from his office in the Senate, to accept a position on the staff of Governor Brough, a complimentary resolution having been introduced in the Senate, Hon. George L. Converse, then one of the comparatively few Democrats in either House, arose and called for the yeas and nays, saying that he wished to vote for the resolution, and desired that the records should show that he had done so, the remainder of the Democratic members uniting with him. Though apparently laying the foundation for permanent political official service, the way was preparing for widely different, but no less honorable, duties which he was destined to discharge. From the foundation of the party, however, to the present time, he has been a Republican of the straightest

sect, proud of the illustrious history of the party, confiding in its patriotism, advocating its principles, and believing in its intelligent devotion to the best interests of the whole country, from which it could not be swerved by the fires of civil war, the tumult of reconstruction, nor the allurements of false financial theories, which, in specious garb, at a later day, came stalking into the political arena. He was never a candidate before the people for an elective office, however, until the autumn of 1897, when, because of the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party in the municipal election of the preceding spring in Cincinnati, there came into existence what was known as the Citizens' Republican Committee, which selected, after great deliberation, a complete legislative and county ticket, mainly from among prominent business men, who had not been identified with the office-holding classes, and presented the same for the consideration of the Republican County Convention, the latter accepting the recommendation as to the legislative part of the ticket, but rejecting, with unfortunate results, a number of the names presented for the county offices. At the head of this ticket, without his solicitation, Colonel Maxwell was placed as a candidate for State Senator, and though, after a very brief and bitter campaign, the verdict at the mayoralty election was not entirely overcome, the fusion ticket under which the combined opposition was marshaled having been elected by a slender majority, Colonel Maxwell received the highest number of votes cast for any candidate on the Republican legislative or county ticket.

Colonel Maxwell was married on the 30th of June, 1875, to Isabella Neff, the eldest daughter of Col. Peter Rudolph Neff, of Cincinnati, and a granddaughter of Peter Neff, in his day one of the most prominent merchants of Baltimore and Cincinnati, she being also a lineal descendant of Dr. William Burnet, surgeon-general of the Eastern Division of the Continental Army under Washington, and of Judge Jacob Burnet, so closely associated with the early government and history of the Northwest Territory. She is a woman who in later years has been distinguished for her interest in the education of the colored girls of the South, having been largely instrumental by her own efforts in raising the money for the erection of Faith Hall, at Scotia Seminary, in Concord, North Carolina, the corner-stone of which she laid with her own hands after having chosen this name for the edifice, in place of her own, which it was preferred by others it should bear. They have three children: Caroline Neff, born September 25, 1877; Nathaniel

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Hamilton, born January 28, 1880; and Rudolph Neff, born February 7, 1882, —the two first named being the youngest inventors to whom, at the time, letters patent had ever been issued by the United States government, they having been eleven and nine years of age, respectively, at the time of the invention, and the patent having been granted two years later. A portrait of Colonel Maxwell is presented on a foregoing page.

HON. RICHARD M. BISHOP.

The death of ex-Governor Bishop, on March 2, 1893, at Jacksonville, Florida, removed one of Cincinnati's most honored citizens, who during a long term of years held important offices and exerted a large amount of political influence in the State of Ohio.

Richard M. Bishop was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, March 4, 1812. After a fair common school education he entered into mercantile pursuits in his native county, removing, however, in 1847, to Cincinnati, where he became the senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of Bishop, Wells & Company, which five years later upon the retirement of Mr. Wells became R. M. Bishop & Company. Their methods and facilities were such that the business rapidly increased and the firm name long stood for the highest standard of business integrity.

In April, 1857, Mr. Bishop took his seat as a member of the City Council, with such associates as Henry Pearce, Mr. Flagg, Benjamin Eggleston, John Torrence, Frederick Hassaurek, S. S. David, J. C. Baum and others, and in the following year he was elected president of the Council. This was followed in 1859 by an election as mayor of the city, and in 1887 he was elected to the highest gift in the Commonwealth. His administration of office was ever characterized by honesty and efficiency. Governor Bishop was one of the trustees appointed to build the Cincinnati Southern Railway, holding the position until his death, and also serving as president of the company. He was eminently successful in his efforts to secure the right of way through Kentucky and Tennessee. Governor Bishop was honored by the people of this city and State in many ways, one of the last being his selection as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Aside from public life, he was also associated with church and char-

itable institutions which made great demands upon his time, energy and means, all of which were gladly given. For over 30 years he was deeply interested in the Home for the Friendless and Foundlings, being president of the board, while his private benefactions and benevolences were innumerable. Of robust constitution, Governor Bishop probably enjoyed during the greater part of his life better general health than falls to the average man, but after a slight stroke of paralysis, some years ago, his frailty became more and more apparent. This caused his succumbing to pneumonia, a few days after reaching Florida, as noted above. The remains were brought to Cincinnati by his devoted children, and were reverently laid beside those of his departed wife in his beautiful lot in Spring Grove Cemetery.

In Richard M. Bishop, the well known business man of the Queen City, the late ex-Governor Bishop left an admirable representative, an inheritor of his business acumen as well as those characteristics which gained him the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and endeared him to his friends and kindred. Richard M. Bishop was born March 6, 1856, in Cincinnati, and is a grandson of the late ex-Governor Bishop, and a son of William T. and Lizzie (Worrick) Bishop. His liberal education was secured at Chickering Institute, and after completing the same his natural instincts led him to enter upon a business career, although but 14 years of age. While still at school he had become interested in the printing business and there is no doubt but that he would have become one of the leaders in the "Art Preservative," had not other instincts been equally strong. As it was, at the age of 20 years he found himself at the head of a first class printing establishment, publishing on Vine street, opposite the old Post Office, the *Weekly Spectator*, under the firm name of Bishop & Wayman. Opportunity offering to purchase a one-third interest in the Cincinnati Tin & Japan Company, he disposed of his interest in the printing establishment, his business sense dictating the change. Prior to this time, the business of this company had been entirely retail, but Mr. Bishop's influence was soon felt in the change of methods, in the improvement of the machinery and in the change of location from No. 158 West Fourth street to No. 47 West Pearl street, and also in the admission of his brother-in-law, Charles W. Bell, as a partner. Under the new conditions the business was started January 1, 1884, but soon the warerooms were removed to Nos. 83-85 Walnut street, and soon after the rapidly expanding business demanded still more room. Then the commodious

five-story building on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was secured, and later the whole plant was removed to newly purchased quarters at the southeast corner of Sycamore street and the canal. Here, mainly through the energy and executive ability of Mr. Bishop, has been built up one of the largest plants for the manufacture of tin-plate, iron and plain and stamped Japan ware in the country. Employment is given 175 men, 150 of whom are engaged in the tin-plate specialty, while a large force of traveling men sell the products throughout the State, immense demand being made in the Ohio Valley.

On May 16, 1882, Mr. Bishop was united in marriage with Carrie Jane Bell, daughter of the late John E. and Caroline (Terry) Bell, and the two children born to this union are: John Edwin Bell and Elizabeth Henriette Bell. The family home is the beautiful John E. Bell homestead, one of the handsomest in the city, located on McMillan street and Bell place, East Walnut Hills, one of the most aristocratic portions of the city.

Mr. Bishop is socially inclined. He is an active member of the Manufacturers' Club of Cincinnati and Queen City and Country clubs. In March, 1878, he became a member of McMillan Lodge No. 141, F. & A. M., and steadily advanced until he received his 32d degree, Scottish Rite, on February 21, 1894, and became a member of Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., on June 30, 1894.

Mr. Bishop ably sustains his reputation as one of the capable, conservative business men of his native city, and is a fair representative of its progressiveness, its education, its poise and its high social qualifications.

SAMUEL WARE FISHER, D. D., LL. D.

SAMUEL WARE FISHER, D. D., LL. D., deceased, was for many years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and during his day was one of the most distinguished members of the great Presbyterian body of the United States.

Dr. Fisher was born at Morristown, New Jersey, April 5, 1814, and died in Cincinnati, January 18, 1874. His grandfather, Jonathan Fisher, was chosen by field officers as 2nd lieutenant in the Fifth Company of Northampton, Second Hampshire County Regiment, Massachusetts, March

22, 1776. His father was an eminent Presbyterian minister, for many years in charge of the church at Morristown, New Jersey, and afterward for 20 years pastor of the church in Paterson. He was the first moderator of the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian body after its separation from the Old, and was long recognized as one of the most earnest workers in the church.

Dr. Fisher was graduated from Yale College in 1835, spent the following year in Middletown, Connecticut, pursued a theological course at Princeton Theological Seminary for two years and completed it afterward at Union Theological Seminary in New York. His first charge was the West Bloomfield (New Jersey) Presbyterian Church, where he remained for several years, in which time he accomplished great good for his church and its members. On October 13, 1843, he was installed as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York, a larger and more exacting field for his labors, the church having a membership of 900 names. His work there was of such a high character as to gain for him a wide prominence and resulted in a call to succeed one of the great and most influential members of the Presbyterian ministry, Dr. Lyman Beecher, of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. He entered on his new services in April, 1847. It was no small undertaking for so young a man to supersede one of the greatest pulpit orators and most popular ministers of the day. The congregation could not do otherwise than make a comparison and be critical of the new pastor's work. With vigor stimulated by Dr. Beecher's success and with boundless enthusiasm he entered upon his new duties. He became an intellectual and moral power in the city. His sermons revealed the great depth of his character and the expanse of his great learning and were delivered in so clear, simple, forcible and entertaining a manner as to reveal the truths to every one of his hearers. He realized that the character as molded in youth endures, and children came in for a full share of his consideration. He gathered them about him and prepared more than one series of discourses particularly adapted to their tastes and wants. One of these series known as "Three Great Temptations" went through six editions, the first publication being in 1852. He developed the latent energies and abilities of the Second Presbyterian Church and congregation in a remarkable degree, and by his skill in organizing and combining individual talent into congenial association for Christian work accomplished great results in the cause of his Master.

Thus quietly operating he put in motion various plans and organizations in the church which resulted in great and lasting influences. He held regular monthly meetings at his own house of the younger members of the church for devotion, consultation and advice. In numerous ways he was constantly leading on the church in matters of Christian enterprise. He was a large factor in promoting the cause of education and frequently made addresses to schools, colleges and professional seminaries in Ohio and adjoining States.

Dr. Fisher was chosen as moderator of the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Cleveland in 1857. The Assembly pointedly condemned the Southern members who defended slavery; as the two sides were so antagonistic fraternal cooperation was impossible and the Southern synods withdrew and formed themselves into a separate body called the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church. It was in reference to this secession in the General Assembly held in Chicago in 1858 that Dr. Fisher as retiring moderator opened the sessions of that body with a powerful and weighty discourse on the "Conflict and Rest of the Church." It was an able effort, the sermon being strong and forcibly delivered, but in a spirit of generosity toward his Southern brethren. After the Assembly, Dr. Fisher went directly to Clinton, New York, and accepted the presidency of Hamilton College. He entered upon his new duties in the fall of 1858, and as an educator he attained as great distinction as he had previously done in the ministry. He was progressive in his tendencies and was not content until he had raised the standard of the college to the front rank. His views of the ends and methods of education are contained in several addresses which he delivered at different times, and which were afterward collected and published. The very subjects of these are suggestive of broad and careful thought. They are such as: "College Education," "Theological Training," "The Three Stages of Education," "Female Education," "The Supremacy of Mind," "Secular and Christian Civilization," "Natural Science in its Relation to Art and Theology." After a service of eight years as president of Hamilton College, Dr. Fisher was solicited to again enter the ministry actively as pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Utica, New York, and was installed in that position November 15, 1867. For nearly four years of active and progressive work the church enjoyed the ministrations and stimulating energies of this able, active and untiring pastor.

There is yet one other occasion not to be forgotten in which Dr. Fisher



Yours affectionately
Joseph C. Butler

bore a prominent part in a great and memorable public service whose influence is incalculable, viz.: the measures which led to the reunion of the separated branches of the Presbyterian Church. There was no object, perhaps, nearer his heart, none which more moved his enthusiasm. The disruption had taken place in 1837, just before he entered upon his ministry. His father was the first moderator of the New School Assembly. The doctrines and the men, the causes and the consequences, he had heard discussed from his boyhood, and in the reunion of the two branches of the church he was relied upon as among the most judicious counselors in the very delicate and difficult questions that impeded its progress and threatened to prevent its consummation. He was one of the able committee of conference appointed by the two assemblies which reported the plan of reunion in 1869. In behalf of the joint committee he proposed the resolution for raising \$1,000,000, immediately after raised to \$5,000,000, as a memorial fund. His last work to which he gave himself with all the confidence and enthusiasm of his nature was to prepare a paper for the General Assembly of 1870, an Assembly which he was never to see.

Dr. Fisher was united in marriage with Jane J. Jackson of New Jersey, descended on her mother's side from the Van de Lindas, an old Holland Dutch family, and from Peter Schuyler, Governor of New York. The Doctor received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Miami University in 1852 and the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of the City of New York in 1859.

JOSEPH CURRAN BUTLER.

The city of Cincinnati has a long roll-call of prominent citizens, who, through various channels have distinguished themselves beyond their fellows, but of not all of them has the popular verdict been, at their decease, "a great and good man." Eminently was this a just commentary upon the closed life of the late Joseph C. Butler, long one of the prominent, high minded and representative men of this city, whose portrait accompanies this sketch.

Joseph Curran Butler was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and was a son of Maj. John Bartlett Butler, who was at that time the editor

and publisher of the *Pennsylvania Statesman*. Major Butler served as a private in the War of 1812, after which he went to Pittsburg and engaged in the printing business. At this time in his life he was actively engaged in politics and in 1838 was appointed recorder of deeds, and, afterwards, canal commissioner. At the commencement of the war with Mexico, he was commissioned paymaster in the army, and accompanied General Taylor's command to the seat of war, after which he was made military storekeeper at the Allegheny Arsenal, where he remained until about 1863, when he retired. His death occurred on December 7, 1870, at Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, aged 78 years.

Joseph C. Butler began his business career in his father's printing office, which he was wont to call "the poor man's college"; it was in these early days that he began that habit of close study and careful reading that eventually resulted in making him one of the best read business men in Cincinnati. He came to Cincinnati in 1839, a lad of 14 years, rather poorly equipped financially, but with good principles and a determination to succeed in life. After a short season with his uncle, in the latter's grocery store, he accepted an offer made by John Bailey and became Mr. Bailey's bookkeeper and business assistant. After leaving Mr. Bailey, he formed partnerships with several other citizens and his sphere of operations increased until at last he became the head of the house of Joseph C. Butler & Company, on Walnut street. However, he accepted too many responsibilities and with undiminished ambition entered too deeply into business to stand the strain upon a constitution never very robust. A trip to Europe reinvigorated him. Shortly after his return, he became interested in the Lafayette Bank and his later years were devoted mainly to banking, though not exclusively. He was president of this bank for the last 18 years of his life, being at the head of this strong financial institution at his death.

This is the brief record of the business life of one who was thoroughly identified with the interests of Cincinnati for more than 30 years and to whose energy and enterprise this city owes many of the prosperous institutions which make her notable as a business and educational center.

In the business world Mr. Butler was regarded with profound respect. His intelligence, enterprise and industry contributed to make his undertakings successful. He was one of the small body of men who originated the daily sessions of the Chamber of Commerce, and, as president of this

body during the crucial period between the years 1860 and 1862, his comprehension of business wants, demands and requirements, rendered his services of the greatest value to that body and to the city. Mr. Butler accumulated a very large fortune by the most honorable methods, and in its expenditure he displayed the nobility of his character. He was markedly unselfish; he was liberal and kind hearted; and some of his charities were princely in their munificence. His endowment of a hospital, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, well illustrates this noble side of his character. A number of years prior to his death, connection with another, he purchased the Marine Hospital, which as the Good Samaritan Hospital is an institution that worthily exemplifies the truly Christian character of this benefactor, for, while it is under the management of the Sisters, it is open to all in need, without relation to nationality, or religious or medical preferences. The Good Samaritan Hospital stands as a lasting monument to Joseph C. Butler. A Foundling and Lying-in Hospital has also been added, on the same lines, and is one of the noblest charities of Cincinnati.

Toward the close of his life, Mr. Butler's business relations were enlarged and possibly on account of this fact he found little time for politics. He was eminently fitted for public life, but, aside from some candidacies at the solicitations of his friends, he took no very active part for any length of time. In 1864 he ran against Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes for Congress, but was defeated, and in 1868 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. Although not ultra, he was always a decided and pronounced Democrat, and his advice and aid were uniformly given to that organization.

For a number of years Mr. Butler had known that death was a near possibility, but on the day of his fatal attack of apoplexy he apparently was in better health than usual, and started on a short business trip up the river in the company of friends. The Dark Angel came suddenly, and, away from home, although surrounded by every comfort and attention, he passed out of life, on June 13, 1873, leaving a vacancy in his immediate household and in the commercial and social circles of his city, that can never be filled. From every channel came words of sympathy, and demonstrations of the appreciation in which he was held in Cincinnati, and the general grief at his comparatively early death.

Mr. Butler was married to Alice Bryant Laverty, a daughter of Col. Kenny Laverty of New Orleans, who served under General Jackson, in the

War of 1812, and a cousin of Commodore William Wallace Hunter of the Confederate States Navy. Mrs. Butler with these children, survive: Joseph C., who resides at home, and is the manager of the immense Butler estate; Pierce O.; Kenny L., who married Alfreda Fortiner; Alice B.; Florence H.; Nora B., wife of John A. Langmuir, of Toronto, Canada; and Mary N. The family residence is one of the most beautiful on Auburn avenue, and there assembled a large and representative concourse to do honor to this "great and good man." The Chamber of Commerce, of which he was so proud and in which he was so profoundly esteemed, attended the sad burial services in a body. We quote from the touching address made by President Covington, in making the sad announcement to the Chamber of Commerce, these pregnant words that were endorsed by the whole city:

"Deeply and sincerely do all classes mourn his loss. He goes down to the grave honored and beloved; his memory cherished for his many virtues, and without the slightest blemish on his character."

HENRY STANBERY.

HENRY STANBERY, who for three eventful years served the United States as Attorney General, and who for a long period was one of the most prominent lawyers of Cincinnati, will ever be recalled on the pages of history, along with those other mental giants who have left their impress upon the statute books of their time. Mr. Stanbery was born in New York as early as 1803, and was a son of Dr. Jonas Stanbery, a physician, who settled as a pioneer in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1814.

The education of our subject was the best the community afforded and his preparation was sufficient to insure him admittance to Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1815, where he was graduated in 1819. His choice of profession being the law, he entered the office of a successful practitioner at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but later returned to Zanesville and continued his studies with Charles B. Goddard, of that city. Although he mastered the intricate subjects of the law and jurisprudence sufficiently to pass an examination for the bar, he was not admitted to practice until 1824, when he became of age. He began practice at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but in 1853 moved to Cincinnati, having served as Attorney General of the State for five years

previously. Here he continued in practice for many years with marked success, continually growing more prominent in his profession and more useful in his State. In 1850 he was made a member of the Constitutional Convention, in which his judicial mind was shown to advantage by his even balance of judgment and comprehension of the law. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson a member of the United States Supreme Court as a mark of recognition of his great ability, but this was made ineffective by the passage of the law limiting the number of judges on the Supreme bench. The President then secured his services as United States Attorney General and his wise administration of the duties of the office during the trying period following the close of the war is a matter of history. The strain after three years became too great, and Mr. Stanbery resigned the office. He was selected as one of the counsel for the President in the latter's impeachment trial.

Mr. Stanbery returned then to Cincinnati and resumed practice in the United States courts of Southern Ohio and the Supreme Court of the United States, winning through the succeeding years of prosperity and activity higher honors and more legal laurels. He was endowed by Nature with a winning manner and dignified personality and possessed all the courtesy of the old-time gentleman. No man was truer in his attachments to his friends and among them he included such men as Hon. Thomas Ewing.

Mr. Stanbery was first married to Frances Beecher at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and the three children of this union are: Philemon Beecher, George and Mrs. Francis Avery. The second marriage was to Cecelia Bond, a daughter of William Key Bond, of Cincinnati. The family in religious views are connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. They are prominent socially.

A grandson of our deceased subject, Philemon B. Stanbery, Jr., worthily represents his distinguished grandfather in the same profession. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1901, and immediately thereafter entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has since continued, in association with Herman P. Richt, under the firm name of Richt & Stanbery, with offices in the St. Paul Building. He succeeded his distinguished father, Philemon B. Stanbery, who is, at the publication of this work, president of the Pomeroy National Bank of Pomeroy, Ohio, having abandoned the practice of the law in the past year to embark in the banking business—he was

THE HISTORY OF THE

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the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of the greatest minds of all ages, and which has been the subject of many of the most valuable works of literature. The history of the world is a subject which is of great interest to all of us, and which is of great importance to all of us. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of the greatest minds of all ages, and which has been the subject of many of the most valuable works of literature. The history of the world is a subject which is of great interest to all of us, and which is of great importance to all of us.

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one of the successful practitioners of Ohio and will be long remembered as one of the ablest members of the Hamilton County bar. Hart Stanbery, son of Philemon B. Stanbery, and grandson of Henry Stanbery, has also entered upon a career in the legal profession. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1903.

EDWARD PAYSON BRADSTREET.

EDWARD PAYSON BRADSTREET, an eminent lawyer and a citizen of Cincinnati of the highest intellectual acquirements and moral character, was born at Vermilion, Ohio, June 5, 1830, and is a son of the late Rev. Stephen J. and Anna (Dana) Bradstreet, both of whom belonged to noted families of New Hampshire and of distinguished New England ancestry.

Mr. Bradstreet is a man of courtly manner, unimpeachable integrity and high standards of living, and those who believe in heredity can easily trace its influence in his case. He is a lineal descendant of Governor Simon Bradstreet, of Massachusetts, who married Anna Dudley, a granddaughter of that man of old-time integrity and solidity of character—Governor John Winthrop. Anna Dudley was sometimes named, in early days and in the quaint phraseology of the time, "The Tenth Muse," on account of her poetical gifts. The father of our subject was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1819 and of Andover Seminary in 1822. He became a noted divine and was one of the founders of Western Reserve College.

Upon the death of the parents of Mr. Bradstreet, which took place when he was eight years of age, he took up his residence in the family of Alexander Gaston, near Oberlin, Ohio. His early education was secured in the schools of Elyria and in 1849 he entered Western Reserve College, subsequently entering Yale College and graduating in the renowned class of 1853. He obtained his education chiefly by his own efforts. After filling the position of principal of an academy at Tahnage, Ohio, for one year, he came to Cincinnati and in 1854 began the study of the law in the office of Ferguson & Long, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. From 1857 to 1859 he was in partnership with Henry Snow.

Mr. Bradstreet was one of the founders of the Cincinnati Gymnasium and for many years was its president. His interest in educational matters

has led Mr. Bradstreet to accept positions which have taken much valuable time from his private business. He served many years on the Board of Education and assisted in the establishment of the Public Library. From 1869 to 1871 he served as trustee of the Homeopathic Free Dispensary and for many years has been a director in the Young Men's Bible Society. He was one of the founders of The Associated Charities and the Ohio Humane Society. Mr. Bradstreet's exemplary life makes him a power in the Protestant Episcopal Church; he is one of the vestrymen of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, and was superintendent of St. Paul's Sunday-school for 20 years. He was one of the founders of the Yale Club, a trustee of Kilwinning Chapter, No. 97, Royal Arch Masons, and a member of the Literary Club of Cincinnati. He is universally respected, possessing those characteristics which call forth admiration and those attributes which preserve esteem.

On August 9, 1883, Mr. Bradstreet was married to Harriette B. Herick, who was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, and a family of three children have been born to this union, namely: Marjorie H., Edward Payson and Annabella.

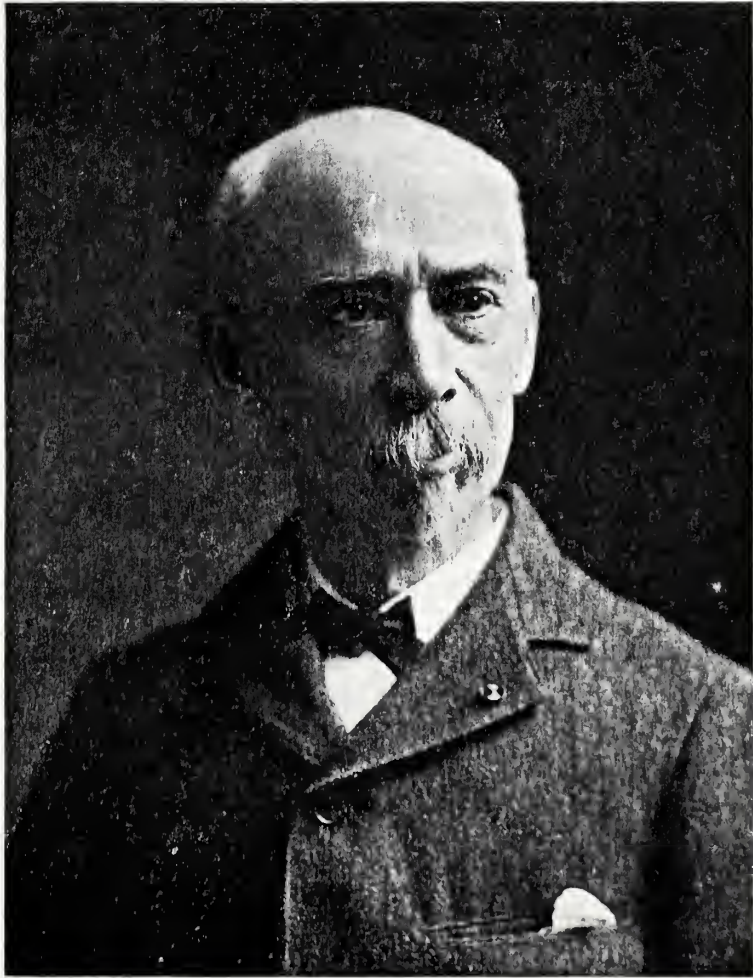
COL. LEOPOLD MARKBREIT.

COL. LEOPOLD MARKBREIT, president of the Cincinnati Volksblatt Company, and one of the best known men of this city, formerly the junior member of the law firm of R. B. Hayes & Markbreit, is one of the representative citizens of the Queen City. Born in the beautiful city of Vienna, Austria, March 13, 1842, he is a son of Leopold and Jane (Abele) Markbreit. The family came to America in 1848 and located at Cincinnati, where the father died one year later, survived by the mother until March 30, 1890. The living members of the family now are: Colonel Markbreit and his sisters, Mrs. General Kautz and Mrs. Jane Schoenle.

Colonel Markbreit was liberally educated, attending school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Sandusky, Ohio; and Cincinnati. Deciding upon the law as a profession, he began its study with his half brother, Frederick Hassaurek, and was admitted to the bar, his ability being recognized by Rutherford B. Hayes, later President of the United States, who took the young lawyer into partnership. The association of Hayes and Markbreit was

broken by the patriotism which impelled both members to offer their services in defense of their country, in 1861. Colonel Markbreit served first as a sergeant in the 28th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., later was made sergeant-major, and immediately after the battle at Carnifex Ferry, on account of gallantry on the field, was promoted to the rank of 2nd lieutenant, and rapidly advanced to the positions of 1st lieutenant, adjutant, and assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain. He served with distinction in some of the fiercest battles of the Civil War. In December, 1863, he was made a prisoner while taking part in Averill's raid into Confederate territory, for the purpose of destroying bridges, railroads and stores, and was confined in Libby Prison. After five months of imprisonment, he, with three other prominent prisoners, were selected as hostages and were placed in close confinement, to prevent the execution of four Confederates who had been captured while recruiting within the Union lines in Kentucky, and had been sentenced to die as spies. Colonel Markbreit and his unfortunate companions then found out what military imprisonment really meant, being kept in their narrow dungeon for months, subsisting on a handful of ground corn-cobs and a bit of ancient bacon as a day's rations, which were gladly supplemented by the huge rodents which they had scarcely strength to catch, and which their negro attendants enabled them to have cooked. These truths are matters of history, sad blots on the civilization of the most enlightened nation on the earth. A change of quarters to Salisbury, North Carolina, improved the condition of these unfortunate prisoners in a small degree, and later, after a sojourn at Danville, Virginia, Libby Prison was reached once more. On February 5, 1865, after 13½ months of prison life, this brave soldier and gallant gentleman was released, through the efforts of his half-brother. To this day he bears the effects of the ills then engendered.

After his return to a semblance of health, Colonel Markbreit was installed in a responsible city office for two years, and later he was made colonel on the staffs of both Governors Cox and Hayes. In April, 1869, he was honored by an appointment as United States Minister to Bolivia, with headquarters at La Paz. During his sojourn in South America, he traveled all over the country and was more than once an eye witness of revolutions that frequently took place in the South American republics. In 1871, during one of these upheavals, he was able to save the life of Mariana Donato



GEN. ANDREW HICKENLOOPER.

Munoz, prime minister of an overthrown government. In July, 1872, he was entrusted with business missions to Brazil and Bolivia, representing American steamship and railway companies. His business missions have taken him over many parts of the world, but he has always retained his home in Cincinnati. In February, 1882, he was appointed United States Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati, remaining in official life until 1886. Since that time Colonel Markbreit has given his attention to the interests of the Cincinnati Volksblatt Company, serving as its efficient president.

In 1887 Colonel Markbreit was married to Bertha Fiebach. In politics he has always ardently supported the principles of the Republican party. He is one of the most valued members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Grand Army of the Republic.

In Colonel Markbreit, Cincinnati has a citizen of social prominence, one whose whole public career has reflected honor upon her, and one to whom she can point as a representative, useful and honored citizen.

GEN. ANDREW HICKENLOOPER.

GEN. ANDREW HICKENLOOPER, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is one of Cincinnati's most remarkable men, and for many years has been conspicuous in military, public and commercial life. He was born in Hudson, Ohio, August 10, 1837, and is a son of Andrew and Abigail (Cox) Hickenlooper.

Andrew Hickenlooper, his great-grandfather, emigrated from Holland with his wife, in 1693, and settled in York County, Pennsylvania, where he reared these children: Andrew, Adam, George, Anna, Mary and Margaret.

Andrew Hickenlooper, grandfather of our distinguished subject, was born in 1739 and died in 1825. He participated in the Revolutionary War, first as a lieutenant and later as a captain, and after its end settled near Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. There he was married to Rachel Edwards, a daughter of John and Rachel Edwards, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Virginia. To this union were born these children: George, John, Jane, Mary, Thomas, Andrew and William.

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Andrew Hickenlooper, the third of the name and the father of General Hickenlooper, was born July 22, 1795. For many years he was engaged in the manufacture of salt, later was interested in coal mining, and in 1836 removed to Hudson, Ohio. He married Abigail Cox, a daughter of Edward Cox and wife, who came from the North of Ireland in 1792, and located near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where 12 children were born to them; of these children, Abigail, mother of our subject, was born April 12, 1797. Andrew Hickenlooper died March 28, 1869 and his widow survived him but two months. Their children were: Mary Jane, deceased in 1893, who was the wife of Silas Steely; Rachel, deceased, who was the wife of Dr. Steely; Katherine, deceased in 1894, who was the wife of William McCarthy; Edward, who died in 1850; Sarah, who died in 1896; Keziah, who died in 1837; and Andrew, the youngest and the only surviving member of the family.

In inheriting the family name, Andrew Hickenlooper also inherited attributes which had made his forefathers remembered men. He completed the common school course at Circleville, Ohio, and then came to Cincinnati, spending two years at St. Xavier College and two more at Woodward College. He then began the study of civil engineering in the office of City Engineer A. W. Gilbert; and upon the expiration of the latter's term of office they formed the partnership known as Gilbert & Hickenlooper. After Mr. Gilbert was reelected to office, our subject continued alone and shortly afterward was appointed city surveyor, a position he held from 1859 until the outbreak of the Civil War. It was that great political and social upheaval which gave Andrew Hickenlooper the opportunity to display those qualities which must to the end of time link his name with those who for generations have been representatives of valor, courage, patriotism and success.

Among those who early hastened to answer the call of the President for defenders of the nation was the young engineer, then entering upon what promised to be a brilliant professional career. He recruited "Hickenlooper's Battery" and entered the Union service as its captain, on August 31, 1861, it having been mustered in as the 5th Ohio Battery of Light Artillery. He joined General Fremont at Jefferson City, Missouri, where he was made chief of artillery in charge of fortifications and defenses of the city and the Pacific Railroad. In 1862 his battery was attached to Gen-

eral Grant's army, and soon followed the battle of Shiloh, where the tenacious, fearless spirit, with which he held his battery in the teeth of an infuriated enemy, enthused his comrades and excited the wonder and admiration of the country. Histories of that awful day and its carnage have been written, all of which tell the same story of the heroic valor of Andrew Hickenlooper. For three hours he bore the scathing fire, having his horse killed beneath him, and only when the enemy had concentrated 11 batteries upon his own, did he consent to withdraw, being the last to retreat as he had been the first to advance. He reported to General Sherman for further service, and three days after the engagement was made commandant of artillery in General McKean's division. At the battle of Iuka, after his battery had repulsed three determined regiments, and at Corinth where his gallantry was again conspicuous, he was again promoted, being made chief of ordnance and artillery on General McPherson's staff, attracting the attention of that gallant soldier and gaining his admiration and personal regard. He was subsequently engaged in General Grant's Northern Mississippi campaign, and in the siege of Vicksburg, during which he served as chief engineer of the 17th Army Corps, and participated in many engagements.

After the battle of Port Gibson, General McPherson wrote to the Secretary of War as follows: "Capt. A. Hickenlooper, Fifth Ohio Battery, and Chief Engineer of the corps, deserves special mention for his ability, untiring energy and skill in making reconnaissances, maps of routes passed over, superintending the repairs and construction of bridges, etc., exposing himself constantly, night and day, and merits some substantial recognition of his services." Following the fall of Vicksburg, the Board of Honor of the 17th Army Corps awarded to him a gold medal bearing the inscription: "Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and Vicksburg."

Captain Hickenlooper was then engaged in the Atlanta campaign and after General McPherson succeeded General Sherman as commander of the Army of the Tennessee, he was assigned to duty as chief of artillery of the army and participated in these battles: Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Kingston, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, Stone Mountain, Ezra Chapel, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro, Lovejoy and Atlanta. After the death of his friend General McPherson, he was appointed by the President as

inspector-general of the 17th Army Corps and as such participated in the "March to the Sea" and capture of Savannah. In the Carolina campaigns he was conspicuous at Potaligo, Salkehatchie, Banneker's Bridge, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh, and was present at the surrender of the army of General Johnston.

His services had been of so high a character that he was gladly and strongly endorsed for a brigadier-generalship by Generals Grant, Sherman and Howard, the tribute of General Grant being: "Col. Hickenlooper has proved himself one of the ablest and most energetic volunteer officers, no one having the confidence of his superiors in a higher degree." General Sherman said: "He is young, vigorous and well educated and can fill any commission with honor and credit to the service." He was made brevet brigadier-general on May 20, 1865, and was assigned to the command of General Crocker's Iowa Brigade of the 17th Army Corps, the oldest in the Army of the Tennessee.

With the close of the war, the brilliant military career of General Hickenlooper was brought to a close but he had scarcely resumed professional work, in partnership with R. C. Phillips, when, on July 27, 1866, he was honored with the appointment of United States marshal for the Southern District of Ohio and served as such until January, 1871, when he was appointed city civil engineer by the Common Council and at the end of his term of service was unanimously reelected. It was during his second term that he was offered and accepted the position of vice-president of the Cincinnati Gas Company, which was the beginning of General Hickenlooper's successful commercial life. His unusual army record had called attention to his personal qualifications and his political friends urged his acceptance of the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and he was elected in 1879 with a great majority, winning such popular approval that he was urged in 1881 to accept a reelection, an honor he declined.

General Hickenlooper's connection with the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company covered a period of 31 years, during which time he became as well known for his stubborn resistance to the onslaughts of trade adversaries as he had formerly been on the field of battle before the enemy's guns. To mention but one of the historic battles which General Hickenlooper fought and won, that may be recalled in which he engaged when a dominant political faction had a franchise passed to pipe natural gas from West Virginia to

Cincinnati. Others without number appear on the pages of the public prints and far exceed his defeats. After years of active management as president of the company, he retired and in speaking of his regretted resignation, one of the leading directors said: "It is only since General Hickenlooper's resignation that we have learned what a gap he has made, but he has had the management so well in hand and he has left matters in such shape that his successor can take up where he left off, and will have easy sailing."

On February 13, 1867, General Hickenlooper was united in marriage with Maria L. Smith, who is a daughter of Adolphus H. and Sarah E. (Bates) Smith. The following children were born to them: Charlie, who died December 22, 1874; Sarah; Amelia; Katherine; Andrew; and Smith.

Fraternally, the General is a Mason of the 32nd degree. He has been identified with many of the leading public movements in Cincinnati, and has served as president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

REV. L. GROSSMANN, D. D.

REV. L. GROSSMANN, D. D., one of the most distinguished Hebrew scholars and religious teachers in the United States and the beloved pastor of Plum Street Temple, Cincinnati, is yet in the prime of life, having been born February 24, 1863. He is a celebrated son of a celebrated father, the latter being Rabbi Ignatz Grossmann, who was the author of a number of learned works.

Dr. Grossmann was educated at the University of Cincinnati and at the Hebrew Union College and in 1884 received the degrees of B. A. and Rabbi, and the degree of D. D. in 1887. At present Dr. Grossmann adds distinction to the faculty of the Hebrew Union College, where he is professor of theology, ethics and pedagogy. For nearly 15 years he was rabbi of Temple Beth El, Detroit, Michigan. He is a member of the executive board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Dr. Grossmann has long been known in the field of literature, and his published works display, with their deep learning, an exquisiteness of thought and a power and grace of expression peculiarly pleasing and at the same time convincing. Among his best known works may be noted: "Judaism and the Science of Religions," "Maimonides," "Psalms, Hymns and Responses" and

"The Life and Writings of Isaac M. Wise," that ripe scholar and great leader, whom Dr. Grossmann succeeded, and of whom a complete sketch will be found in this volume.

Dr. Grossmann belongs to a family conspicuous in intellectual and religious circles. Two of his brothers are also rabbis: Dr. Rudolph Grossmann, who is now rabbi of a prominent New York congregation, and who was for nine years associate rabbi of Temple Beth El, Fifth avenue, with Dr. K. Kohler, now president of the Hebrew Union College; while the second brother ministers in the same capacity to a congregation in Europe. A most significant indication of the high esteem in which Dr. Grossmann is held was the late anniversary celebration held by his devoted congregation at Plum Street Temple.

HON. P. H. KUMLER.

HON. P. H. KUMLER, whose death occurred July 27, 1902, was formerly judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, and one of the most prominent members of the Cincinnati bar. His ancestors, who were among the early settlers of Ohio, were prominent and highly respected. He was born on his father's farm near Trenton, Ohio, September 1, 1837, and was the oldest son of a family of eight sons and three daughters born to his parents.

Judge Kumler obtained his elementary education in the common schools of his district, putting in the time between school sessions in assisting his father on the farm. His father appreciated the worth of an education and furnished each of his sons and daughters with that which proved of more value than wealth. The family was a large one and all became prominent in their chosen professions, two of them, our subject and his brother, Alvin W., being elevated to the bench. After attending Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio, for some time, Judge Kumler matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was finally graduated.

Judge Kumler served with distinction a short time in the Civil War, under the late Col. Tom Moore, of Hamilton, Ohio. At the close of the

war he located in Hamilton and practiced law there until 1873, when he removed to Cincinnati and became the law partner of Henry Snow. It was here that he established for himself a great reputation and proved himself to be one of the ablest jurists and most prominent lawyers Cincinnati has ever had. He was a resident of this city for almost 30 years and held several positions of honor and trust. In 1879 he was elected city solicitor and was reelected in 1881. He was later made United States district attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, which position he filled to the extreme satisfaction of the bench and bar. In 1886 Judge Kumler took his seat upon the bench as judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, and served in this capacity for 10 consecutive years. Fearless in the discharge of his duties, fully sustaining the dignity of the law and of the State, he was influenced by neither fear nor favor. He was one of those men who feel that when a position of trust is tendered to them; when a high honor is placed in their hands; when the destinies of their State are committed to their care, that there is but one line to follow, and that the line of strict and conscientious duty. The penetration and intellectual power of Judge Kumler, in discerning the niceties of the law and in the elucidation of obscure questions raised for the first time, were great; his resources in the trial of a case were marvelous. He was cool, self possessed, quick to see the relevancy and importance of testimony, and keen and persistent in the cross examination of witnesses. A reluctant witness gave up the trust almost unconsciously in response to the searching questions of the lawyer. No evasion was effective; no effort at concealment escaped detection. Judge Kumler was possessed of the power of assimilation which appropriated to his own growth and advantage all his reading and knowledge, however acquired. It became a part of himself, available on demand. He knew the principles of the law and the rules of construction; and possessed in a conspicuous degree the logical faculty of applying the rules to a given case. In a legal argument he imparted to the court full and accurate knowledge of his case with courage and force. The qualities in his advocacy which most deeply impressed the jury were clearness of statement, a forceful presentation of the facts and readiness in questions suddenly raised. He was always quick with a responsive answer. He was generous in disposition, always ready to assist a worthy man or a worthy cause. His convictions were strong. He was both a scholar and a thinker, familiar with a

wide range of literature and thoroughly informed on subjects with which he was concerned. He was not a showy lawyer but a very substantial one. His mind, trained to investigate and study, was satisfied with nothing less than a clear understanding of the principles and the philosophy of constitutional and statute law. Integrity of mind and character insures honesty of purpose and action in all matters, personal as well as professional. Of all the learned professions, the practice of the law requires a greater versatility of talent, a greater variety of natural gifts, and admits of higher possibilities in the line of public and political prominence than any other to which man can direct thought for the purpose of acquiring specific expertness and distinction. There is no limit to the development of the professional genius, which throughout all the historic past has directed the destiny of nations and the intricate social and civic relations of men. So necessary are extraordinary gifts to distinction in the practice of the law that comparatively few acquire a reputation that lives beyond their own generation, or extends beyond the confines of their own State. To have a State reputation in the practice of the law is equivalent to a certificate, both of high character and of exceptional ability. Judge Kumler was a man of broad experience in his chosen profession, and ranked among the most distinguished lawyers of the State in which he practiced. To rise above the level in a business or political life requires an intellectual endowment of a high order, an unimpeachable character, and an industry that involves a spirit of sacrifice and courage, which in the olden times made martyrs. Many of our young men, although fully equipped with an excellent education and possessing fine intellects, fall by the wayside and surrender in the fierce conflict of competition, because they are not willing to throw the entire force of their nature into the fray and consider success a duty they owe to themselves, and which cannot be attained except by unremitting labor. The profession of the law offers no opportunities except to those who are determined to win and who are willing to direct all their energy into that channel. This our subject thoroughly understood and, beginning at the bottom of the ladder, soon mastered the details of his vocation and at the time of his death he was recognized as one of the most brilliant members of the Cincinnati bar. The Judge was a great politician and the best vote-getter in Hamilton County. Whenever a candidate before the people, he nearly always ran ahead of his ticket. Judge Kumler had always been a supporter of the Republican party in

national affairs, but for three or four years previous to his death had been inclined to be an independent voter in local affairs.

Judge Kumler was united in marriage in 1865 at Miltonville, Ohio, with Josephine Long, daughter of John G. and Hannah C. Long. Of their children, one survives, Paul, who is with the Cincinnati Panel Company. Our subject's widow and son, together with Mrs. Kumler's mother, reside on Price Hill at No. 743 Mount Hope avenue. Judge Kumler's mother, who is still hale and hearty, resides in Dayton, Ohio, and has reached the ripe old age of 88 years.

Few men if any had a larger circle of friends than did the subject of this sketch. He was of a kind and genial disposition and attracted to him all with whom he came in contact. The death of such a citizen is a serious loss to a community and his presence and influence will ever be missed amid the activities of Cincinnati. His remains were removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where he was laid to rest by the side of his three daughters buried there.

THOMAS P. EGAN.

THOMAS P. EGAN, president of J. A. Fay & Egan Company, the most extensive manufacturers of wood-working machinery in the world, with plant and headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, is a native of Ireland. He was born November 20, 1847, and was an infant in arms when his family moved with him to Hamilton, Canada.

Thomas P. Egan attended the Central High School of Hamilton, Canada, and after his graduation at the age of 14 years began his business career as clerk in a dry goods store in that city at a salary of \$2 per week. For two years he served as clerk, then decided to come to the United States, as a field that presented greater opportunities. He had a sister who had located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and it was natural for him to first come to this city. He secured a position with William Kirkup, the brass-founder and manufacturer of brass goods, his principal duty being to run a lathe. Three months later he entered the employ of the firm of Steptoe, McFarlan & Company, the earliest manufacturers of wood-working machinery in the United States. He had been at work with this firm but two weeks, when he met with a distressing accident, losing his left arm. He was thus rendered incapable

of performing manual labor, and his employers, impressed by his conscientious and intelligent service, decided to give him a trial at office work. He had received some training in bookkeeping in high school, and when each day's work was done he pursued a course of study in a night business college. His salary was gradually advanced to \$18 per week. After so many years of continuous labor, his employers decided that a rest would be beneficial to him and suggested the same. Mr. Egan then asked to be given a position as traveling representative, and, of the members of the firm, Mr. Steptoe alone was willing to grant the request. Finally, to carry his point, the latter agreed to personally guarantee the firm against any loss which might result from the change. Mr. Egan started out, the fact that he was under Mr. Steptoe's guarantee being an incentive to put forth his utmost endeavors. He called on the trade in Chicago, Indianapolis, Lafayette and other cities, giving little thought to anything but his new venture, and when he returned to Cincinnati was surprised to find his sales had exceeded those of any previous salesman. He continued traveling for seven years, his salary being increased to \$35 per week, and at the end of that time was offered an increase of \$5 per week to remain, but declined as he wished to go into business for himself. He had saved the sum of \$5,000, and after laying aside \$1,500 to set up housekeeping, put the remainder in his new business, which he established with two others. They rented a room of Steptoe, McFarlan & Company, together with power, and although the business was a success from the start, the partners drew out but \$20 each week, just half of what Mr. Egan had been offered to remain with the old firm. Although they started in 1874, the year after the great panic, their profits amounted to \$10,500, and they immediately made plans to expand their business. They removed to Front street, between Central avenue and John street, renting an old mill, 30 by 80 feet, and three stories high. As space became more limited they built an additional story and increased the dimensions to 40 by 80 feet. Later another building, 40 by 80 feet, and four stories high, was built, and the plant continued at that size until fire destroyed the old mill. It was rebuilt and later a lot, 100 by 180 feet, was purchased at a cost of \$40,000 from Robert Mitchell, upon which was also erected a large building. In 1881, The Egan Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$150,000, by Florence Marmet, Samuel C. Tatem, Frederick Danner, Edwin Ruthven and T. P. Egan. Our subject was made

president and practically conducted the affairs of the company. Its trade was expanded from a local to a world trade, and it became a keen competitor of J. A. Fay & Company. The latter concern tried to force the young rival to the wall and many law suits sprung up concerning patent infringements, which cost each company many thousands of dollars. One case was carried by The Egan Company to the United States Supreme Court, where they secured a favorable decision. The Egan Company controlled some 175 patents, and their opponents about 200, practically all the patents on wood-working machinery. Their differences resulted in heavy losses to both companies, but they kept up the fight until 1893. In February of that year, David Jones and H. B. Morehead obtained an option on the controlling interests in both companies, especially the concern of J. A. Fay & Company, and then began negotiations which resulted in the consolidation of the two companies. Articles of incorporation for J. A. Fay & Egan Company were taken out, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, and the following men were elected as officers: Thomas P. Egan, president; Frederick Danner, first vice-president; A. N. Spencer, second vice-president; Edwin Ruthven, secretary; A. F. Herbsleb, assistant secretary; L. W. Anderson, treasurer; George W. Bugbee, master mechanic; S. P. Egan, general superintendent; and L. G. Robinson and George W. Passell, assistant superintendents. Mr. Egan controlled two thirds of the stock in The Egan Company and also had invested largely in Fay stock; upon the reorganization, he was made president of both concerns. While both are under the same management, the companies are operated independently. Each made exhibits at the World's Fair held in Chicago, and each received nine awards and one special grand medal, which is more than was received by any other company in the world. The plant is one of the largest and most expensively equipped in the United States, and the structure erected on the Mitchell property alone cost \$235,000 in equipment, one engine and boiler costing as much as \$15,000. Mr. Egan has had a wonderful career, and is one of the ablest business men of Cincinnati.

In 1895 Thomas P. Egan organized the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, and became its permanent chairman and first president; this organization has attracted the attention of both the United States and foreign countries by the able manner in which it has been directed. Mr. Egan also organized the Manufacturers' Club of Cincinnati and became its first president. Mr. Egan is a director in the Ohio Valley

National Bank, and also a stockholder in several other banks. He is also a member of the great Commercial Club of Cincinnati and the Queen City Club. The business of J. A. Fay & Egan Company has prospered very largely owing to its able management, and the concern has just bought at Bond Hill the ground to erect one of the most commodious and up-to-date plants in the United States for making wood-working machinery.

Thomas P. Egan was united in marriage with Alma E. Haase, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Frederick Haase, pastor of the Evangelical Church at Chillicothe, Ohio. Their children are: Alma E.; Fred; Clifford; Christine; Edna Raymond; and Virginia. Mr. Egan is a Republican, but only gives a passing interest to politics; he was however chosen as one of the presidential electors from Ohio on the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket in 1900.

ANTHONY H. HINKLE.

Among the prominent and wealthy citizens of Cincinnati, the late Anthony H. Hinkle was for many years a leading figure. As a member of the well remembered firm of Wilson, Hinkle & Company, he was identified with the school book interests of this city and probably few names were more familiar to many thousand school children of the country during their student years. Mr. Hinkle was born in 1815 in Philadelphia, and came to Cincinnati in 1843. His business connection with Obed J. Wilson, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume, covered a long and successful period. The partnership lasted from 1862 until 1875, in which year both our subject and Mr. Wilson retired from the firm, which on reorganization became Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company, a son of Mr. Hinkle being one of its members.

Mr. Hinkle had many business interests, was a director in the First National Bank and in the Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Company, and belonged to the board of managers of the Old Men's and Widows' homes, on Walnut Hills. He was a devout member of the Mount Auburn Presbyterian Church. His charities were large, his beneficences covered all kinds of distress, and he was not only respected, but was most sincerely esteemed.

In 1842 Mr. Hinkle was married to Frances Schillinger. He is survived by his widow and these children: A. Howard, William, Frank,



HON. JULIUS FLEISCHMANN.

Charles, and Mrs. Dr. Anderson. The occasion of Mr. Hinkle's death was particularly sad. It occurred June 25, 1883, at Andover, Massachusetts, whither he and wife had gone, in order to enjoy the graduating exercises at Phillips Academy, their son Charles being a member of the graduating class.

HON. JULIUS FLEISCHMANN.

HON. JULIUS FLEISCHMANN, mayor of Cincinnati, politician, business man, financier, sportsman and club man, is a remarkable composition of all the characteristics which make up what Americans delight to call their representative citizen. What is also remarkable in the case of Mayor Fleischmann is that in all these various circles he is equally at home, eminent in each. Julius Fleischmann bears an honorable name in Cincinnati, his father, the venerable philanthropist as well as business man, having long been one of the city's most esteemed citizens. His birth took place at Riverside, now a part of the city of Cincinnati, June 8, 1872, and he is a son of Charles and Henrietta (Robertson) Fleischmann.

The educational training of our subject was obtained in the Cincinnati public schools, for three years being a pupil in the Hughes High School. At the age of 15 he left the latter to take a preparatory course in the Franklin School, intending to enter a university, but one year later decided to begin his business career under his father's supervision. The wisdom of the latter's methods has been shown by the son's commercial success and to these methods Mayor Fleischmann attributes his present financial condition. In 1889 he entered the establishment of Fleischmann & Company in the capacity of a clerk and displayed enough ability to satisfy even his exacting father, so that in a very few years he assumed the entire management of the vast business.

Mayor Fleischmann is not only the active head of all the Fleischmann interests, one of the largest unincorporated business enterprises in the country, but he holds many other responsible positions. He is president of the Market National Bank of Cincinnati; president of the College of Music of Cincinnati; president of The Union Grain & Hay Company; president of the Riverside Malting & Elevator Company; president of the Illinois Vinegar Manufacturing Company of Chicago, which is capitalized at

\$100,000, and ranks as the largest concern of its kind in the country; one of the governors of the Queen City Club; a prominent member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; and a member of the Manufacturers' Club, Business Men's Club, Commercial Club, Walnut Hills Business Men's Club, Phoenix Club, Country Club, Riding Club, Young Men's Blaine Club, Stamina Republican League and the North Cincinnati Turnverein. He is a member of Avon Lodge, No. 542, F. & A. M., and is a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, Elks and a large number of social organizations.

In addition to his other business interests, he is vice-president of the C. N. & C. Railroad Company, which is the only quasi-public corporation with which he is connected, having sold all of his stock in the Cincinnati gas and street railway companies when he accepted the mayoralty.

As a sportsman Mayor Fleischmann has been, up to the past season, well known through the country, having maintained for several years a large racing stable in the East. In his turf interests he was a close associate of the late William C. Whitney and August Belmont and his stable was always rated as one of the best in the country, such notable horses as "Halma," "Hurstburn," "Africander," "St. Daniel" and "Wax Candle" having raced in his colors. Mr. Fleischmann also sent each year a division of his stable to Latonia, where he established the "Cincinnati Trophy" for 2-year-olds, a magnificent silver cup. Because of the demands of his gigantic business interests, however, Mr. Fleischmann was compelled to dispose of his stable during the season of 1903.

Mr. Fleischmann owns the yacht "Hiawatha," acknowledged to be one of the fleetest and most attractive boats in Eastern waters. He is one of the principal owners of the Cincinnati Baseball Club and a member of the New York and Atlantic yacht clubs. He is an all-round athlete and has a life membership in the Cincinnati Gymnasium. He delights in driving and riding and even gives some attention to golf.

From his days of early manhood, Mayor Fleischmann has taken a deep interest in the success of the Republican party, and in 1894 he succeeded his father as aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor McKinley. Since his election as mayor of Cincinnati in 1900 and his reelection in 1903, he has displayed the same executive ability in the discharge of public duties which has characterized him in the management of his private affairs and he has

become the most popular mayor with all classes that the city has ever had. That his heart is in the improvement and development of this city can scarcely be questioned by those who have conversed or consulted with him or have given attention to his public utterances. At no time in the history of Cincinnati have the railroads been given more encouragement than since Mayor Fleischmann has assumed municipal charge, it being his view that plenty of transportation facilities are of the greatest encouragement to business. It is a fact known to the whole country that the police department of Cincinnati excels that of every other great city in the United States. His attitude toward educational institutions of every kind is so well known that in this city may be found, since his administration began, schools of all kinds for special work gaining a foothold and assisting in making Cincinnati a center of culture.

In a very timely message to the City Council, Mayor Fleischmann gave publicity to his views in these concluding paragraphs: "Cincinnati's economical and progressive administration is of the vastest importance in bringing new enterprises to the city, and in advancing the interests which for so many years have made Cincinnati so justly famed for her commercial soundness and integrity. It is to the city which is well governed, and whose financial interests are managed as a prudent business man would care for his private investments, that capital is attracted." The era of municipal improvement which has ensued since the first election of Mayor Fleischmann testifies to the soundness of his views and to the sincerity of his promises.

On April 8, 1893, Mr. Fleischmann was married to Lillie Ackerland, who is a daughter of A. and Louise Ackerland, a charming and talented lady whom he had known from childhood. Three children have been born to them, namely: Louise, Charles and Julius, Jr. A portrait of Mr. Fleischmann accompanies this sketch.

JAMES E. MOONEY.

JAMES E. MOONEY, president of The American Oak Leather Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, is also executive of many other important enterprises, some of which are located in other States. He was born near the present

town of Waldron, Shelby County, Indiana, May 4, 1832, and is a son of Edmund and Mary (Nicholson) Mooney, his paternal ancestors being from the North of Ireland and maternal, from Wales.

Edmund Mooney, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and early in life moved to Kentucky, where he served an apprenticeship to the trade of a tanner. He was married there in 1818 to Mary Nicholson, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. He moved with his family to Shelby County, Indiana, which at that early day was but a wilderness, and it was there that their son, James E., was born.

James E. Mooney was but six years of age when his parents moved to the town of Shelbyville, Indiana, where he attended the seminary for five years. He then accompanied them to Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana, where he attended school for two years. This was the extent of his schooling and further education was acquired through private research while employed in various capacities. His father and older brothers were engaged in the manufacture of leather, harness and saddlery, and at the age of 13 years he became apprenticed to the trade, also assisting as salesman and in the keeping of accounts. He later became clerk in a neighboring store where he acquired valuable business training, his employer being an honorable man of great ability. In 1849, after the completion of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, the first in Indiana, young Mooney accepted employment in the first exclusively wholesale house established in Indianapolis. In the winter he was sent out on long collecting tours on horseback, the only way of making the journey at that time. From 1851 to 1853, he was accountant and cashier of a large pork packing establishment at Madison, Indiana. During these years of toil he laid by as much of his salary as he could spare and in the autumn of 1853 contributed this amount toward the establishment of a general store at Edinburg under the firm name of Clark & Mooney, his first employer being a silent partner. This firm continued successfully for a period of five years, then Mr. Mooney purchased his father's interest in the tannery, becoming a partner of his brother, the firm name being W. W. & J. E. Mooney. They soon after constructed an extensive tannery at Columbus, Indiana, which they operated with good results for some 15 years. Our subject then established a wholesale leather business at Indianapolis under the firm name of Mooney & Company, and in this retained an interest

for 30 years. In 1866, he organized a similar business in Louisville, Kentucky, which he conducted for five years, and also a leather manufacturing plant with which he has since been identified, being at present president of the business which is conducted under the title of the Ohio Falls Oak Leather Company. It was not until 1873 that he became identified with any business venture of Cincinnati. In that year he subscribed to stock in the Mount Adams & Eden Park Inclined Plane Railway Company purely as an investment, but the panic which soon followed rendered the success of the enterprise doubtful. At that critical time he gave his personal attention to it and invested more of his money, and the success which finally crowned his efforts reflects great credit on his business ability. In 1874, he became largely interested in the Muscogee Lumber Company of Pensacola, Florida, which owned 100,000 acres of timber land, several mills and several miles of railroad, and continued with that concern until it was sold to an English syndicate 18 years later. In 1876, he became a stockholder of the Cincinnati Coffin Company, which has grown to large proportions and now affords employment to several hundred men. He is now president of that company. In 1880, he organized and continues as the largest stockholder and president of The American Oak Leather Company of Cincinnati, which in that year erected an extensive plant covering two and a half blocks, bounded by McLean and Dalton avenues, and Kenner and Flint streets. Early in its existence the plant experienced two disastrous floods, and a portion of it has twice been destroyed by fire, but withal the company has been successful and gives employment to more than 700 men. Branch houses are maintained at Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and No. 336 Main street, Cincinnati, and through these the product of the plant is placed on the market. In 1880, Mr. Mooney became a stockholder and president of the American Starch Company of Columbus, Indiana, whose plant was destroyed by fire in April, 1895. In 1887, he organized and has since become sole proprietor of the American Oak Extract Company of Decatur, Alabama,—adjoining this plant a large tannery was erected by the company at Decatur, which absorbs the product of the extract plant.

Mr. Mooney's career has been an unusual one in the variety of his undertakings and the great success achieved in each. Good fortune has not always been at hand, as is evidenced by the numerous destructions of his plants by fire and flood, and competition has always been spirited. A man

of great will power, courage and determination, he has succeeded where others have failed and his achievements in the industrial world will remain as a monument to his memory after he has passed away.

JOHN MARTIN CRAWFORD, LL. D., M. D.

JOHN MARTIN CRAWFORD, LL. D., M. D., a distinguished citizen of Cincinnati and ex-consul-general of the United States to Russia, was born October 18, 1846, at Herrick, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Crawford received his early education in the public schools at home, and was prepared for college at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute at Towanda, Pennsylvania. At the age of 18 years he taught public school one term, and one year later became principal of the normal academy at Dimock, Pennsylvania. He held that position for two years, resigning to become assistant superintendent of public schools of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. In 1867 he entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1871. In the fall of the latter year he was elected principal of the Wyoming Institute, at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, but resigned before the lapse of one year to accept the professorship of higher mathematics and Latin in the Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. He held this position a period of eight years, devoting all his spare time to the study of medicine and its collateral branches, and in the meantime attending medical lectures at the Pulte Medical College, the Eclectic Medical Institute and the Miami Medical College, giving special attention to physical diagnosis and physiology. He received a diploma from each of the above named institutions, and thus thoroughly equipped resigned his professorship at the Chickering Institute to enter actively into the practice of his profession. He was elected professor of physiology and microscopy in the Pulte Medical College, and in 1882 the chair of physical diagnosis and the office of registrar of the college were added to his duties.

Dr. Crawford has given much attention to work of a literary character, and has been a thorough student of the classics. While a student at Lafayette College, he first heard of the "Kalevala" through a class remark of one of his professors, and at once began the study of that Finnish epic. Ever since, the Suomi songs have had a peculiar fascination for him, and he has

taken much of his recreation in the study of things pertaining to the "Kalevala." From time to time he prepared papers on the literature of the Finlanders, together with fragmentary translations of their national epic, and read them to appreciative audiences until he was almost driven by friends to undertake a complete translation. Finally he began the work in earnest, fully conscious of the amount of labor and time that would be required. The translation was received with universal favor, going through many editions, and was republished in England, the demand for it being no less gratifying to the publishers than to himself. He has since devoted much study to the work, and expects to revise and improve his translation, also to translate other Finnish literature. He has a translation of the Esthonian epic, the "Kalevipoeg," well under way, and hopes in due time to offer it to the public.

In June, 1889, Dr. Crawford was appointed by President Harrison as consul-general of the United States to Russia, an office which he held until June, 1894. Hon. Charles Emory Smith, former United States Ambassador to Russia and later Postmaster General of the United States, in an address delivered in Avondale referred to Dr. Crawford as one of the best and most influential consuls-general this country has ever sent abroad. In recognition of his services to the famine sufferers in Russia in 1892, as a member of the American Relief Committee, he was presented by Emperor Alexander III with a beautiful jeweled vase bearing the following inscription:

Presented to Mr. John M. Crawford, Consul-General of the United States, at St. Petersburg, in remembrance of 1892, by special order of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia.

After the Central Government at Russia had determined to make an exposition of the products of Russia at the World's Fair at Chicago, it was decided to prepare an elaborate work for general distribution at the Columbian Exposition, entitled "The Industries of Russia." Accordingly 50 specialists were commissioned to prepare articles on the different and varied subjects of Russian industry, and at the request of the Imperial ministry Dr. Crawford undertook the laborious task of editing and translating it into the English language. This work consists of five large octavo volumes. In recognition of his successful accomplishment of this task, he was presented with a beautiful address, signed by the ministers of the Imperial cabinet and by other coworkers of the Russian edition.

On returning to Cincinnati, Dr. Crawford became actively engaged in mercantile, manufacturing and banking business, and to-day he is regarded as a prominent man of affairs, and a financier of importance in Cincinnati.

RUFUS KING.

RUFUS KING, one of the greatest lawyers who ever claimed Cincinnati as home, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, May 30, 1817, and died at Cincinnati, March 25, 1891. He was of distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, also named Rufus King, took a prominent part in the American Revolution and served with great credit in the Continental Congress for a period of three years. After the adoption of the Constitution, he served 18 years as United States Senator from the State of New York.

Edward King, father of our subject, was a lawyer of eminence and marked ability, and engaged in the practice of his profession many years in Chillicothe and Cincinnati. He married a daughter of Thomas Worthington, a very early settler of Ohio, a member of the first Constitutional Convention and the first United States Senator chosen by and for the State. Edward King was a man of much force and influence in the State; a man of character, enterprise and public spirit, whose earnest efforts in behalf of improvement and progress were of immense value.

With these ancestors in mind, it may reasonably be assumed that Rufus King was richly endowed by nature for a successful career in the law. His early education and preparation for college were received at home under the care and tutelage of his mother, a woman of superior literary talents and noted likewise for her active philanthropy. From the excellent school at home he went to Gambier, where he remained four years, thence to Harvard University, where he completed a classical course. He then entered Harvard Law School, where he received instruction from such masters as Story and Greenleaf. He was admitted to the bar of Hamilton County in 1841, and very soon rose to a position of prominence. He engaged in general practice as was the custom of the times, winning fame both as a counsellor and as an advocate. He chose to devote his time and energies to the practice of the law, and declined to enter politics. Even so exalted and honorable a position as a seat on the Supreme Court bench of Ohio was declined by him when ten-

dered in 1864 by Governor Brough. He was preeminently a lawyer and is remembered with veneration by the bar of to-day. He served as dean of the Cincinnati Law School and president of the faculty; he was one of the founders of the Public Library Association. He served on the Board of Education of Cincinnati from 1851 to 1866, and his service marked an era in the public school system of the city. He served as president of the board for 11 years and to his efforts is largely due the evolution of the public school system into one of the finest in the country. As a member of the board he was active and influential in the controversy undertaken to exclude the Bible from public schools, maintaining that moral and religious instruction, non-sectarian in character, had a rightful place in the public schools. Mr. King was chosen in 1873 as a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of the State and succeeded Morrison R. Waite as president of the convention, when the latter was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Rufus King was a lawyer of superior ability, liberal learning, patient industry and discriminating judgment. His mind was wonderfully clear and his penetration deep, but he did not rely upon these qualities for success. He studied each case and presented it to the court only after the exhaustive research which gave him the mastery of its principles and details. This habit more than any other influence made his reputation as a successful practitioner. He was married in 1843 to Margaret Rives, daughter of Landon C. Rives of Cincinnati.

HON. CHARLES FLEISCHMANN.

Many men attain fame through a single stroke of good fortune, others through their connection with public affairs, but there are few who become known from one end of the continent to the other simply by their connection with commercial interests. To the subject of this sketch, the late Charles Fleischmann, belonged the distinction of being placed in the last mentioned class. His name was known to the residents of every city and town in the United State and Canada and his trade as manufacturer of compressed yeast was coextensive with his reputation. He was identified with many enterprises in the city of Cincinnati, where he resided from 1868 until his death, and was long prominent in the affairs of the State of Ohio.

Charles Fleischmann was born near Pesth, in Hungary, Austria, November 3, 1835, and was educated in the schools of Vienna and Prague. He was 32 years of age when he came to America to seek his fortune, and for some years worked in a number of factories in New York City. Upon coming to Cincinnati, in 1868, he formed a partnership with James W. Gaff and engaged in the manufacture of compressed yeast, being the first manufacturer of that commodity in this country. The business was started on a small scale but under the expansive policy, inaugurated by the firm at the very beginning and since adhered to, it grew rapidly to mammoth size, making it necessary to establish branch stores in nearly all the cities and towns in the United States and Canada. For years the output of this company has exceeded that of all other companies combined. Soon after his arrival in this city, Mr. Fleischmann also engaged in the distilling business in connection with Mr. Gaff, with whom he continued for many years. The latter died January 23, 1879, and was succeeded in the business by Maximilian Fleischmann, a brother of Charles. The business prospered and the partnership continued until the death of Maximilian, September 1, 1890, when the firm of Fleischmann & Company was organized. This is one of the largest and strongest firms in the country, controlling nearly the entire yeast trade and a very large distilling trade.

Charles Fleischmann was a man of limitless ability and capacity for work, and did not confine his energies to the enterprises above enumerated. He was a director of the Market National Bank of Cincinnati several years before his election as president in 1889, and during the period he held that office the amount of deposits doubled and the stock increased to twice its former value. He was also one of the directors of the Cincinnati Cooperage Company, an extensive enterprise giving employment to many men and sending its products to all parts of the United States.

Mr. Fleischmann was a Republican, and received many high political honors. In 1880 he was elected by his party to the Ohio State Senate, and served one term. He was again elected State Senator in 1896. He was a member of the staff of Governor McKinley during the latter's first term; a delegate from the Second Congressional District of Ohio to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, when Garfield was nominated in 1880, and in 1884, when James G. Blaine received the presidential nomination; was appointed fire commissioner in 1886 by Mayor Amor Smith, Jr., serv-

ing as such until he resigned in 1890; and was appointed by Governor Foraker in 1889 a trustee of Longview Asylum for the Insane for a term of five years, and was reappointed upon the expiration of his first term. He was also president of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune Company. Among the various political and social organizations to which he belonged, the Queen City Club, of which he was elected one of the governors in 1889 for a term of five years, and the Blaine Club might be mentioned. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1869, Mr. Fleischmann was united in marriage with Henrietta Robertson of New York, and to them were born two sons—Julius and Max C.—and one daughter. The family residence, which is one of exceeding beauty, is in Avondale.

HON. BELLAMY STORER, SR., LL. D.

HON. BELLAMY STORER, SR., LL. D., deceased, eminent as a statesman and jurist, passed his entire business career as a citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was born at Portland, Maine, March 26, 1796, and came of a family of early settlers in Maine, Storer's Garrison being famous in the early French and Indian wars.

He was prepared for Bowdoin College by Dr. Edward Payton and Ebenezer Adams, the latter formerly a professor at Dartmouth. He was but 13 years of age when, in August, 1809, he entered Bowdoin College, but his brilliancy as a student gained him prestige. He left college before graduation and entered upon the study of the law in Boston, Massachusetts, under the preceptorship of the celebrated Chief Justice Parker. There he was admitted to the bar in 1817, and in the same year made his way west to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar of the State and entered upon a career which was destined to bring him prominently before the people of the United States. He possessed all the essentials of greatness,—irreproachable character, wonderful knowledge of the law and eloquence of speech,—and it was but a short time before he gained that recognition which was his due. In 1824, he edited the party organ, *The Crisis*, and advocated the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidential chair. He became the nominee of the Whig party, then in the minority, for Member of Congress

from the First Congressional District of Ohio, in 1834. His election over so strong a candidate as Robert T. Lytle was a great personal triumph and a high tribute paid to him by the people. His qualities of leadership and his eloquence on the floor of the House of Representatives in Congress gained him high standing in that august body, and his constituents greatly regretted his action in declining a renomination to that office. He preferred to return to the practice of his profession, but continued to take an aggressive part in political affairs. He was an earnest advocate of his personal friend, Gen. William Henry Harrison, in the latter's candidacy for presidential election. In 1844, he was presidential elector on the Whig ticket and cast his vote for Henry Clay. In 1852, he was nominated, contrary to his wishes, as a justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio; although he ran several thousand votes ahead of the party ticket, he was defeated. In 1854, he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, having as his colleagues in that distinguished court, Judges O. M. Spencer and W. Y. Gholson. This tribunal had just been established and in the act creating the office it was provided that the first judges elected should cast lots for their respective terms. Judge Storer drew the short term but was kept on the bench by subsequent reelections until 1872,—a period of 18 years. It was while holding this position that he attained the height of his popularity. He brought to the bench great knowledge of the law, as well as great love of its study, unremitting zeal in the performance of his judicial duties and eminent fairness of mind and temperament. He was easy of approach, kind and helpful to the younger members of the bar, many of whom are now distinguished lawyers, but withal he maintained a dignity commanding the respect of the profession. He resigned in 1872 in order to form a partnership with his son, Bellamy, who was admitted to the bar in 1869. In 1855, he became a professor in the Cincinnati Law School, continuing until 1874, when he became professor emeritus. Throughout life, Judge Storer was a very successful speaker at both political and religious meetings, and was active in a band of young men called "The Flying Artillery," which went from town to town to promote religious revivals. In 1862, when the city was threatened by Confederate invasion, he shouldered his musket and marched as a private in defense of the city which had honored him. The degree of Doctor of Laws was bestowed upon him by Kenyon College and Bowdoin College, of which latter institution he was for many years a trustee. He died June 1, 1875, leaving



Matthew Oddy

a name, as a lawyer and man, that after a lapse of almost a quarter of a century is a familiar synonym for learning and virtue.

Judge Storer was united in marriage with Elizabeth Drinker, who was born in Philadelphia and was directly descended from one of the colonists who came to America with William Penn.

MATTHEW ADDY.

In recalling the great men of Cincinnati, whose lives and services have contributed so largely to the commercial prosperity of the Queen City, the late Matthew Addy, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, must take a prominent place in any record of representative citizens. As president of the Addyston Pipe & Steel Company, his business ability, executive capacity and high sense of commercial integrity, placed this industry in the front rank in the manufacturing world and gave it more than a national reputation.

Matthew Addy was born April 15, 1835, in Montreal, Canada, and was a son of William and Louisa (Jameson) Addy, the former of whom was a hardware merchant of Montreal in prosperous circumstances. His ancestry came from the North of Ireland, and the youth had the advantages of education and religious training in the Presbyterian faith. As he advanced to early manhood, he felt the restrictions and limitations that surrounded him, offering little field for the development of business enterprises which he felt himself capable of promoting, if given opportunity. In the late "fifties" he located in Cincinnati, accepting a position as bookkeeper in the firm of Frederick and Leopold Burckhardt, soon after becoming associated with Robert Moore & Company, in which house he later became a junior partner. In time his footing became sure enough to encourage him to enter business for himself, first as a commission agent, dealing mainly in cotton, the city at that time being one of the great cotton markets. His keen business foresight, however, saw that as the other parts of the country developed, Cincinnati could not hope to hold her own as a cotton market, and in looking about selected pig iron as a staple. This proved the value of his judgment, for in those days Southern pig iron was almost an unknown quantity, and the Birmingham region, with its present day millions

of invested capital and its limitless raw material, was not even a dream of the future. His acumen was thus shown in his forecast that the South would ultimately be a mighty factor in the pig iron industry of the country, and to the development of this trade he devoted every energy, bringing the very first Southern pig iron, smelted with coke, to the Cincinnati market. Mr. Addy found much prejudice to break down and much reluctance of foundrymen with which to contend, as the workmen had been educated to believe that iron must be made either in Pennsylvania or Great Britain to be of standard quality. That he succeeded in what at that time seemed the wildest of hopes, is shown by the fact that to-day Cincinnati is the great market for Southern iron, and to him is due the credit for developing this trade and fixing its center here. His unflagging energy directed the trade to this city and the great company of which he was the honored head handles more of this commodity than any other house in America.

The Addyston Pipe & Steel Company during the late years of its president expanded into one of the largest manufacturing industries of the West. The pipe foundry at Addyston was built when the original Newport works became too small for the growing needs of the business, although the latter are still operated to their fullest capacity, and, in addition, the modern and well equipped plant at Addyston has occasionally been obliged to work on a double turn in order to satisfy the demand. This foundry is the largest in the world, and in recent tests made on water pipes by the government of Japan, its product, the Addyston pipe, proved superior to all others submitted in the competition. This test was exhaustive and thorough and English and Belgian pipe manufacturers were surprised and chagrined to find that in practical properties their product was not to be compared to the American article.

On November 4, 1862, Mr. Addy was united in marriage with Caroline E. King, who was a daughter of the late Abraham King, one of the prominent merchants of Cincinnati. To this union were born two daughters and one son, namely: Louise A., wife of D. Kinney; Ruth, who was married to Samuel F. Nave, in the Mount Auburn Presbyterian Church, January 6, 1903, and now resides in St. Joseph, Missouri; and Clifford Hills, who died at the age of six years. Matthew Addy died at Falmouth Heights, Massachusetts, August 2, 1896. His love of art and all things beautiful had made his home on Auburn avenue, Cincinnati, a treasure house and some of the

happiest hours of his life were spent among the artistic surroundings which his cultivated taste craved.

Matthew Addy took no active part in politics, for he could not spare the time and other interests absorbed him, but his vote was always cast in support of the Republican party. In all the various public movements in which this city was interested, his time, influence and money were generously given, while his private benefactions, which were liberal to a degree, he never ostentatiously made public. In the support of the various religious enterprises of the city, no citizen has ever shown more liberality, while the gift of Clifford Chapel to the Mount Auburn Presbyterian Church, in memory of his only son, was but one of the notable examples of his public spirit and his deep, religious convictions. Mr. Addy will long be remembered in Cincinnati, not only on account of the great business house which bears his name, but for those qualities which characterized his life,—sturdy integrity, unflagging industry and scrupulous love of commercial honor.

WILLIAM HUBBELL FISHER.

WILLIAM HUBBELL FISHER, an attorney-at-law of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in the city of Albany, New York, November 26, 1843, and is a son of the distinguished divine, Rev. Samuel Ware Fisher, D. D., LL.D. His father, who is now deceased, was at one time president of Hamilton College of Clinton, New York, and for a period of 11 years was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, Ohio. The mother of our subject was Jane J. Jackson of New Jersey, who was of an old Holland Dutch family; she was a descendant of Peter Schuyler, Governor of New York, and was descended on her mother's side from the Van de Lindas.

On his father's side, Mr. Fisher is a descendant of Jonathan Fisher, who was chosen by field officers as 2nd lieutenant in the Fifth Company of Northampton, Second Hampshire County Regiment, Massachusetts, March 22, 1776. Maternally he is a great-grandson of Adrian Brinkerhoff, quartermaster of the Second Regiment of Dutchess County, New York, his commission being issued October 11, 1775. The grandfather of Adrian Brinkerhoff was Col. John Brinkerhoff, who lived at Fishkill, on the Hudson River, his home being the headquarters of General Washington in 1778.

William H. Fisher passed his boyhood in Cincinnati, where he received his early educational training. He then entered Hamilton College, an institution from which he graduated with honor in 1864. He was a member of the Epsilon Chapter of the college fraternity Phi Beta Kappa. He studied law in Columbia College, New York City, under Prof. Theo. W. Dwight and Professor Liever, being admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1867. He entered practice at Utica, New York, at which time John S. Crocker, attorney in patent cases, transferred to him all his business relating to letters patent. In 1870 he entered into partnership for the practice of patent law with Hon. Samuel S. Fisher, ex-commissioner of patents in Cincinnati. In 1873 the partnership was dissolved and our subject has since practiced alone. He is the author of "Fisher's Patent Reports, Vol. I," a compilation of cases of great value to those engaged in practicing patent law.

On September 10, 1873, Mr. Fisher was joined in marriage with Mary L. Lyon, of Lyons Falls, New York, and to them were born four children, of whom three are now living. During his residence in Utica, with two other gentlemen, he originated the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, an organization of great strength and usefulness, which at the present time possesses a handsome building, the property valued at over \$100,000. He is an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and is corresponding secretary and director of the Young Men's Christian Association here.

Mr. Fisher has been president of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, and is a director thereof. He has contributed various articles on the subject of natural history. In 1893 he published an interesting article of original research entitled "The Investigations of the Burrows of the American Marmot," together with full diagrammatic plans of the burrows. It was an entirely new subject in the field of scientific investigation, and the paper received favorable notice from American and European scientists. Mr. Fisher is a member of the American Ornithological Union, and has recently communicated to *The Auk* two interesting articles relative to the flight of birds, one "A Specialized Use of the Bastard Wing," and the other, "Preserving the Equilibrium by the Use of One Wing," which discloses a use heretofore undescribed. Mr. Fisher is interested in the subject of forestry, and has contributed several articles on this subject, which is becoming more and more important every day to the welfare of the United States. At the

inception of the first Society for the Promotion of Forestry, and which was held at Saratoga, New York, some 20 years ago, he became a member. He has been identified with the work ever since. He has been the first and only president (since it was incorporated in 1898) of the Audubon Society for the State of Ohio, for the protection of birds. In the line of photography he has made certain interesting inventions enabling animals to take their own pictures by day and by night, also certain valuable improvements in lens shutters, and in apparatus for supporting cameras.

THE JOSEPH R. PEEBLES' SONS COMPANY.

THE JOSEPH R. PEEBLES' SONS COMPANY, of Cincinnati, conducts one of the largest and most complete grocery stores in the United States. The reputation of this business house is by no means confined to Cincinnati and its immediate vicinity, but extends throughout Ohio and contiguous States, and its patronage is coextensive. This enterprise was launched more than 60 years ago as a small store, with little financial backing, and its growth has been identical with that of the city. Its founders were William Sharp Peebles and Joseph Rusk Peebles, who in 1840 purchased the stock of Northrop, Comstock & Moore, grocers on the northeast corner of Fifth and Race streets. In commenting upon this venture, a Cincinnati gentleman recently wrote: "They scarcely realized their little plant was an acorn that was to grow and spread into an oak that would defy the financial storms of half a hundred years and then be wider and taller and sturdier than ever. About it they builded wiser than they knew. The principle on which they started, of a fair count, and to which they tenaciously clung, has borne its legitimate fruit, a fruit that is free from all that is bitter. The law which the first Peebles established a half century ago in their little Fifth street store of selling 16 ounces to the pound and four quarts to the gallon has never had any amendment. It has stood like the laws of the Medes and Persians. As the great Grecian poet, Euripides, represented man as he is, not as he should be, so the Peebles Brothers represented their stock in trade precisely as it was, not as it might be. The exterior was an index of what was inside. If an examination did not prove it to be so it was because the

Peebles Brothers had been deceived, and they straightway made it so or refunded the money."

Twelve years after the inception of this partnership, William Sharp Peebles retired, leaving his brother to continue the business, which prospered as before and grew to large proportions. The latter continued the business alone until his early death, in 1866, at the age of 48 years. Three years later, his eldest son, Joseph Straub Peebles, formed a partnership with his younger brother, E. C. Peebles, and Joel J. Barlow, and they became sole proprietors by purchasing all outstanding interests and continued it under the firm name of Joseph R. Peebles' Sons. As the patronage of the firm became extended, the stock was increased proportionately, and it soon became apparent that the small store on Fifth and Race streets was inadequate. It was only a question of time when the store would be removed to more commodious quarters, and this removal was hastened by a flooded cellar caused by a clond burst, by means of which occurrence considerable stock was destroyed. Mr. Peebles secured excellent accommodations in the Pike Building on Fourth street, and one Saturday night in September, 1879, he secured about 40 moving wagons, which with the delivery wagons of the firm moved the entire stock to the new location. In 1888 the adjoining store was rented and the two thrown together, making one vast floor space, 13,000 square feet in area. The store extended from No. 69 to No. 73 West Fourth street. The business remained in those commodious quarters until September, 1900, when it was moved to its present location in the beautiful store on Government square opposite the Post Office, built expressly for it.

Owing to a desire to retain the services of many of the valued employees who had grown up with the business, in July, 1888, Mr. Peebles determined to recognize their services and reward their faithfulness to the firm's interests by organizing a stock company, The Joseph R. Peebles' Sons Company, with himself as president, and Harry Lee Peebles, son of William Sharp Peebles, secretary and treasurer. J. G. Schmidlapp, president of the Union Savings & Trust Company, became vice-president of the concern. The present officers of the company are: Joseph Straub Peebles, president; Louie H. Schmidlapp, vice-president; Harry Lee Peebles, secretary; and George P. Kerl, treasurer. An immense stock of groceries, wines, whiskies, cigars and mineral waters is carried.

A branch establishment is maintained on Walnut Hills, located at the

corner of Gilbert avenue and McMillan street, and by reason of its location there that corner has become known as Peebles Corner. The Joseph R. Peebles' Sons Company not only supplies private families, but hotels, restaurants and clubs as well. Kitchen, dining room and bar supplies for hotels are a leading feature of this famous house, and there are few hotels within two hundred miles of Cincinnati that are not familiar with this fact. There are 150 persons in the employ of the company, and the service of 35 horses is required in the work of delivering goods. This was the first house in the city to begin free delivery to customers, and the first to place a telephone in a store for the accommodation of patrons in ordering. The Joseph R. Peebles' Sons Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 and constitutes the largest distributor of pure food products, fine wines, whiskies and confections in the Ohio Valley.

William Sharp Peebles, one of the founders of the business above described, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1816, and was a son of Robert and Margaret (McClintock) Peebles. He received a meager schooling in the common schools of his native town, and in 1836 came to Cincinnati, being the first of his family to do so. His first employment was as typesetter for the old *Cincinnati Gazette*, and in 1840 he purchased the grocery store of Northrop, Comstock & Moore, as above mentioned. Shortly after, his brother was taken into the business and the partnership continued with uninterrupted success until 1852. He in the meantime had associated himself with an older brother, Daniel McClintock Peebles, and Mr. Pollard, in the manufacture of lard oil and candles under the firm name of Pollard & Peebles. In 1852, he disposed of his interest in the grocery, bought out his partners in the lard oil firm and conducted that business until his death. He went to St. Paul, Minnesota, on account of ill health and died there in 1861. He became known as one of Cincinnati's most progressive and enterprising citizens, and his death was sadly mourned as a loss to the community. On October 28, 1841, he was married to Lucy Stephenson, a daughter of William S. Stephenson, an old Cincinnati tinner (who died leaving a large estate), and a sister of Arthur Stephenson. His children by this marriage were: Howard, Robert and Kenton. His wife died September 24, 1848, and he formed a second union on June 15, 1852, with Delia Tift, a daughter of William and Rebecca Tift. Their only child was Harry Lee Peebles, at the present time secretary of The Joseph R. Peebles' Sons Company.

Joseph Rusk Peebles was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in November, 1818, and was a son of Robert and Margaret (McClintock) Peebles. His ancestors were of Scotch nationality and early in the 18th century his grandfather located in Pennsylvania. He was but six years of age when his father died, and it became incumbent upon him to aid in the support of the family. He was permitted to attend school but two months each year, the remainder of the time being given to earning a livelihood, and in a short time even that privilege was denied him. Through private research he became a well educated man, and while yet a young man was considered an expert penman. Coming to Cincinnati in 1838, he obtained employment in the little shop of a cabinet-maker, Robert Mitchell, a man since famous as a furniture manufacturer. It was an unpretentious establishment with three or four benches at which the workmen and employer toiled in company. The latter was thoroughly honest, but as poor as he was honest, and for the first five months Mr. Peebles did not receive a cent of his salary. In the meantime he was dependent upon his mother for his board, and it was not to his liking to become a burden to her. He finally insisted to the proprietor that he must have something by which he could reimburse his mother, and in desperation Mr. Mitchell gave him a gold chain, telling him to do what he could toward turning it into money. The chain was disposed of and the board bill was paid. His difficulties in that position resulted in his entering other channels of business. In 1840 he began his connection with the store which was destined to become famous as The Joseph R. Peebles' Sons Company, and his own name to become a household word in Cincinnati and vicinity. He was one of the most progressive men of his day in the city of Cincinnati, and his public spirit knew no bounds. He was liberal to a fault, and he could never deny assistance to the needy, whether they were deserving or not. There are many pages of the old ledger account, now in the possession of his eldest son, filled with charges made against boarding-house keepers, struggling for a living, who had asked for credit and never paid, and he had not the heart to force a settlement. His death in 1866 was widely mourned. On February 20, 1844, Mr. Peebles was married to Mary Caroline Straub, a daughter of Isaac Straub, who was a well known millwright of the city. Their children were: Joseph Straub Peebles, president of The Joseph R. Peebles' Sons Company; Charles Root Peebles, who died in 1861; Edwin Clay Peebles; Mrs. Eva Harper Buxton; and Mrs. Carrie Leslie Edwards.

Joseph Straub Peebles, son of Joseph Rusk and Mary Caroline (Straub) Peebles, was born in Cincinnati, December 10, 1844. He graduated at Hughes High School in 1862, and immediately became a part of the business from which he has never been severed. For several years previously, he had spent his Saturdays and evenings in the store as assistant, and thus familiarized himself with all details of the business. For some time before his father's death in 1866, he assumed entire control of the establishment because of his father's ill health. He has since devoted his entire time to the success of The Joseph R. Peebles' Sons Company, working early and late, day in and day out, and with what success is told in the foregoing part of this sketch.

Joseph S. Peebles was in the 100-day service during the Civil War, running away from home to enlist when he was but 16 years old, becoming a member of Col. John Kennett's cavalry. In 1864 he became a member of the famous 7th Regiment of Ohio, afterward the 137th Regiment, Col. Leonard A. Harris commanding. The regiment was assigned to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, relieving the regular troops dispatched to the front. He was a member of R. W. Carroll's "Winfield Rifles," afterward Company B of the 137th Regiment. Subsequently, his company was commanded by Capt. Waldo C. Booth, 1st Lieut. Adolph Wood and 2nd Lieut. Albert Whelpley.

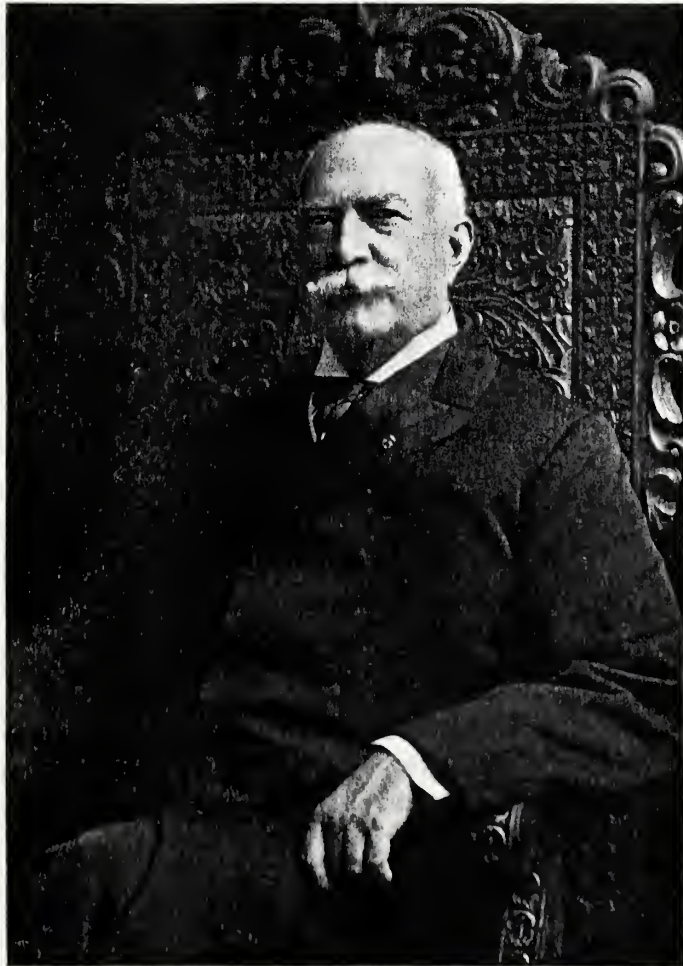
Mr. Peebles was married June 10, 1868, to Irene King, a daughter of Samuel King, one of the pioneers of Cincinnati. To them were born three children: Lucile Peebles, Chester Addy Peebles and Nelson Childs Peebles. Fraternally, Joseph Straub Peebles is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; a Knight of Pythias; and past grand of Magnolia Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., of which he has been a member 35 years. He went through the N. C. Harmony Lodge of Masons more than 38 years ago. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Peebles resides with his family on Mount Auburn.

CHARLES A. L. REED, A. M., M. D.

CHARLES A. L. REED, A. M., M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born at Wolf Lake, Noble County, Indiana, July 9, 1856, and is a son of R. C. Stockton and Nancy (Clark) Reed. He was

but a week old when his mother died, July 15, 1856, and when less than two months old he was taken to Ohio where he was brought up by his grandparents during the following 10 years. He was educated at Starr's Institute at Seven Mile, Ohio, and received his degree of Master of Arts from Miami University.

Dr. Reed graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and then took a post-graduate course in Trinity College, Dublin. He was subsequently a student at Spark Hill Hospital at Birmingham, England, under Lawson Tait, and at the Samaritan Free Hospital, London, under Bantock Thornton and Sir Spencer Wells. He began practice in Cincinnati as district physician in the old Fifth Ward in 1875 before he had reached his 20th year, and subsequently practiced at Fidelity, Illinois, and Hamilton, Ohio. He returned to Cincinnati in 1887, and has since practiced here, devoting his entire time to the specialty of diseases of women and abdominal surgery. He is proprietor and surgeon in charge of the Mapleview Hospital, an institution for abdominal and pelvic surgery, on Walnut Hills. He was professor of pathology in 1876-77 in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and has been professor of diseases of women and abdominal surgery in that institution since 1882. He has also served as dean of the faculty of the college. He is a Fellow of the British Gynecological Association, a member of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Ohio State Medical Society and of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. He is also an Honorary Fellow in the Medical Society of the State of New York. He introduced the resolution in the American Medical Association in Washington, D. C., in 1891, which resulted in the Pan-American Medical Congress which was held in Washington under the auspices of the United States government in September, 1893. He was thus its founder and promoter and was made secretary-general, and in the work of organizing he had an extensive and intimate correspondence with members of the medical profession in every part of the Western Hemisphere, and in Europe and European colonies. There were 19 countries and colonies represented at the meeting, at which the aggregate attendance was more than one thousand. The transactions of that initial congress were published by the United States government in volumes that embraced more than two thousand pages. In recognition of his services, at



HON. ALBERT C. THOMPSON.

the conclusion of the Congress and on the occasion of the visit of foreign delegates to Philadelphia, Dr. Reed was presented with a testimonial, the presentation being made by the president of the Congress, Prof. William Pepper, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, in the library of that institution. He was one of the founders of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and served as its president in 1898. He was president of the American Medical Association for 1900-01 and presided at the session of that organization held at St. Paul, Minnesota, in the latter year. In that capacity he effected a complete reorganization of the association, which was thereby made the representative body of the medical profession of the United States. It was by his initiative that the restrictive measures of the previous fifty years were abolished, in consequence of which the profession entered upon a broader and more progressive policy. Dr. Reed served as a member of the Ohio State Board of Medical Registration and Examination for several years until he resigned the office. In 1902 he issued a "Text Book of Gynecology" from the press of the Appletons, a work that has been adopted as the standard by the leading medical schools of the country.

Dr. Reed was made a director of the University of Cincinnati in 1892, and was reappointed by the Superior Court of Cincinnati for a second term of six years. He declined reappointment under the municipal code in 1903.

Fraternally, he is a member of N. C. Harmony Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M.; and is a 32nd degree Mason, being a member of Ohio Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S.

On May 27, 1880, Dr. Reed was married to Irene Dougherty, a daughter of J. G. and Elizabeth Dougherty, of Otterville, Illinois. They have two children: Winnifred van S. Reed, born in 1884; and Lawson Reed, who was born in 1888 and named after his father's early preceptor.

HON. ALBERT C. THOMPSON.

HON. ALBERT C. THOMPSON, judge of the United States District Court, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, has had an honorable and brilliant career in the various fields of action to which he has been called. His valor on the field of battle, his ability as lawyer and judge, and his conscientious

labors in the halls of Congress have brought him prominently before the public eye and gained for him the esteem of his fellow men to the highest degree.

Judge Thompson was born in Brookville, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1842, and is a son of Hon. J. J. Y. and Agnes (Kennedy) Thompson. He spent his boyhood days in his native village until he reached the age of 12 years, when he entered the preparatory department of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years, giving up his academic pursuits and returning home because of financial losses sustained by his father. When 17 years of age he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Capt. W. W. Wise at Brookville, and continued for two years, when he relinquished his studies to take up arms for the cause of the Union. On April 23, 1861, in his 20th year, he enlisted and marched with Capt. A. A. McKnight's three-months men to join the army under Patterson in the Valley of Virginia. Before the expiration of the three months he was promoted to the rank of sergeant in Company I, 8th Reg., Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. On August 27, 1861, he enlisted for three years as a private in Company B, 105th Reg., Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., under Capt. John C. Dowling, and was rapidly and successively promoted to 1st sergeant and 2nd lieutenant. On November 26, 1861, he was transferred to Company K of the same regiment, and on December 1, 1861, though yet under the age of 20, was made captain. The men of the company did not relish the idea of one so young being placed in command of them, but he soon won them over and under his leadership they became possibly the best drilled and disciplined company in the regiment. He was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, receiving a bullet in the back, just under the shoulder, as he turned to command his company to advance. As a result he spent a short time in the hospital, the wound being a painful but not dangerous one, and a short time in visiting home. He rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing, and was with it in every subsequent engagement up to the Second Battle of Bull Run, where he received a wound pronounced fatal at the time and from which he still suffers. It was just at the close of the battle, when but a few straggling shots were being fired by the enemy, that a bullet struck him in the right breast, fracturing the second and third ribs, and lodging in his lung where it has since been an unwelcome tenant. He was first removed to a boarding house on D street, Washington, D. C., where he was joined

by his mother, whose careful nursing, combined with his youthful vitality and excellent physical condition, cheated death of an expected victim. From there he was taken by easy stages to Brookville, and there during the subsequent 10 months he slowly but surely gained strength. At the end of that time he was sufficiently recovered to apply for a place in the Invalid Corps, which he entered in June, 1863, serving a part of the time on the staff of the provost-marshal for Kentucky, and later in New York, enforcing the draft. December 10, 1863, Captain Thompson resigned and resumed preparation for the legal profession by entering the office of Hon. W. P. and G. A. Jenks, at Brookville. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Jefferson County, December 13, 1864, and the following year removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where his legal residence continued until his removal to Cincinnati in 1900. His rise in the profession was a rapid one and in 1869 he was elected to the office of judge of the Probate Court. In 1881 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Seventh Judicial District of Ohio, which position he resigned to take his place in Congress. He served in the 49th, 50th and 51st sessions of that body and, contrary to the usual rule of action of the young members, was most active from the beginning of his term. His first term was one of the busiest he served, being placed upon the committee on private land claims, of which he proved a useful and valuable member. During his second term he served on the invalid pension committee, and in the 51st Congress served on two of the most prominent and important committees, namely: judiciary and foreign relations. As a member of the former he was made chairman of a sub-committee to investigate the United States courts in various parts of the country. This work was done most thoroughly and resulted in raising the standard of many of the courts, articles of impeachment being preferred against one of the judges in Louisiana. It was during that Congress that the "McKinley Bill" was formed, and in the construction of that important measure Judge Thompson took no inconsiderable part, being frequently called into the councils of his party. He wrote the 24th section of the bill, constituting the great smelting works of the country bonded warehouses for the storing of imported ores admitted free of duty, which, when refined, were exported in an unmanufactured state by the refiner. He was not only active in affairs of great moment to his country, but as well served his constituents. He was instrumental in securing the erection of a \$75,000 public building in Ports-

mouth, and the Bonanza Dike built in the Ohio River at a cost of \$75,000, also three ice piers just below at a cost of \$7,500 each. He secured free mail delivery for the city of Portsmouth, and rendered many another important service to his district. His political career was marked by many colossal struggles. The memorable fight at Gallipolis, when he had the nomination in his grasp and handed it over to the late General Enoch, was the most protracted and hardest fought political struggle ever witnessed in a convention in this State, and fittingly closed a career in Congress that was marked all along the way by straightforward and honest fighting. Since retiring from Congress, Judge Thompson has never actively entered into politics, although in 1896 he served as a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at St. Louis, being prompted in accepting the honor by a desire to serve the interests of a warm personal friend, Major McKinley, who in that year was nominated for the presidency. He was appointed in 1892 by Governor McKinley as a trustee of Athens Assembly and the appointment confirmed by the Senate but he declined the honor. In June, 1893, he consented to serve on the Ohio Tax Commission as it would in no way interfere with the practice of his profession, his clientage having grown to such proportions as to require his almost undivided attention. He was made chairman of the commission by his confreres, Theodore Cook, W. N. Conden and E. A. Angell, and the work of the commission was of a most valuable character, the report receiving highest praise from contemporaneous journals of political science.

In 1900 Judge Thompson was called from his old associations at Portsmouth, which he had grown to love, to Cincinnati where he accepted the judgeship of the United States District Court. He has found his new associations as pleasant as the old, and during his short residence here has become firmly established in the confidence and good will of the members of the bar.

WILLIAM WALLACE SEELY, A. M., M. D.

WILLIAM WALLACE SEELY, A. M., M. D., the eminent oculist of Cincinnati, who for the 25 years prior to 1899 was a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, for a long period holding the office of dean,

died suddenly at his home at Fourth street and Broadway, November 7, 1903. Dr. Seely was born in 1838 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was a son of John F. and Louisiana Seely.

Dr. Seely was educated at Yale College, and completed his medical studies at Vienna. In 1862 he settled in practice at Cincinnati, and for many years was an instructor at the Medical College of Ohio. As a teacher he was well known to young physicians all over the Middle States, many of the graduates of the famous institution with which he was associated having been his appreciative pupils. He was dean of the Medical College of Ohio from 1881 to 1900, when he resigned.

Dr. Seely was a man of cultured tastes. He had traveled extensively in Europe, where he formed many professional connections and where his skill as an oculist was generally recognized. He was a man of charitable disposition and gave largely to charity and was noted for the readiness with which he used his skill for the poor and needy. These never applied to Dr. Seely for treatment without receiving it, entirely without charge. Among this class he was indeed beloved as a benefactor.

Dr. Seely was also an author of more than local prominence and a number of his medical works have come to be known as standard along their particular lines.

In 1870 Dr. Seely was married at Boston, Massachusetts, to Helen Simpson, who, with three daughters—Elizabeth, Grace and Helen—still survives. Elizabeth Seely was united in marriage November 19, 1903, with Arthur Espy, a prominent attorney of this city, whose father, James Espy, is the well known banker and capitalist of Cincinnati. Dr. Seely was, with his family, very prominent in the social life of Cincinnati and all are well known in the exclusive circles of this city, and of New York and Boston. The beautiful home at the corner of Fourth street and Broadway has been the scene of many brilliant social functions. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio, being sixth in descent from John Conant, of Beverly, Massachusetts, born 1652, died 1724, who was a member of Captain Appleton's Company in King Philip's War; and eighth in descent from Roger Conant, of Beverly, Massachusetts, born 1592, died 1679, who was governor of the colony at Cape Ann, 1625-26, governor of the colony at Salem, 1627-29, and deputy to the General Court in 1634.

In 1900 Dr. Seely gave up the deanship of the Medical College of Ohio

and retired from active practice at the same time, although he retained a place among the corps of lecturers at the medical school. With his fellow workers in the profession, he was always popular and no more sincere expressions of sorrow were heard than from those who, learned themselves, had so long profited by his teachings and who were permitted to enjoy his friendship and companionship.

Hundreds of leading citizens listened to Dr. Helwig's beautiful tribute to the memory of the eminent deceased oculist, Dr. Seely. His many friends were overcome with emotion when Dr. Helwig read the Doctor's favorite hymn. Dr. Seely's professional colleagues, including many young physicians whom he had instructed while dean of the Medical College of Ohio, paid homage to his memory, as well as hundreds of friends in all walks of life. The following well known friends of Dr. Seely acted as pall-bearers: H. P. Boyden, E. H. Pendleton, Dr. P. S. Conner, Dr. Frederick Forchheimer, Charles P. Taft, E. W. Kittredge, A. H. Hinkle and Dr. Thaddeus A. Reamy. The Doctor's remains were laid at rest in the beautiful Spring Grove Cemetery.

The death of such a citizen is a serious loss to a community and his presence and influence will long be missed amid the activities of life. By his death Cincinnati loses a valuable citizen and the family a loved member whom they will ever hold in loving remembrance.

WILLIAM M. FRIDMAN.

WILLIAM M. FRIDMAN, an attorney-at-law of Cincinnati, was born in Clermontville, Clermont County, Ohio, February 26, 1863, and is a son of Franklin and Milly (Bushman) Fridman, the former a native of Stollhoven, near Strasburg, Germany, the latter of Ohio, of German descent.

Franklin Fridman was born in 1816 and came to the United States in 1833, locating in Cincinnati, where for some years he followed the trade of a boiler maker. In 1840 he removed to Clermont County, Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile, manufacturing and banking pursuits. He was president of the First National Bank of New Richmond, of The Fridman Lumber Company and of the Fridman Seating Company, of New Richmond.

William M. Fridman received his early education in the public schools

of Clermont County, then attended Clermont Academy, and later Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1884. He began the study of the law under the preceptorship of Frank Davis, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1887. He was admitted to the bar that year and began practice at New Richmond, succeeding to the practice of his former preceptor, who had been elected to the Common Pleas bench of Clermont County. In the same year he became a director of the First National Bank of New Richmond, and has since continued as such. In 1891 he came to Cincinnati and formed a partnership with Marshal Moreton; one year later he engaged in practice in association with George G. Bright, under the firm name of Bright & Fridman, which firm was dissolved January 1, 1894. He then was associated with Edward J. Dempsey until May, 1898, at which time Edward J. Dempsey was elected judge of the Superior Court. He then was associated with Edward Barton until the latter became general attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. In May, 1903, he formed a partnership with Judge Edward J. Dempsey under the firm name of Dempsey & Fridman. On March 14, 1894, Mr. Fridman was admitted to practice in the United States courts. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of the highest type, and is held in high esteem wherever known.

LOUIS AUGUST STROBEL.

LOUIS AUGUST STROBEL, who was well known as a capitalist of Cincinnati, being vice-president of the Western German Bank and the head of the great firm of L. A. Strobel & Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in ornamented gold, oxidized and hardwood moulding and frames, as well as extensive dealers in pictures, died in London, England, June 10, 1903.

Mr. Strobel was born in the village of Bergzabern, which nestles by the Rhine, in Germany, August 26, 1839, and was 16 years of age when he immigrated to America for the purpose of bettering his fortunes. He landed alone in the new country and had the usual struggles and misfortunes attendant upon youths who enter into competition in a strange land with those who have had better advantages. After trying several employments, he very

sensibly decided that he would learn a trade and selected that of the manufacture of picture frames, moldings and kindred lines of work, one which his own perseverance and industry made of him in later years the head of the largest establishment of its kind in this city. In 1858 he came to Cincinnati and did journey-work, and then with a small capital saved by much self denial he opened a factory in a small way on Sixth street, later removing to Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and still later to Fifth, whence in later years he removed the plant to Elm and Canal streets where he erected one of the largest factories, engaged in this line of business, in the United States. Through all these changes his name was at the head of the firm, standing for all that is honorable and upright in business.

In the summer of 1903 Mr. Strobel made a trip to England, combining business with pleasure, and in the midst of his enjoyment received the inevitable call of his Master, dying suddenly in the city of London. He was brought to Cincinnati for burial, simple services being held at his home in Clifton, which were attended only by his family, closest friends and fraternal brothers. The active pall-bearers were employees of his factory, and his honorary pall-bearers consisted of eight honored citizens of Cincinnati, namely: Leopold Kleybolte, Frederick Diem, George Guckenberger, Otto Hanke, Karl F. Berndorf, Emil Deckebach, Louis Heil and Joseph Kempter. Mr. Strobel left a large estate, and Mrs. Strobel was appointed executrix without bond, the whole of the estate having been bequeathed to her absolutely.

On November 26, 1861, Louis A. Strobel was joined in marriage with Eliza Manderschied, who with four children survives. The children are: Oscar A.; Mrs. G. Edward Deckebach, whose husband was president of the F. C. Deckebach Sons Company, coppersmiths of Cincinnati,—he was stricken with paralysis and died at his home on Marion avenue, Clifton, February 6, 1903; Mrs. Robert Wuest, also of Clifton; and C. Herman. The two sons represent their father's interest in the factory established by him and Oscar A. Strobel is superintendent. The latter has a beautiful home at No. 248 Loraine avenue, Clifton.

The home of Louis A. Strobel was at No. 245 Loraine avenue, Clifton, where he spent many happy years, and as he was endowed with apparent robust health, it was thought he would live to enjoy many more. He is sadly missed in the Western German Bank, where his advice was always sought;



GEN. JOSHUA HALL BATES.

in Hanselmann Lodge, No. 208, F. & A. M., of which he was a valued member; in the great business house which he had founded, but most of all in the family circle where he was dearly beloved. He had for many years been a member of the Chamber of Commerce, which body mourns with deepest regret the loss of one of its most able, conscientious and valuable members.

GEN. JOSHUA HALL BATES.

GEN. JOSHUA HALL BATES, distinguished as soldier and lawyer, and one of Cincinnati's prominent citizens, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 5, 1817, a son of Dr. George and Elizabeth (Hall) Bates, both natives of the Bay State. His paternal grandfather was a major in the Revolutionary War, and on his mother's side were ancestors who became distinguished in public life.

The father of our subject was a prominent physician of Boston and a personal friend and political supporter of Andrew Jackson. On account of that friendship and support, Joshua Hall Bates, after his graduation from the public Latin School of Boston in 1832, was appointed by President Jackson as a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1837. He was assigned to the Fourth United States Artillery, with rank of 2nd lieutenant, and was shortly afterward ordered South where he served more than five years in the army, more than half of which time was spent in active service in the Seminole wars and in suppressing other Indian outbreaks. He was then sent with his regiment to the Northern frontier to quell the patriot disturbance with Canada, remaining there two years. During this service he was promoted to the rank of 1st lieutenant for brave and meritorious conduct, and was in command at Fort Niagara when he resigned in September, 1842. Though he had strong inducements to continue his military career, with every reason to hope for high rank in the army, he determined to enter the legal profession. While in the service he entered upon the study of the law and after resigning attended lectures at the law school of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Family relationships and ties drew the young law student to Cincinnati where he entered the office of Hon. Bellamy Storer, Sr., under whose instructions he continued his study. He was admitted to the bar in 1842 and associated

himself in practice with Hon. William Key Bond, an old attorney and ex-Member of Congress, with whom he remained two years. His next partner was W. S. Scarborough, with whom he continued until he answered the call to arms of his country in 1861. His reputation and military service being known, he was summoned to Governor Dennison and at once commissioned brigadier-general and placed in command at Camp Dennison to organize the volunteers into regiments, and to transmute by drill and discipline the raw material into soldiers. By October, 1861, General Bates had forwarded 15 regiments to the field. He spent much time in active support of the Union cause and was frequently called to Washington for consultation with the highest civil and military authorities of the government. He was stationed at Cincinnati on account of the threats and rumors of trouble, and was in a position to defend her in case of armed invasion or internal disturbances. Occasionally, when in a reminiscent mood the General entertains his friends with accounts of these visits and of his impressions of President Lincoln obtained from personal contact. General Bates had command of the troops sent against Kirby Smith's raid into Ohio, and rendered valuable service to the cause wherever and whenever opportunity presented itself. In 1864 he was elected to fill an unexpired term in the State Senate, and after the declaration of peace was declared he resumed the practice of the law in partnership with his eldest son, Clement Bates. He was again elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket in 1875, and served his constituency very ably. Upon the expiration of his term he continued the practice of the law with uninterrupted success, in 1883 forming a partnership with Hon. Rufus B. Smith, now judge of the Superior Court. He afterward associated himself with H. P. Kauffman, under the name and style of Bates & Kauffman, which partnership still exists. He has been identified with many important cases, and his practice has been large and varied. He has never aspired to political preferment but has always evinced a deep interest in political affairs. He was a Democrat until he joined the Republicans on war issues, and since that time has been unswerving in his allegiance to the latter party. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the electoral college which elected General Grant President for a second term. He has been a citizen of Cincinnati for nearly 60 years and stands equally well with the citizens as he does with the members of the bar. For many years he has made his home in Woodburn, a suburb of Cincinnati, and for several years served as mayor of the town.

In 1844, General Bates was united in marriage with Elizabeth Dwight Hoadly, a daughter of George and Mary A. Hoadly, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a sister of ex-Governor George Hoadly, whose death occurred recently. To this union have been born five children: Clement, a practicing lawyer of Cincinnati and formerly judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who is the author of several important law books on insurance, partnership, etc.; Charles, Jr., who is a civil engineer of New York City; William S., who is a patent lawyer of Chicago; Marrick L., who is living in New York City, after spending several years in Europe pursuing literary studies; and James H. S., who is an electrician living in New York City. General Bates is a member of several fraternal organizations, among which are the following: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has been connected many years; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and the Grand Army of the Republic. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

FRANKLIN OLDS LOVELAND.

FRANKLIN OLDS LOVELAND, clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, was born in Norwich, Windsor County, Vermont, December 12, 1861, and is a son of David A. and Clara (Olds) Loveland. He had superior educational advantages and his college career was a brilliant one. While attending St. Johnsbury Academy, in Vermont, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1882, he was editor-in-chief of the *Academy Student*, a paper published by the students of that school. He then attended Dartmouth College, and for a time was manager of the board of editors of *The Dartmouth*, the oldest college paper published in America, having been established by Daniel Webster in 1801. Under his management, the paper had the largest circulation of any college paper in the country. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1886, with "Final Honors" for proficiency in physics. Immediately after graduation, he came to Cincinnati, and began the study of the law in the office of Parkinson & Parkinson, with which firm he was identified until December 31, 1889. In the meantime he attended Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated May 22, 1888. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, on May 23rd of the

same year, and the following day was admitted to practice in the Federal courts at Cincinnati, and to practice in the court of which he is now clerk, at the time of its organization, June 16, 1891. On January 1, 1890, Mr. Loveland opened an office in Cincinnati for the practice of patent law, and continued successfully until October 2, 1894, when he received the appointment of clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. He has since filled that office and has shown great ability in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Loveland has contributed a large number of articles to law journals, to the *Cincinnati Graphic* and to the Frank Leslie periodicals. He is the author of "Forms of Federal Practice," published in 1894, and revised in 1903,—2 volumes,—a work that is recognized as an authority. He is also the author of "A Treatise on the Law and Proceedings in Bankruptcy," which was published in Cincinnati by W. H. Anderson & Company in 1899; a new edition of the same will appear in 1904.

Mr. Loveland was married at Glendale, Ohio, June 6, 1894, to Miss Richardson, and they have three children. The family residence is on East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

ELLIOTT HUNT PENDLETON.

ELLIOTT HUNT PENDLETON, an attorney-at-law of Cincinnati, is a scion of a family that has been closely identified with the affairs of this nation since colonial times, and with the history of Cincinnati and vicinity since early in the 19th century. It has furnished many learned men to the legal profession and other callings, men who have served with honor and credit in various official capacities and in the legislative and judicial departments of this government.

The Pendleton family can be traced back to Henry Pendleton of Norwich, England, whose two sons, Nathaniel and Philip, immigrated to this country as early as 1674, settling in that portion of New Kent County, Virginia, which now forms Caroline County. The former was a minister of the Established Church of England, and died without issue. Philip Pendleton married and among his issue was Henry Pendleton, the father of Nathaniel and Edmund Pendleton.

Edmund Pendleton was one of the most conspicuous figures in the early history of Virginia, and from 1752 until the time of his death, a period of more than 50 years, held high public offices. He became eminent as a public speaker in the House of Burgesses. In 1764, he was a member of the committee which prepared the memorials to the House of Commons, to the House of Lords and to the King of England. In 1773, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Correspondence, was chosen a delegate to Congress in 1774, but declined a reappointment as delegate in 1775. He was a member of all the Virginia conventions, and presided over the conventions of 1775 and May, 1776. He was at the head of the Committee of Safety in 1775; as such and as president of the conventions of 1775 and 1776 he was head of the Colony of Virginia during the interval between the downfall of the British rule in 1775 and the creation of the Colonial Constitution and government in 1776. As a lawyer he was possessed of great ability, and for 25 years was presiding judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia. Thomas Jefferson, who was his chief opponent, remarked of him: "Taken all in all, he was the ablest man in debate I have ever met with."

Nathaniel Pendleton, above mentioned and great-great-grandfather of our subject, was father of Nathaniel Pendleton, who was born in Virginia in 1746. The latter entered the Revolutionary Army in 1775, and throughout that struggle served as aid-de-camp to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, enjoying the confidence of that officer to the highest degree. When the Federal government was organized, he was appointed by President Washington as judge of the United States District Court for the State of Georgia, the first United State Court ever held in that State. In 1796, he removed with his family to New York City and there engaged in the practice of the law. He was an ardent Federalist, and was a strong personal friend of the leader and exponent of his party, Alexander Hamilton. When Mr. Hamilton became involved in the difficulty with Aaron Burr in 1804, he applied to Judge Pendleton to be his second in the fatal duel which followed. The latter accepted and accompanied Hamilton to Hoboken Heights, July 11, 1804, the day on which Hamilton met his tragic death.

In 1793, while his father resided in Savannah, Georgia, Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, grandfather of our subject, was born, and was named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. He served as aid-de-camp to General Gaines from 1813 to 1816, and in 1818 removed from New York to Cincinnati,

Ohio, which was then a small village. He entered upon the practice of the law and in 1819 was elected prosecuting attorney. He was a member of the Ohio State Senate in 1825, and in 1840 represented his district in Congress, serving one term. His tastes were not in accord with the requirements of political office, and he refused a reelection. He was an intimate friend of Gen. William Henry Harrison, and the only political meeting which the latter addressed during his campaign was held in "Pendleton Woods," at the corner of Hunt and Broadway streets, Cincinnati, to the rear of the old Pendleton mansion. In 1820, Mr. Pendleton was married to Jane Frances Hunt, a daughter of Jesse Hunt, who was one of the pioneers in the Western country, locating in Cincinnati as early as 1791, at a time when it was protected by the guns of Fort Washington. Mrs. Pendleton was a woman of great depth of character, a fact best evidenced by the words of another in referring to her: "She was possessed of sound judgment, strong will and unbending purpose, and, at the same time, of such sweet temper, and gentle manners and considerate delicacy for the feelings of others, that she was universally beloved. She was a devout and humble Christian, and of her life it may be truly said, even when she was in the last stages of fatal disease, 'she went about doing good.'" Nathaniel Greene Pendleton and his faithful wife were the parents of the following children, all of whom are now deceased: Elliott Hunt; Hon. George H., formerly United States Senator from Ohio, also United States Minister to Germany; Nathaniel; Mrs. Robert B. Bowler; Mrs. Dr. A. S. Danbridge; and Anna, wife of Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, of Brooklyn, New York. By a second union, Mr. Pendleton had two children: Edmund, the novelist, who resides at Bar Harbor, Maine; and Charlotte, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Elliott Hunt Pendleton, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was for years one of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati, in which city he was born December 19, 1828. He received his education at Woodward High School, the old Cincinnati College, and through private instruction. At the age of 19 years, he went abroad in company with the eminent physician, Dr. Nathaniel Foster, and a few years later made a second visit to the Old World. He first entered the field of business in 1848, becoming identified with Charles B. Foote in the cordage trade. He subsequently engaged in business with his brother-in-law, Robert B. Bowler, and when the latter became president of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, Mr. Pendleton

succeeded him as the head of the largest wholesale business in the city, it being thereafter conducted under the firm name of Pendleton, Swift & Company. He had a very successful business career, and was one of Cincinnati's most progressive citizens.

Mr. Pendleton's entire attention was far from being confined to business affairs of a personal nature. His commercial successes were overshadowed by his accomplishments as a Christian worker, attending to the relief of suffering and the amelioration of conditions among the poorer class. Although brought up an Episcopalian, he united with the Second Presbyterian Church, June 23, 1858. In 1860, he was elected a ruling elder of the church and continued as such until his death. He was particularly interested in mission and Sunday-school work. In December, 1848, Dr. Fisher, pastor of his church, organized the Young Men's Home Missionary Society, which at first sustained a missionary in the then frontier State of Iowa. Mr. Pendleton was a director of this organization from the time of its inception, and for many years served as first vice-president. It began its home missions in Cincinnati, being greatly interested in mission Sunday-schools. Ten Sunday-schools were established in the city, of which the Church Sunday-school was the center. Mr. Pendleton was superintendent of the Pilgrim Mission School on Mount Adams. During the Civil War he was a very active member of the Sanitary Commission, and rendered valuable service, a vast amount of medical stores and many nurses and doctors being sent from the vicinity of Cincinnati. Funds were raised by private subscription, and a sanitary fair held in a temporary building erected on the Fifth Street Market space yielded more than \$100,000. In 1866, Mr. Pendleton went with his family to Europe, spending three years in Paris and one in Dresden. He was an active member and trustee of the American Chapel in Paris, and for a time was superintendent of the Sunday-school, connected therewith. While in Dresden he organized a Sunday-school of which he was also superintendent. It has been remarked that "he set an example to Americans resident abroad, who sometimes think their religion should not be taken traveling, but should be carefully reserved for home consumption." He visited Spain during the struggle for religious liberty, and at great personal risk identified himself with the work of the reformers. He left Paris just in time to escape the siege of that city during the Franco-Prussian War, returning to Cincinnati in 1870. After his return he became president of the Commercial Bank,

and served as a director of that institution the remainder of his life. About 1871, he was appointed president of the Board of Park Commissioners by the mayor of Cincinnati, the only public office he ever consented to accept. The Home Missionary Society, in Dr. Fisher's time, had bought and with the assistance of L. H. Sargent paid for the Poplar Street Presbyterian Church. It maintained the pastor for several years, and finally presented the church, unincumbered, to the congregation worshipping there. Mr. Pendleton was vice-president of this society from the time of its reorganization until his death, and was one of its most enthusiastic workers and financial supporters. This society assisted many churches in rebuilding and extending their accommodations, and freed some of them from debt. When the Irwin Mission was established on Sixth street, he threw his whole soul into the work and contributed more toward its success than any other man. He had charge of the mission regularly on Saturday evening, and assisted Dr. David Judkins on Sunday evening. It was in the session of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was senior member, that his loss was most keenly felt outside of the family circle. Mr. Pendleton died October 14, 1892, from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

Elliott Hunt Pendleton, Sr., was married November 7, 1850, to Emma Gaylord, a daughter of Thomas G. Gaylord, the founder of the Gaylord Rolling Mill Company and the Gaylord Iron & Pipe Company. Mr. Gaylord was a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian Church and the Society of the Cincinnati, to which his daughter also belonged. To this union were born: Elliott Hunt; Nathaniel G., Lena G., Lucy (White); and Susan (Powell).

Elliott Hunt Pendleton, the subject of this sketch, was born in Cincinnati, December 8, 1859. His education was acquired from 1866 to 1869, in Paris, France, and in 1869-70 in Dresden, Germany, during the stay of his parents in Europe. Upon their return to this country, he entered Chickering Institute, in Cincinnati, in 1870, and continued until 1877, when he was graduated, being valedictorian of his class. He then entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1882. In the latter year he entered the Cincinnati Law School, in the meantime reading law in the office of Ramsey & Matthews, and on December 4, 1883, was admitted to the bar. He has since engaged in practice, specializing in real estate and the management of estates. He is a member of and counsel for the Cincinnati Real

Estate Exchange, and is manager of the Eckstein, Dandridge, Schenck, Bowler, Hunt, Pendleton and other estates. In the fall of 1895, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the State Senate, but with the rest of his party went down in defeat. He has been president of the Apollo Club since its organization in 1883, and for several years has been a member of the Cincinnati University Club.

Mr. Pendleton was married to Isabella Gibson Eckstein, a daughter of Frederick and Harriet (Holabird) Eckstein, and they have three children: Harriet Holabird, Isabella Eckstein, and Elliott Hunt.

HENRY LEWIS.

After a long and useful life, Henry Lewis, a leading citizen of Cincinnati, died in this city on February 12, 1893, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. Mr. Lewis was born May 11, 1826, in Uwchlan township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Isaac and Esther (Ottenkirk) Lewis, the former of whom was born February 3, 1793, in Chester County where he died July 15, 1874. The latter was also a native of Chester County, where she was born June 18, 1798, and died December 13, 1888.

The Lewis family is of Welsh extraction,—the progenitor, of the same name as the late Henry Lewis, emigrated with his family from Narbeth, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, early in the year 1682. Upon his arrival in Pennsylvania he purchased 800 acres in Haverford township, Montgomery County, that State, and was one of the first three landed proprietors in that township who derived title under William Penn.

Immediately after the city of Philadelphia was laid out and surveyed, Henry Lewis bought a lot in the new city, and built a house thereon in which he resided thereafter during a part of each year. His summers were spent on the property in Haverford which he improved and put under cultivation. He served as foreman of the first grand jury which sat for the county of Philadelphia, and was one of the peacemakers appointed for that county. He was also a township officer for Haverford.

Henry Lewis, the oldest son of the former, was also a prominent and wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, and was a member of the Assembly in 1700-08-09-15 and 1718.

Isaac Lewis, the oldest son of the preceding Henry Lewis, acquired property in Uwchlan township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he and his descendants thereafter lived and prospered. The late Henry Lewis was of the fourth generation from Isaac Lewis.

Henry Lewis, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on his father's farm and was given excellent educational advantages, graduating at Bristol College, Pennsylvania, in 1848. During his studies and afterwards, the young man engaged in school teaching, and in this profession finally went to Flemingsburg, Kentucky, where he remained one season. Desiring to identify himself with some prosperous business house, he then came to Cincinnati and soon became a member of the firm of A. D. Bullock & Company, of which he became the managing partner, a position he filled with great fidelity and success until his retirement from the firm in 1884. Messrs. Bullock and Lewis were jointly interested in many affairs and their association and friendship was intimate and lifelong.

Mr. Lewis was identified with many of the most successful and important enterprises of Cincinnati; he was a director of the company which built the first street railroad in Cincinnati, and it is local history how the affairs of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company were managed after the Civil War, whereby Mr. Lewis and his associates placed it on a paying basis. He was one of the promoters and for several years the president of Route 10 Street Railroad extending from Cincinnati to Walnut Hills, via Gilbert avenue, which opened for operation about 1875. This route afterwards, having been sold, was operated by cable and is now an electric road.

Mr. Lewis was also interested in railroads, being for many years a director in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Kentucky Central and the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia railroad companies, the last named now being the Cincinnati outlet of the Norfolk & Western system. He was prominent and most urgent in the promotion of the Cincinnati Southern Railway and a member of the Common Carrier Company which inaugurated its operation. He was an incorporator and president of a company formed in Ohio, for the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway bridge at Cincinnati.

Mr. Lewis in 1888 purchased a portion of a railroad between Lebanon and Dayton, Ohio, which had ceased operation in the breaking up of the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington narrow gauge system. The Dayton, Lebanon

& Cincinnati Railroad Company was organized, of which he became president; the road was made standard gauge, improved and put under operation, with the intention of consolidating it with the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern and the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia railroads, in both of which he was interested, and forming one line of railroad from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Dayton, Ohio, via Cincinnati. In connection with this plan, he organized the Circular Railroad Company, the intention being to build a belt line around the northern part of Cincinnati, connecting the railroads in the East End with those in the West End. Surveys were made and considerable money expended, but Mr. Lewis' death occurred before his plans could be consummated, and thus an improvement of great value to the development of Cincinnati and vicinity and profitable to those interested, was frustrated. However, some years later the belt line was built, but on a location somewhat different, necessitated by improvements made and buildings erected in the meantime.

Mr. Lewis also purchased and developed large quarries at Centerville, Ohio, on the Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati Railroad, and the product of these quarries is now largely used in Cincinnati and its suburbs. Stone from them was used extensively in the construction of the Corning Fountain at Hartford, Connecticut, designed by J. Massey Rhind, and described and illustrated in *Munsey's Magazine* for April, 1900, in an article by Charles Dudley Warner.

Mr. Lewis was a director in the Third National Bank from 1871 until 1880; he then became interested in the Citizens' National Bank, of which he was one of the original organizers and stockholders, and in which he was a director from January 8, 1889, until his death. For many years and until his death, he was an active and important member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Other interests of Mr. Lewis included the Cincinnati & Baltimore Railroad, used jointly by the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railways between Cincinnati and Winton Place, Ohio, and Mr. Lewis was trustee in the disbursement of the proceeds of the sale of this property to the predecessor of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. He was also interested in the Union Stock Yards; the Niles Tool Works Company; Barney & Smith Car Company; Burnet House Hotel Company; the Dessicating Company; and was one of the promoters in

the erection of the Grand Hotel. In fact there were few projects looking toward the development of the city and surroundings, in which he was not active.

Mr. Lewis was a man of genial disposition and strong personal attachments, always a friend of deserving young men, whom he assisted financially and otherwise to advance toward business prosperity, and usually their success confirmed his judgment. His intimacy with Charles W. West, the deceased millionaire and founder of the Art Museum, was that of a brother, and the sad duty of acting as one of the executors of Mr. West's estate devolved upon Mr. Lewis. His charities were many and unostentatious; he contributed liberally to the Art Museum, the Old Men's Home, the Children's Home, and to orphan asylums and many religious charities, regardless of sect. His friendships, as his business methods, were honest, honorable and sincere, and he will long be recalled as one of Cincinnati's noblest citizens.

For many years Mr. Lewis was a vestryman and one of the chief supports of the Church of the Advent, Walnut Hills.

In politics Mr. Lewis was an ardent and outspoken Republican, and he displayed much interest in the integrity and success of the party, regardless of his own interests. He served from May, 1873, to April, 1874, on the Board of Improvements of the city of Cincinnati. When his friend, Hon. J. B. Foraker, was nominated for Governor, Mr. Lewis worked hard for his election. In 1886 the General Assembly created the Board of Public Affairs and Mr. Lewis was appointed a member, serving about four years, namely from May, 1886, to March, 1890, or until a Democratic Legislature abolished the board. During the life of said board, the principal streets of Cincinnati were repaved and the honesty of the work is evidenced by the condition of the streets to-day.

Mr. Lewis was married on May 19, 1853, to Maria Ann Eastburn, who was a daughter of Samuel and Huldah (Woolley) Eastburn, descendants of English Quakers. About 1857 they went to Walnut Hills to reside, and lived there until the death of Mrs. Lewis, which occurred January 17, 1892, a little over a year before Mr. Lewis' demise. For many years they lived on Park avenue and what is now Cross lane, the homestead being now owned and occupied by R. F. Balke. The children were: Anna Kirkbride; Robert Benjamin, who died December 17, 1896; George Woolley; Martha Bullock;

and Henry Graham, who died October 16, 1891. Anna K., George W. and Martha B. now survive, the last named being the wife of Walter St. John Jones, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati. George W. Lewis is one of the leading citizens of Cincinnati. After his father's death, he assumed the active management of the Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati Railroad and became president of the Lewis & Talbott Stone Company, which bears his father's name and which the latter had organized to operate the quarries referred to above. In 1902 he advantageously sold the said railroad together with about 20 acres of land adjoining the Union Depot at Dayton, Ohio, which had been acquired for terminals, also the quarries. His office is located in the Swift Building, No. 15 East Third street, and his residence is, at present, The Ortiz, Cincinnati. The surviving sons and Anna K., together with Mr. Jones, his son-in-law, were named as executors of Mr. Lewis' estate.

THOMAS M. STEWART, M. D.

THOMAS M. STEWART, M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otolaryngology in the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, is one of the leading representatives of the medical fraternity of this city. His long years of close research and ample experience in both American and European hospitals have resulted in a very complete knowledge of the conditions and cures for the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Stewart is a grandson of Jacob and Lois (Crossley) Stewart, and a son of Henry Crossley and Irene (Roll) Stewart. In Cincinnati our subject was born and here the greater part of his life has been spent. After completing the public school course, and that of Chickering Institute, he entered upon the study of medicine under the tutoring of Dr. Jirah D. Buck, dean of the Pulte Medical College, and Dr. J. M. Crawford. In March, 1887, he was graduated with the highest honors at the Pulte Medical College, following which he took a special course in ophthalmology, a branch which even then possessed attractions for him. His studies in that direction continued to interest him more and more and in August, 1887, he took a post-graduate course in the largest institutions in New York, and was graduated from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital in 1888 with the degree of oculist.

aurist and chirurgist, receiving again first honors. Upon his return to Cincinnati, he was appointed resident physician to the Homeopathic Free Dispensary, where he continued until 1889, in the meantime giving lectures on anatomy at his alma mater. In the spring of 1889 he visited Berlin where he placed himself under those eminent scientists—Schweigger, Schoeller and Hirshberg; at Vienna worked with Dimmer and took part in the clinics at Munich.

In 1889 Dr. Stewart returned to his native city with ripened experience, and since that time has made a specialty of the afflictions of the eye, ear, nose and throat with complete success. His professional connections are with the American Institute of Homeopathy; the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, of which he is ex-president; the Cincinnati Homeopathic Lyceum, of which he is ex-president; and the Kentucky and Maryland State Homeopathic societies, of which he is an honorary member. Not only is he professor of ophthalmology and oto-laryngology in the Pulte Medical College, but he is surgeon to the eye and ear department of the Cincinnati Free Dispensary, consulting surgeon to the Protestant Home for the Friendless and Foundlings and consulting surgeon to Bethesda Hospital.

On February 14, 1889, Dr. Stewart was married to Alice Buck, who is a daughter of Jirah D. and Melissa (Clough) Buck of Cincinnati. Both Dr. and Mrs. Buck are natives of Fredonia, New York, where the former was born November 30, 1838. Dr. Buck's parents moved to Belvidere, Illinois, in 1839, and in 1850 settled in Janesville, Wisconsin, where the father died soon afterward. Jirah D. Buck attended the Belvidere and Janesville academies until his father's death, when he engaged in bookkeeping, and later spent three years in the woods as a lumberman. In 1861 he enlisted in a cavalry company recruited at Battle Creek, Michigan, and went into the service as orderly of his company. The hardships of army life prostrating him, he was for three months confined in a hospital at Camp Benton, Missouri, and was then honorably discharged and sent home. After teaching school for a short time, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Smith Rogers, of Battle Creek, Michigan. The succeeding winter was spent at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and upon his return to Battle Creek he was admitted to partnership with his preceptor. During the subsequent winter, he attended the Homeopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, and received his medical degree in 1864. In the following spring, he located at Sandusky, Ohio,



RT. REV. BOYD VINCENT.

where he practiced until the fall of 1866, when he was called to the chair of physiology and histology in his alma mater at Cleveland. Although absent from Sandusky five days in the week during the college session, he continued to live there, and was successful in his local practice, until August, 1870, when he removed to Cincinnati. He retained his professorship in Cleveland until the close of 1871. The following spring he called together the physicians that met at Dr. Pulte's office in Cincinnati, the direct result of which meeting was the founding of the Pulte Medical College, of which he became register and professor of physiology and histology upon its organization, and so continued until 1880. He was then made dean of the faculty and professor of the theory and practice of medicine, which position he still holds. Dr. Buck has been an active member for many years of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, of which he was elected president in 1874; the National Homeopathic Society; and the American Institute of Homeopathy, of which he was unanimously chosen president in 1890.

Dr. Stewart's home is at No. 728 East Ridgeway avenue, in the aristocratic suburb of Avondale, while he has private offices down town in the Traction Building. Politically he is a Republican. He is interested in every form of science.

RT. REV. BOYD VINCENT.

RT. REV. BOYD VINCENT, Bishop-coadjutor of the Diocese of Southern Ohio of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a clergyman whose services to his church have made his name a household one throughout his native land, was born May 18, 1845, at Erie, Pennsylvania. His ancestors belonged to that band of Huguenots who fled from France 200 years ago and the family has numbered in its ranks men of valor, ability and scholarship. His grandfather, Hon. John Vincent, was conspicuous in Erie County, Pennsylvania, and served there as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The father of Dr. Vincent was a leading citizen of Erie, a manufacturer and banker and a strong and consistent worker for the church. The Bishop's brother, Gen Strong Vincent, was a conspicuous figure in the Civil War, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, while defending Little Round Top, the crucial point in the second day of the battle.

Bishop Vincent was prepared for college at Erie Academy, Erie.

Pennsylvania, and then entered Yale, where he was graduated with high honors as a member of the class of 1867. From Yale he entered Berkeley Theological School at Middletown, Connecticut, and completed the course in 1871. In the same year he was ordained by Bishop Kerfoot to the diaconate and his ministry began in the capacity of assistant to Rev. J. F. Spaulding, then rector of St. Paul's Church, Erie, but now Bishop of Colorado. Bishop Vincent had previously been interested in the little mission "Cross and Crown," where his labors now centered, as for some time he had been the lay reader and the beloved superintendent of the Sunday-school. In 1872 he was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Kerfoot, in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1874 he was called to the rectorship of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. With the enthusiasm of a zealous worker, the young clergyman took charge of that neglected parish, with 75 communicants, and in his 14 years rectorship succeeded in so advancing its usefulness that he left it with 615 communicants, four missions and 800 Sunday-school pupils. Three of these missions are now independent and strong parishes, with noble church buildings. Bishop Vincent required two assistants to carry on the work he had organized. He was honored in many ways by the church and many of the most desirable parishes in the various dioceses were tendered him. He was one of the several clergymen who received the majority of votes at the Episcopal election in Delaware; was twice selected deputy to the General Convention,—first in 1883 and again in 1889. Bishop Vincent is a member of the committee on canons of the House of Bishops, his judgment being very highly regarded and his advice sought.

Bishop Vincent was consecrated in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, on St. Paul's Day, June 25, 1889. Since that time he has been indefatigable in his Christian labors all over the diocese. He is esteemed not only as the great theologian and churchly administrator, but also with particular gratefulness for the efforts he is constantly making in fighting evil and advancing with his own peculiar methods the cause of education and religion. He occupies a very exalted position but it is not only on account of the honors shown him by his church, but as much for personal attributes, his piety, his philanthropy, his charity, his unceasing work for his kind. He possesses a level, equable, self-controlled manner, has a winning address and finds a friend in every honest man he meets.

Bishop Vincent has never married. The family home is one of the stately residences in the beautiful suburb of Avondale, Cincinnati. A portrait of Bishop Vincent accompanies this sketch.

KARL F. BENNDORF.

KARL F. BENNDORF has for many years been prominent in the commercial and financial circles of Cincinnati, as vice-president of the Cincinnati National Bank and as president and manager of the Farmers' Insurance Company of this city, and is now engaged in a general fire insurance business as senior member of K. F. Benndorf & Company, with office at No. 1410 Traction Building. He was born in Altenburg, Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, April 9, 1841. His parents were K. F. and Henrietta Benndorf.

Mr. Benndorf was reared with educational advantages and it was the desire of his relatives that he should enter the ministry, this anxiety on their part being the real cause of the lad leaving home at the age of 16 years and coming to America. It was his ambition to study law, but he was in a way molded by circumstances, and in 1857 he applied himself to wood engraving and designing in order to gain a livelihood. It was not until 1860 that he found his opportunity, at New Haven, Connecticut, to begin his legal studies, which were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. With a loyalty to his adopted country, which has never wavered, he enlisted as a private in Company B, 1st Reg., Connecticut Vol. Cav.; soon after he was promoted to the rank of corporal, and served with his command in the Shenandoah Valley, participating in a number of battles. In 1862 he was appointed hospital steward in the United States Regular Army, was then appointed chief steward to the medical director of the Department of the Ohio and served as such at Cincinnati and Columbus and at Detroit, where he was mustered out at the close of the war in 1865.

In 1867 began an association to which Mr. Benndorf refers much of his success in life, this being his entrance into the bank of Joseph F. Larkin, in the capacity of bookkeeper. With that most estimable financier Mr. Benndorf remained until 1874, enjoying in marked degree the esteem and confidence of his employer. Mr. Benndorf was then invited to become one of the incorporators of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Coving-

ton, Kentucky, and served three years as its secretary and manager. His administration was eminently successful and in 1878 resulted in his being called to take charge of the Farmers' Insurance Company of Cincinnati. He entered this corporation as its secretary, and in 1882 became vice-president and manager and president in 1884. When the Cincinnati National Bank was organized, he became one of its directors and later its vice-president. He is interested in other enterprises, and has been for 20 years the treasurer of the Cincinnati Board of Underwriters, to which position he has recently been reelected for another year.

Fraternally Mr. Benndorf is a Knight Templar and past eminent commander of Covington Commandery, No. 7, K. T., having entered the Masonic order by joining Magnolia Lodge, F. & A. M., at Columbus, Ohio, in 1864. He also belongs to Garfield Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Covington, Kentucky. In political sympathy he is a staunch Republican. He is a man of business, well qualified in every way and stands in a conspicuous position in the insurance business, being also president of the Covington & Newport Fire Underwriters' Association, which position he has held for the last two years and to which he has recently been reelected.

In 1865 Mr. Benndorf married Mrs. Caroline Risser, whose demise in 1898 he still deeply deplores. They resided in a beautiful residence in Covington, Kentucky, in which is still shown the refined taste of Mrs. Benndorf, being continued by his only daughter, Mrs. Emily M. Howe, who like her mother is much beloved for her charity, benevolence and sweet, womanly manner. Mrs. Howe's husband, John I. Howe, whose death occurred October 25, 1892, was well known in the commercial circles of Cincinnati; the Howes have been one of the most prominent families of Kentucky. Both Mr. Benndorf and his daughter belong to the Presbyterian Church at Covington, of which he is an elder and in which his daughter is the leader of the King's Daughters.

COL. GUSTAV TAFEL.

COL. GUSTAV TAFEL, one of the best known attorneys of the Hamilton County bar, was born in Munich, Germany, October 13, 1830, and is a son of Prof. Leonard and Caroline (Vayhinger) Tafel.

Prof. Leonard Tafel was a noted linguist, a conversationalist in 21

different tongues. In Germany he was connected with Wurtemberg University and after coming to Ohio with his family was connected with Urbana University and later filled a chair in the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, where he died in 1880, aged 81 years.

Colonel Tafel obtained his early education in his native locality and later was sent to Ulm, on the Danube, and still later, to a Latin school at Stuttgart. He was 16 years of age when he left Germany and came to America to join his maternal grandparents who had settled at Cincinnati in 1832. He procured a position with the *Cincinnati Gazette* and remained with that paper eight years, becoming proficient in the business. Later he became a reporter on the old *Volksblatt*, with which journal he remained three years and then entered the office of Judge Stallo, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858. When the Civil War broke out, he was instrumental in organizing the 9th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., on the first call of President Lincoln, and on April 16, 1861, he enlisted as a private in that regiment, later was made 1st sergeant and in May, 1862, was advanced to the rank of colonel by Governor Tod. In one of the many engagements in which he participated, he was badly wounded in the leg and for several months was confined to the hospital. Colonel Tafel served with distinction throughout the whole war and was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, June 29, 1865.

Colonel Tafel is well and favorably known in Cincinnati. For many years he was a great promoter of athletics and was the organizer of the first Turner gymnastic society in this country and for many years remained its president. In 1880 he organized the Turner Society at Corryville and was president of the National Turnfest, held in Cincinnati in 1889, which is conceded to have been the most successful meeting ever held in this country. He was also president of the convention of national delegates of the Turnerbund held in Rochester, New York, in 1860. He has also been prominent in politics and in 1866 served one term in the Ohio Legislature. His first vote was cast in 1852 for John P. Hale and he remained a Republican until 1884, when he voted for Grover Cleveland. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the Board of Affairs of Cincinnati by Mayor Mosby. In every position and relation in life, Colonel Tafel has proved a man of principle and high character.

On January 9, 1870, Colonel Tafel was married to Theresa Dorn, of

Louisville, Kentucky, and nine of their 11 children survive. Fraternally he belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and is president of the German Old Men's Home Society.

Colonel Tafel has also made a brilliant record as a lawyer, and ranks with the leading men of the Hamilton County bar. In business, professional and social life he has been an important factor in Cincinnati and represents its very best citizenship.

ASA BRAINERD ISHAM, A. M., M. D.

Among the corps of skilled medical and surgical practitioners who have made Cincinnati a scientific center, is Dr. Asa B. Isham, who has long taken a leading position. Dr. Isham was born at Jackson, Jackson County, Ohio, July 12, 1844, and is a son of Chapman and Mary A. (Faulkner) Isham.

Chapman Isham was born at Wilbraham, Hampden County, Massachusetts, February 15, 1814, being a son of Asa and Sarah (Chapman) Isham. The mother of Dr. Isham was born at Jackson, Ohio, in 1821. The Isham family emigrated from England and landed at Cape Cod in 1660.

Dr. Isham completed the public school course in his native town and Marietta Academy. During 1860-61-62 he was on the staff of the *Lake Superior Journal*, at Marquette, Marquette County, Michigan, and in the spring of 1862 he became city editor of the *Detroit Tribune*. Had not his loyalty responded to the call of his country at that time, there is every reason to believe that the medical profession would have lost his services, while the newspaper and journalistic world would have had one more distinguished name on its roll of honor. Be that as it may, the autumn of 1862 found him an enlisted private in the 7th Reg., Michigan Vol. Cav., in which he served until April 14, 1865, rising to the rank of 1st lieutenant on account of gallantry in the field. The young officer was severely wounded May 14, 1863, in an action near Warrenton's Junction, Virginia, the effects of which have continued with him through life. He also received a slight wound May 11, 1864, at the battle of Yellow Tavern, Virginia, where he was also captured, being subsequently held a prisoner at various points, and subjected to many hardships. On December 11, 1864, he was paroled for exchange.

In 1866 Dr. Isham began the study of medicine at the Medical College

of Ohio in Cincinnati and completed the course in 1869, when he began practice on Walnut Hills. In this aristocratic and wealthy section of the city he has been eminently successful, his private practice being very absorbing. However busy he might be in the actual duties of his profession, Dr. Isham has been too close a student and too much of a scientist to refrain from joining the great progressive movements which his profession has forwarded, and to-day he is ranked among the eminent men of the time. During the administration of Benjamin Harrison, he was pension examiner and he has been on the Board of Police Examiners since April 8, 1886. In 1879 he was president of the Walnut Hills Medical Society; from 1877 to 1880 he was professor of physiology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and from 1880 to 1881, professor of materia medica and therapeutics. He was a trustee of the Cincinnati Hospital for three years, and is at present president of the board of medical directors of that institution. He is an ex-president of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Marietta College in 1889.

Dr. Isham is the able editor of the papers of the late Dr. Alonzo T. Keyt, and his arrangement resulted in the compilation of a volume entitled "Sphygmography and Cardiography", which attracted the attention of the scientific world, both on account of its matter and by reason of its able editing. Dr. Isham is the author of "Prisoners of War and Military Prisons", which was published in 1890, and of a number of articles in "Sketches of War History", published by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he is a member, being an ex-commander of Ohio Commandery. He is also the author of a history of the 7th Regiment, Michigan Vol. Cav. He has been a frequent contributor to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, and to the *Medical News* and other medical journals. Both in editorial work and in professional work, he has become well and widely known. Dr. Isham is a past commander of Fred C. Jones Post, No. 401, G. A. R.

On October 10, 1870, Dr. Isham was married to Mary H. Keyt, daughter of the late Dr. Alonzo T. and Susannah (Hamlin) Keyt of Walnut Hills. The children of this marriage bear the names of Mary K., Asa C., Susan H., Alonzo K., Frances C., Helen and Eleanor Louise. Mary K. Isham, the eldest daughter of our subject, graduated from Wellesley College in 1894, received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Cincinnati in

1896, and subsequently took a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago and held a fellowship in philosophy in Bryn Mawr College. In 1903 she graduated from the Laura Memorial Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati, and at present is an interne in the Presbyterian Hospital of this city. Asa C. Isham, our subject's eldest son, who is superintendent of the plant of The P. R. Mitchell Company, manufacturers of curled hair and bristles, married Mary Swing, a daughter of Judge Peter F. and Louisa (Conkling) Swing, and has one daughter, Mary Louise. Susan H. Isham married Richard C. Swing, a son of Judge Peter F. and Louisa (Conkling) Swing. The Isham family residence is at No. 849 Oak street, Walnut Hills.

WILLIAM H. CHATFIELD.

The city of Cincinnati lost one of her prominent and useful citizens in the death of William H. Chatfield, senior member of the great paper firm of Chatfield & Woods, which took place May 13, 1889, in the city of New York.

Mr. Chatfield was born July 16, 1828, near Akron, Ohio, and was left an orphan at the age of 12 years. About the age of 13, he came to the city of Cincinnati, where his first position was as office boy in an insurance office; subsequently he held a clerkship in the Post Office. Later he became identified with the firm of Nixon & Company, afterward Nixon & Goodman. In 1859, the firm of Nixon, Chatfield & Woods was formed and continued until succeeded by the firm of Chatfield & Woods, which established one of the largest and most prosperous paper houses west of New York City. The firm of Chatfield & Woods became a feature in the commercial world of Cincinnati, and the association continued until the death of Mr. Chatfield, as stated above. As a business man his methods were honorable and his activity and energy contributed largely to the prosperity of the firm. His interests are still prominent in this house, being represented by his son, Albert H. Chatfield, who is president of The Chatfield & Woods Company.

Mr. Chatfield never aspired to political office or personal prominence in public life. He was generous in his charities and liberal in his contributions to worthy objects. For a number of years he was an active member of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city. He was a valued member of the



Thomas H. Allen

Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. In appearance the late Mr. Chatfield was notable, his fine figure and military bearing making him marked in any assembly.

In 1854, Mr. Chatfield was united in marriage with Mary Disney, by whom he had two children: Albert H., who married a Miss Huntington; and Mrs. Frederick Gilbert of Utica, New York.

THOMAS H. C. ALLEN.

Each year the city of Cincinnati is called upon to mourn the loss of some prominent and useful citizen, and the death of the late Thomas H. C. Allen, on July 15, 1900, caused more than usual regret, on account of his conspicuous position in the business world and also by reason of those personal attributes which for many years had made him the almoner of the poor, the organizer and promoter of enterprises for the aid of the helpless, the leading spirit in civic improvement movements and the consistent Christian whose life was the best testimony to the faith he held.

The Allen family traces a long line of New England ancestry, and the birth of Thomas H. C. Allen took place September 21, 1822, at New London, Connecticut. His family surroundings made it possible for him to secure an excellent education, the first use of which he made as a clerk for his uncle, at Salina, now Syracuse, New York. He located in Cincinnati in 1848 as manager and then as owner of a branch house of a large and prosperous Eastern medicine company. His business connection continued in this line and he later became a manufacturer, realizing from the sale of his products a large fortune. Mr. Allen was a man of superior business talent and possessed also all of those admirable qualities which go to make a useful life. While immersed in the details of a constantly expanding business, its director and manager as well as its owner, he found time to cultivate the other sides of life and was a man of wide reading, intellectual attainments and an example of that old-time courtesy so sadly lacking in the hurry and stress of modern existence. Although his name is prominently identified with many of the philanthropic enterprises calculated to advance the general good, perhaps his heart was most interested in his private charities and in liberally assisting the work of the Protestant Episcopal Free Hospital for Children and in advancing the usefulness of the Church of Our Savior. For many years he was a devoted member of this congre-

gation, was the prime mover and financial supporter in the erection of the beautiful church and served for many years, even until death, as vestryman. Although Mr. Allen was so generous in his support of all he believed in need of his benefactions, only the recipients of his charity can tell to what extent he was liberal. With them his memory must ever be sacred.

Mr. Allen was twice married, first to Jane Woodruff, daughter of Truman Woodruff, an old pioneer, in June, 1852, and three sons were born to this union: William M., one of the progressive business men of Cincinnati; Thomas W., vice-president of The John H. Hibben Dry Goods Company of Cincinnati, and John H., a member of the firm of Allen & Munson, the leading flour, grain and feed merchants of the city, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building. On August 5, 1879, Mr. Allen was married to Laura Rowe, daughter of Stanhope S. Rowe, who was born in 1812, and died in 1881, one of Cincinnati's most prominent bankers. The Rowe family has long been a leading one in the social circles of this city. Two children were born to this marriage, Frederick and Charlotte, who reside with their mother at the beautiful family home at No. 2058 Auburn avenue, Mount Auburn.

Among the many enterprises with which Mr. Allen was honorably connected was the Cincinnati Savings Association and he was very active in his efforts to have the aim and benefits of this institution brought before those whom it would most assist. His death was also a blow to the Chamber of Commerce, as he had so long taken a deep interest in all that pertained to its welfare.

Mr. Allen was notably devoted to his home and family and enjoyed the accumulation of fortune in order that it might bring pleasure and profit to those of his home circle. It was with justifiable pride that he saw his sons taking honorable places in the business world. The pride and affection was mutual, and while Thomas H. C. Allen will long be remembered by his fellow citizens, only those who knew him best, his own immediate family, realize the irreparable loss. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

THOMAS V. FITZPATRICK, M. D.

THOMAS V. FITZPATRICK, M. D., is one of the most eminent laryngologists and aurists of Cincinnati. He was born at Nicholasville, Clermont

County, Ohio, April 9, 1855, and is a son of Solomon and Zerilda (Vanhook) Fitzpatrick, natives of Crab Orchard, Kentucky, the former of whom was born December 14, 1793, and, after many years of agricultural life, died February 5, 1868. These parents reared a large family of children, but few of them still survive.

Dr. Thomas V. Fitzpatrick came to Cincinnati in 1871, and received his education here, passing from an unfinished course at Hughes High School to the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he was graduated in 1875. In 1890 he received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from Twin Valley College. Since 1875 Dr. Fitzpatrick has been a medical practitioner, first at Paragon, Indiana, where he continued one year, and at New Baltimore, Hamilton County, Ohio, from 1876 to 1887. In 1888 he attended the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine where he devoted his attention entirely to the study of laryngology and otology. After completing the course of study in New York he went abroad for several months, devoting his entire time to his chosen specialty. He was professor of laryngology and otology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery from 1888 to the close of that institution's life, in 1892, and was dean of the faculty during the last four years.

Dr. Fitzpatrick is associated with almost all of the leading medical societies of this section of the country, including the American Medical Association, American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Association, Western Ophthalmological Society, Pan-American Medical Congress, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Miami Valley Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Society and Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. From 1890 to 1893 he served as secretary of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and has also served as secretary of the Ohio State Medical Society.

In 1885 Dr. Fitzpatrick was married to Lotta A. Willey, daughter of John and Roxie A. (Buell) Willey, early pioneers of Hamilton County. Mrs. Fitzpatrick died October 8, 1893, leaving one son, E. Verne, aged four years. In 1899, Florence Swing, daughter of Judge Peter F. and Louisa (Conkling) Swing, became our subject's wife. They have one son, Thomas Swing. In religious belief, Dr. Fitzpatrick is liberal, contributing generously to all churches and charities and lending his influence to all moral movements. In politics he is prominently identified with the Republican party. Professionally, he has the cordial support and confidence of his fellow practition-

ers over the State. He served with honor and distinction two terms as mayor of his village, Norwood. He is a Mason of high standing having taken the 32nd degree, and is prominently identified with the history and growth of Norwood Lodge, F. & A. M.

HON. EDWARD ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

HON. EDWARD ALEXANDER FERGUSON, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, was born November 6, 1826, in the city of New York. He was educated in the common schools of Cincinnati and at Talbot's Academy and Woodward College, graduating from the latter institution in 1843. His law study was prosecuted for five years and his admission to the bar followed in May, 1848.

Mr. Ferguson's public career began in April, 1852, when he was elected to the position of city solicitor by the City Council, which was followed in 1859 by election to the Ohio Senate. A notable body of men made up that legislative assembly, among his associates being the late President Garfield, Justice Woods, of the United States Supreme Court, Gen. Jacob D. Cox and others, whose eminent service in public life have been placed on record. Mr. Ferguson made his mark in this galaxy of brilliant men and of his career in the Senate, W. D. Bickham, of the *Dayton Journal*, the Columbus correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, under date of March 27, 1860, said:

"Hamilton County has been ably represented this winter. Those who know Mr. Ferguson will not be surprised to be informed that he commanded respect and admiration. He spoke but seldom, but his positions were always distinctly taken, clearly stated and ably maintained."

In politics, Mr. Ferguson is a Democrat and since his service in the State Senate his name has been frequently mentioned for the United States Senate and other positions, but he has declined all political preferment and has devoted his energies to the demands of his profession. In this he is regarded as one of the ablest members of the Ohio bar. His specialty is corporation law and he has been counsel for the leading corporations of the city and State. Mr. Ferguson became widely known as the projector of the plan upon which the Cincinnati Southern Railway was built, and was the

author of the act passed by the Ohio Legislature on May 4, 1869, known as the "Ferguson Act," which provided that whenever the Council of a city of the first class, Cincinnati at that time being the only city of that description in Ohio, which, by a resolution duly passed, declared it essential to the interests of such city that a line of railroad should be provided between termini designated therein, a board of trustees should be appointed with power to raise bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 in the name and under the corporate seal of the city. Such a resolution was duly passed and a board of trustees, of whom Mr. Ferguson was a member, was appointed in June, 1869, and the road was completed December 10, 1879. In October, 1881, the board leased it for a term of 25 years at a net annual rental of over \$1,000,000. Up to the completion of this road Mr. Ferguson subordinated all other interests to the successful accomplishment of the grand result.

In September, 1857, Mr. Ferguson was married to Agnes Moore, a granddaughter of Adam Moore, who was one of the early settlers of Hamilton County and a leading merchant of Cincinnati.

FRANKLIN ALTER.

FRANKLIN ALTER, president of the American Tool Works Company and of the Alter & McCaffrey Company, manufacturers of shoes, is one of Cincinnati's most prominent citizens. He was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1831, and secured his early education in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and a portion of his early manhood was spent in the States of Maryland and Virginia. Thrown upon his own resources, he decided to push westward in search of better opportunities. Thus he reached Cincinnati while still a youth and soon found employment as a clerk in the hardware store of R. W. Booth & Company. His services in this capacity proved to be of such value that by the time three years had elapsed he was admitted to partnership and made general manager of the firm's extensive business. This association continued until 1862 when he sold his interests and assisted in the formation of the firm of Prichard, Alter & Company, for the manufacture of boots and shoes. A sketch of the late George A. Prichard of this firm will be found in this volume. To the business of this firm Mr. Alter directed his best energies and finally purchased Mr. Prichard's

interest. After some changes he organized the firm of Alter, Pinckard & Company and also that of Alter, Forward & Company, the latter being the largest of its kind in Cincinnati during its existence. It was lately succeeded by the Alter & McCaffrey Company, of which Mr. Alter is president.

Mr. Alter has many other business interests. He is president of the American Tool Works Company. He has been particularly well known in the past in banking circles. In January, 1884, he was elected president of the Exchange National Bank of Cincinnati, of which he had been a director since its organization, in November, 1881. He carried the bank safely through the business stress of 1884 when many hitherto strong financial institutions fell, and it was due to his efforts that the consolidation of this bank with the Cincinnati National Bank was effected in 1885, of which he became vice-president.

Mr. Alter stands foremost among the capitalists who are liberal in public spirited movements. He has given generously to the development of Cincinnati's commercial enterprises and advances with money and influence those interests which promise to be of permanent value. As typical of the esteem in which he is held, he was elected a member of the Hamilton County Board of Control, a body created by the Legislature to check lawlessness and to govern the expenditure of public money. Although a Democrat, his support came equally from Republicans, his integrity of character appealing to the good citizenship of both parties. In 1899 he was appointed for a five years' term as a member of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of Cincinnati, and on the expiration of the five years was appointed by the Superior Court for a second term of like duration. The beautiful Alter residence is situated in Avondale, where the family has long been socially prominent.

HON. JAMES M. SMITH.

HON. JAMES M. SMITH, ex-judge of the Circuit Court of Hamilton County, a jurist of great ability and a prominent and esteemed citizen of this city, died May 29, 1902, on a railway train, while en route from New York to Cincinnati. His death was lamented by all who had intimate acquaintance with him.

Judge Smith was born in Warren County, Ohio, and was in his 78th

year, his birth having taken place in 1825. He began the study of the profession in which he became so eminent when 18 years of age, while occupying a clerical position in the office of the State Treasurer. A few years later he was admitted to the bar and very soon became a prominent factor in his profession. In 1854 he was elected judge of Probate and in 1871 judge of Common Pleas, and in 1885, when the Circuit Court was organized, he was elected to that bench, serving continuously until 1899. He was then succeeded by Judge Ferdinand Jelke, Jr. During his long judicial career, Judge Smith was associated with many of the leading legal lights of the State, the names of Judges Swing, Cox and Giffen being familiar in many courts.

In his services on the bench, Judge Smith earned the good will of the practicing lawyers through his fair and impartial treatment. He was never swayed by outside influences and no suspicion was ever cast on his integrity, being able, dignified and absolutely impartial. Judge Smith left a large amount of property. He had made many judicious business investments and always was careful in looking out for the welfare of his family.

Judge Smith was married in 1851 to Sarah Belle Clements, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Clements, of Lebanon, Ohio, and three children survive: Mrs. M. S. Todd, whose husband is secretary and treasurer of the Southern Ohio Loan & Trust Company, of Cincinnati; Mrs. L. D. Thoman, of Chicago, Illinois; and H. H. Smith, of Toledo, Ohio. The burial of Judge Smith took place from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Todd, at Avondale, where were gathered representatives of the profession and a large concourse of personal friends. Interment took place at Lebanon, Ohio.

HON. BELLAMY STORER.

HON. BELLAMY STORER, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary, and formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain and Member of Congress, was born and has always lived in Cincinnati, except when his official duties have necessitated his living elsewhere. His father was Judge Bellamy Storer, who was born at Portland, Maine, March 26, 1796, his forefathers being early settlers in Maine.

Judge Storer entered Bowdoin College at the early age of 13 years, and later studied law with Daniel Webster in Boston. In 1817 he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent nearly 50 years in the practice of the law and in connection with public affairs. He was one of the city's most prominent men, and held numerous offices high in public trust. In the "thirties," he was a Member of Congress from Ohio, and was a presidential elector on the Clay ticket in 1844. Ten years later he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and remained continuously on the bench until 1872, when he resigned in order to enter upon a law practice with his son. He was married to Elizabeth Drinker, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was descended directly from one of the colonists who came to America with William Penn.

Bellamy Storer, the subject of this sketch, was born in Cincinnati, August 28, 1847, attended Harvard College, and was graduated with the class of 1867. He then read law with Judge Stanley Matthews, and in 1869 was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, in which his father was one of the instructors. During 1869 and 1870, he was assistant United States district attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. He served one term as trustee of the University of Cincinnati, and for a number of years was president of the Ohio Humane Society. The first law firm with which he was identified was the firm of Storer, Goodman & Storer. Upon the death of the senior member in 1875, the firm name was changed to Goodman & Storer, and so continued until 1878. During the succeeding 10 years the subject of this sketch was senior member of the firm of Storer & Harrison. In the district convention of September 18, 1890, Mr. Storer received a unanimous nomination for Congress. Owing to the fact that the district had been gerrymandered so as to favor the Democratic party, his election seemed hopeless. He was exceedingly popular and well known, although he had never before been a candidate for office, and his election followed. He represented his district in a most able manner, and received the hearty support of the citizens two years later, when he was reelected by a majority of more than a thousand votes. He was a very popular man in the halls of Congress, and his knowledge of international law and foreign languages rendered him a suitable person to represent the government in foreign countries. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium by President McKinley, in May, 1897, and there continued until

he was selected, contrary to his own preferences, to represent the United States in Spain after the close of the Spanish-American War. He arrived at Madrid as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in June, 1899, and remained at that post until September, 1902, when he was transferred to Vienna as Ambassador of the United States to Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Storer was married in 1886 to Maria Longworth, daughter of Joseph and Annie (Rives) Longworth.

HARVEY WICKES FELTER, M. D.

HARVEY WICKES FELTER, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Hamilton County, located on the corner of Chase and Pitts avenues, Cumminsville, is professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy and of chemistry, pharmacy and toxicology in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati and is a well known writer on medical and pharmacal subjects. He was born at Rensselaerville, Albany County, New York, June 15, 1865, and is a son of Andrew Jay and Elizabeth (Nichols) Felter, and a grandson of Elisha P. and Mary (Wagner) Felter, on the paternal side, and of Luman H. Nichols on the maternal side.

Dr. Felter's paternal ancestry was of French and Dutch origin, the genealogy being traced back to French Huguenots who took refuge in Holland to escape the persecutions of the Medicis. The early history of the family shows it to have been located in the fertile plains of Languedoc. Dr. Felter's paternal ancestry at an early date immigrated to America, settled in the valley of the Hudson and were among the founders of the village of Saugerties, New York. His maternal ancestors were of English extraction.

Dr. Felter was bereaved of his mother when he was a boy of eight years, and during the subsequent years of his youth and young manhood met with varying fortune. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Troy, Lansingburg and Green Island, and in the Groveside district school at Pittstown, New York. When 17 years old he obtained a teacher's certificate, and taught school for three successive winters at the Potter's Hill, East Pittstown and Groveside district schools. During those

periods when he was not engaged as schoolmaster, he labored at farming. Subsequently he attended the Lansingburg Academy, at Lansingburg, New York. In 1883 he began the study of medicine and surgery, under Dr. Alexander B. Willis, of Johnsonville, New York, an old school physician of prominence and liberal views. Looking with disfavor upon the Allopathic branch of the profession, as he saw its practice, he decided to adopt the Eclectic system of medicine, and, though bitterly opposed by friends who honestly believed the choice to be suicidal to professional preferment, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1886, and graduated June 5, 1888, at the head of a class of 62. He then located in Troy, New York, for the practice of his profession. In 1889 Dr. Felter came to Cincinnati, with an established reputation for skill and ability, having been a valued member of the Albany County Eclectic Medical Association, of which he was treasurer up to the time of his departure.

Since coming to Ohio Dr. Felter has been prominent in medical circles and has been many times honored by the different Eclectic organizations in this and other cities. He is a member of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, of which he has served as president, as secretary and as chairman of the board of censors; the National Eclectic Medical Association; and the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, of which he has served as president, as vice-president and as permanent chairman of the committee on necrology.

In April, 1891, Dr. Felter was chosen demonstrator of anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, vice Dr. McPherson, and during the session of 1891-92 he was temporarily (to fill vacancy) professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy. He was appointed quiz master in chemistry in 1895, and in 1898, in addition to his other duties, was appointed demonstrator of chemistry. In 1897 he was made adjunct professor of chemistry, and in 1900 became professor of chemistry, pharmacy and toxicology, which position he still holds, together with the professorship of descriptive and surgical anatomy. His favorite recreation studies are botany and general and medical history and biography. He is an associate editor of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, to which he has also contributed regularly in original articles, his special topics being medical history, pharmacology, materia medica and specific medication. He has also been a regular contributor to the *Annual of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery*, particularly upon the subjects of



ROBERT J. MORGAN.

materia medica and specific medication. His papers on Eclectic medicines, running for several years in the *Eclectic Medical Gleaner*, attracted considerable attention in this country and abroad, and were widely copied in many pharmaceutical and medical periodicals. In 1895 Dr. Felter collated and edited, with large additions, the lectures on materia medica delivered by Professor Locke before the classes of the Eclectic Medical Institute, and published the work as "Locke's Syllabus of Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics." In 1900 he brought out a second edition to which he added a large number of articles. This work is now used in all Eclectic medical colleges as a text-book. His revision of the King and Lloyd "American Dispensatory" (1898) has been accepted as standard by the Eclectic school of medicine and has been adopted as official by the National Eclectic Medical Association; this work alone is sufficient to make him one of the leading practitioners of this advanced school. He is also the author of the "History of the Eclectic Medical Institute, 1845-1903." He is a member of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, and of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History.

On June 1, 1890, Dr. Felter was married to Martha Reyburn Caldwell, who is a daughter of James Calvin and Mary H. (Miller) Caldwell, of Fair Haven, Ohio, and a lineal descendant of the Caldwells of the Carolinas, of which family the mother of John C. Calhoun was a member. They have two children: Dorah Helen, born October 23, 1893; and Lloyd King, born July 9, 1896.

Dr. Felter and wife belong to the Northside Presbyterian Church of this city. His success has been attained under many difficulties, and may be attributed to his energy and perseverance, and to the enthusiasm which must be the guiding star of every one who attains eminence in the medical profession.

ROBERT J. MORGAN.

ROBERT J. MORGAN, member of the well known Russell-Morgan Printing Company, and second vice-president and a director in the United States Printing Company, one of the best known and most highly regarded business citizens of Cincinnati, was born in Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, June 24.

1838. His mother died when he was six years of age and he accompanied his father to America at the age of nine. They reached Cincinnati on May 21, 1847, after three weeks on the Atlantic Ocean and three more on inland waterways in the journey from New York to this city.

The father of our subject was a wool comber by trade but found no employment of the kind in his new home and turned his attention in search of something else. Thus he became connected with the firm of Butler & Brothers, manufacturers of boot and shoe blacking and small articles of trade and dealers in paper. With this firm our subject obtained his first situation, which he held for two years. From there he entered the newspaper office of the *Chronicle and Atlas*, where he received \$1.50 per week. Gen. Andrew Hick-enlooper was employed just across the street in the old *Dispatch* office. Soon after this, our subject became apprenticed to learn the printer's trade to Caleb Clark and C. W. Starbuck, owners of the Ben Franklin job printing office, and, during his term of two and a half years there, the youth learned many details of the color printing business. From there he went into the job rooms of the *Enquirer* and remained there until he reached his 19th year, and then accepted a position as foreman of the pressroom of Hutton & Frealy, in Memphis, Tennessee, at a salary of \$40 per week. There he was employed at the opening of the Civil War, when he returned to Cincinnati to offer his services in defense of the Union, enlisting in the 27th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was elected 2nd lieutenant; Anthony O. Russell, his friend and later his partner, was elected captain of Company G, 6th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.; both had previously belonged to the "Guthrie Greys" and were thus familiar with military tactics. Our subject resigned and returned to Memphis, August 1, 1861.

On returning to Cincinnati in the November following, he found that three of his brothers had enlisted and his aged father was alone, and decided to remain with him. He had accumulated \$5,000 by saving his earnings and by the sale of 200 acres of land in Iowa at \$10 per acre, which land he had previously purchased as an investment. In January, 1867, the firm of Russell, Morgan & Company was established, and the job rooms of the *Enquirer* were purchased. This firm later became the Russell-Morgan Printing Company. This was the nucleus of the great business enterprises that are described hereafter. They erected a large building on Race street, but the business soon outgrew these premises and they erected an immense building on Sixth and Lock streets and ten years later added another large structure on Fifth and Lock.

This plant is equipped with the finest, modern, up-to-date machinery in existence and is the largest label printing establishment of its kind in the world. From the original firm have grown the United States Printing Company, the United States Playing Card Company and the United States Lithograph Company. All three of these concerns are separate and distinct in their operations. Branches have been established in Brooklyn and other cities, and employment is given to more than 2,000 people. About two-thirds of all the playing cards used in the United States and large show posters are manufactured. In 1891 the United States Printing Company was established and our subject became one of its directors as well as second vice-president. He is vice-president, treasurer and director in the United States Playing Card Company. In April, 1900, Maj. Anthony O. Russell, our subject's partner, died; his biography will be found elsewhere in this volume.

In many ways aside from his great business interests, Mr. Morgan has been and still is a prominent citizen. He was a member and the first president of the Cincinnati Board of Police Commissioners and was instrumental in organizing the present splendid police system. Mr. Morgan is the donor of the Morgan Medal, awarded each year. On March 6, 1894, he was again appointed on the Board of Police Commissioners by the late Governor McKinley to succeed M. S. Forbus. For many years he served with great efficiency on the Board of Education and has always shown a lively interest in all that goes to advance Cincinnati. In manner he is genial, frank and pleasant and is noted for his kind and friendly interest in those whom he meets. He is a man of generous instincts, but is unostentatious and only those who have benefited by his charity realize its extent. In May, 1893, Mr. Morgan retired from active business.

On January 2, 1866, Mr. Morgan was married to Emma F. Armstrong, a member of a prominent pioneer family of Cincinnati. Of the four children born, two survive: Arthur Russell and Ethel. Arthur Russell Morgan is a very prominent attorney of the Hamilton County bar, with offices in the Ralston Building, Cincinnati. He is a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, treasurer of the Inter-State Life Insurance Company and resides at No. 2519 Bell place. Our subject's beautiful family residence, situated at No. 2125 Alpine place, Walnut Hills, is adorned with exquisite and costly paintings, many of which are very rare products of the artist's brush. It is not only a happy, refined, intellectual home, but it is one that is lavish in its hospitality.

Fraternally, Mr. Morgan is a Master Mason and has taken the 32nd degree, Scottish Rite. He is a life member of Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5, B. P. O. E. A portrait of Mr. Morgan accompanies this sketch.

GUSTAVE BRUHL, M. D.

GUSTAVE BRUHL, M. D., who, since 1848, had been a resident of Cincinnati, and who for many years had been a leading German-American of this city, died suddenly from an attack of apoplexy at his home, February 16, 1903. Thus closed a long life of useful endeavor and removed from this city one who had gained fame in his profession, and as a traveler, philosopher and author. Dr. Bruhl was born May 31, 1826, in the village of Herdorf, in Rhein-Preussen, Germany.

Dr. Bruhl was educated in the gymnasiums at Siegen, Muenster-Eiffel and Trier, and was graduated as a doctor of medicine, philosophy and history at the universities of Halle, Munich and Berlin. In 1848 he came to Cincinnati and soon became one of the leading German practitioners of this city. Some 15 years since he retired from active practice and devoted his attention to literature. As a token of the esteem in which he was held by his friends, he was nominated as a candidate for State Treasurer, while on a trip to California, and, although the Democratic candidates were defeated, he received the highest number of votes on the ticket. Some time after, he was nominated as a Tilden presidential elector from this State.

A great traveler, Dr. Bruhl had visited almost every country on the globe, and as a linguist occupied a place in the front ranks. His writings under the *nom de plume* of "Kara Giorg," mainly poems and articles of travel, made his name known to many students of German in the public schools. His poem, "Weihe der Kuenste" ("The Glorification of the Arts"), won fame for him and for Dr. N. J. Elsenheimer, of the Cincinnati College of Music, who built his cantata of that title upon Dr. Bruhl's poem. Dr. Bruhl was at work on his most important book at the time of death, this being an attempt to prove that America was settled during the glacial period, a scientific exposition which had attracted wide interest. He read a paper supporting his views before the International Ethnological Society of America in New York City, in August, 1902, and had one in preparation for the

society's coming convention in Stuttgart, Germany. As a member of the Board of University Trustees, he caused many reforms for the betterment of the local school system. He was a member of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, American Medical Society, International Ethnological Society of America, the German Literary Club and many other literary and medical associations. His health began to fail in 1896, after a visit to the Holy Land, where he suffered severely from the effects of a rain-storm that overtook him between Jerusalem and Damascus. During his last years he took much pleasure and interest in adding to his collection of antiquities and specimens.

Dr. Bruhl was married to Margaret Reis, who has been deceased some 10 years. He is survived by two sons, both prominent business men,—Attorney Theodore Bruhl, of this city, and Charles W., of Zanesville,—and one daughter, Fanny, wife of Dr. William H. Wenning, dean of St. Mary's Hospital, Cincinnati. The last sad rites attending Dr. Bruhl's death took place at St. Edward's Church, and burial was at St. Mary's Cemetery. According to his expressed wish, the ceremonies were of the simplest description, his pall-bearers being those he loved best in life, his sons and his son-in-law.

WILLIAM FLETCHER BOYD.

WILLIAM FLETCHER BOYD, member of the prominent law firm of Boyce & Boyd, Cincinnati, was born on his father's farm near the hamlet of Coolville, Athens County, Ohio, February 15, 1840, and belongs to a family which has been conspicuous for intellectual acquirements. His father was born in Ireland of Protestant parentage and came to America in 1819. He was a man of robust constitution, as well as mental strength and force of will. Arriving in Philadelphia, he walked all the way across the mountains to Steubenville, Ohio, and earned his first money as a teacher near that place. Later, in 1838, he invested his small savings in a farm in Athens County. He married a countrywoman, Jane Elliott, who came with her parents to Ohio in her 12th year. This family also was of noted intelligence, her brother being the distinguished Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., LL. D., who for 16 years was the able editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*. The father of Mr. Boyd died in 1867 and the mother some years

later. The children born to these parents reflect their best characteristics. Among them were Dr. John Elliott Boyd, who was a practicing physician in West Virginia at the time of his early death in 1855; Rev. Hugh Boyd, D. D., who is professor in a Western college, which position he preferred to retain rather than accept the presidency of the Ohio University, to which he was once elected; Kate, who is principal of the Athens (Ohio) High School; Margaret, who was the first lady graduate of the Ohio University at Athens and later became a teacher in the Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College; and William Fletcher, of this sketch.

The demands of the farm kept our subject engaged in agricultural operations until his 18th year, during which time his educational opportunities were limited, but his father, who was township librarian, was able to supply a naturally active mind with food. At the age of 18 years he was engaged as a teacher and one year later entered Coolville Academy and there formed his friendship with his present business partner, Mr. Boyce. Indeed so identical were the succeeding careers of both these young men that a history of one might apply to the other. In 1862 our subject entered the Ohio University and graduated in 1866 with the degree of A. B. His parents could give him little but encouragement and he was thrown upon his own resources. His self denials and hardships developed a strong character which his later life has made conspicuous. His proficiency in Latin and Greek secured him a position as tutor at the University and for one year he thus enjoyed a small salary; later he secured the position of principal of the public schools of Chillicothe in the eastern district of that city. In 1868, with Mr. Boyce, he came to Cincinnati, acting under the advice of the late Judge Bellamy Storer. Both young men entered the Cincinnati Law School, where their close application, exemplary habits and determination enabled them to graduate in 1869, having taken the two-years course in one. Next followed the forming of the partnership, then and ever since known as Boyce & Boyd, the partners "drawing cuts" to determine which "B" should come first in the title. The most cordial relations have ever existed between this modern "Damon and Pythias." They married sisters, live in the same home, and their income is common property between them. It is a beautiful example of true friendship which the business world of to-day too seldom sees.

Mr. Boyd holds a high professional position and is regarded with es-

teem in the city. He is a prominent layman in the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of its board of trustees, which board has the management of the large financial interests of the denomination at large. He retains his membership in his college fraternity, Beta Theta Pi.

WILLIAM H. FALLS, M. D.

WILLIAM H. FALLS, M. D., one of the representative and best known members of the medical profession in Cincinnati, is a native of this city which has been the scene of his entire active career. He was born November 24, 1849, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Clendenin) Falls, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, his paternal ancestors having come to this country from County Tyrone, Ireland, and his maternal ancestors, from Dumfries, Scotland. His father was for many years a leading carpet merchant of Cincinnati. His mother came of the prominent Clendenin family, the distinguished Dr. William Clendenin being her brother.

Dr. Falls received a liberal education in the schools of Cincinnati, after which he read medicine under the direction of his uncle, Dr. William Clendenin, and attended Miami Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1873. He was then for one year interne at the Cincinnati Hospital, and for five years thereafter was assistant to Dr. William H. Mussey, a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. At the end of that time he was taken into partnership by Dr. Mussey, with whom he continued until the latter's death in 1882. He has since practiced alone and enjoys the patronage and friendship of a leading class of Cincinnati citizens. He has always been a close student and keeps abreast of the rapid advancement being made in the medical science. He is connected with city, State and national medical societies and has been a valued contributor to their literature. For two years he was physician of the branch of the Cincinnati Hospital. He has steadfastly declined to accept places on the faculties of different institutions, though he has frequently been importuned, preferring to give his undivided attention to his large practice and careful professional study. From 1878 to 1880, Dr. Falls was a member of the Board of Education of Cincinnati.

nati. Religiously, he was reared in the Presbyterian faith and has always been a faithful adherent to the doctrines of his church. For many years he has been an elder and the treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. Dr. Falls is unmarried. He is fond of social life, very congenial and has a warm attachment for his friends. He has traveled extensively in this country and abroad and is a patron of art and music, especially the latter.

WILLIAM HEBERDEN MUSSEY, A. M., M. D.

WILLIAM HEBERDEN MUSSEY, A. M., M. D., now deceased, was one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of Cincinnati for many years, and held high rank as an officer in the Union Army during the Civil War, rendering invaluable service to the government in the line of hospital and sanitary work. He was born at Hanover, New Hampshire, September 30, 1818, and came of sturdy New England stock.

Dr. Mussey's literary and classical education was acquired in the academies of New England, after which he engaged in the mercantile business for a short time. He determined to enter the field of medicine as his life work, a natural choice as his father was a successful practitioner of that profession. He read medicine under the direction of his father, Dr. Reuben D. Mussey, and completed a thorough course of study at the Medical College of Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1848. He then took an advanced course of study in the best institutions of Paris, France, and upon his return to this country engaged in practice in partnership with his father until the outbreak of the Civil War. When the intelligence reached him that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, he set to work planning how he could be of the greatest assistance to the government. With the permission and encouragement of Secretary Chase, he undertook the establishment of a volunteer army hospital in the city of Cincinnati. He secured the old Marine Hospital on Lock street for the purpose. Obtaining the necessary funds through private contributions and organizing the hospital under the necessary board of management, he brought it into an effective working condition, and at the end of three months turned it over to the United States government—the first and one of the best volunteer hospitals the country

possessed during the entire war. He also successfully established the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. He then offered his services to the government to serve as long as the war should last without compensation, but his offer was refused. He repaired to Washington, D. C., was examined and commissioned brigade surgeon with the promise that he could assume charge of the hospital he had founded in Cincinnati. After arriving home, however, he received orders to go to the front as medical director of a division in General Buell's army, and immediately joined the forces in the field, serving at the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth. He was then promoted to be medical inspector, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, after serving at the second battle of Bull Run and the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, he made a tour of inspection in which he inspected every regiment from Washington to Florida. He was considered one of the most efficient medical officers in the service, and received high praise for his work from headquarters at Washington.

In 1865, after the war's close, he was appointed professor in Miami Medical College, an institution with which he was identified for many years. In 1874, Dr. William H. Falls became associated with him as assistant and a few years later as partner, this association continuing until the death of our subject in 1882. He was a thorough student of his profession, in which he gained honor and distinction.

Dr. Mussey held many offices compatible with his profession. In 1863 he was appointed surgeon to the Cincinnati Hospital; in 1864 became vice-president of the American Medical Association; in 1865 surgeon to St. John's Hotel for Invalids; in 1876 surgeon general of the State of Ohio; and, also in 1876, president of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. In literary matters pertaining to the profession, he contributed many valuable articles which were read before medical societies and appeared in medical journals, being a lucid and forceful writer. He founded the Medical and Scientific Library, which now forms a part of the Cincinnati Public Library, which is of great value to the profession and public in general.

Dr. Mussey was united in marriage with Caroline W. Lindsly, of Washington, D. C., on May 5, 1857, and they had one son, Dr. William Lindsly Mussey, a prominent young physician of Cincinnati, who died September 8, 1898, in Paris, France, where he was studying. The oldest child, Caroline, died in infancy. Our subject was a Christian gentleman, genial,

kind hearted and charitable. He was an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and liberally supported it and its charitable undertakings.

JOHN SHILLITO.

JOHN SHILLITO, deceased, founder of the mammoth mercantile establishment now conducted by The John Shillito Company, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1808.

He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817, and was but nine years of age when he entered the employ of Blatchley & Simpson, who at that time were the leading merchants of the city. During the 13 years of his employment as clerk with that firm, he acquired a great knowledge of that business in all its details and of commercial affairs in general, which proved of incalculable value to him in after years. In 1830 he established a dry goods store on Main street as a member of the firm of McLaughlin & Shillito, and two years later entered into partnership with Robert W. Burnet. Two years later the firm admitted to membership James Pullen, the title being changed to Shillito, Burnet & Pullen. In 1833 the establishment was removed to Fourth street, east of Main, the greatly increased business necessitating the change. Four clerks were employed, and the amount of business transacted began to attract attention. In 1837, Mr. Shillito purchased the interests of his partners, establishing the firm of John Shillito & Company, the other members being M. H. Coates, Isaac Stephens, William Woods and Edward Holroyd. He subsequently purchased the interests of his associates, one after another, until in 1857 he was sole proprietor. The business continued to prosper and he began to look about for a site on which to build, finally securing a lot on the south side of Fourth street, between Race and Vine streets, just west of the present Chamber of Commerce Building. He erected a large store, into which he moved in 1857, and there he continued with uninterrupted success for a period of 21 years, at different times admitting his sons, Wallace, John and Gordon, as members of the company. The growth of the business was truly marvelous, and the store he had built became inadequate for the ever increasing trade. With difficulty he finally secured the property bounded by Seventh and Race streets and Shillito place, and erected the present store building, which for arrangement, size and com-

pleteness in all its appointments is unexcelled in the United States. It consists of six stories, with basement and sub-cellar, has a frontage of 275 feet on Shillito place, 176 feet on Race street, and 125 feet on Seventh street. The building is equipped with seven elevators and with all other conveniences known to modern store buildings. The building is an ornament to the city, and the interior with its artistic decorations and display of fineries is one of remarkable beauty. John Shillito & Company moved into the new building in July, 1878, and Stewart Shillito, another son of John, was admitted to membership in the firm, January 1, 1879. John Shillito, after witnessing the crowning venture of his life safely launched, died September 10, 1879, in the 71st year of his age. The business was conducted for several years after his death under the same title; the copartnership was then succeeded by The John Shillito Company, a stock corporation organized under the laws of Ohio, June 28, 1882. The company carries on a manufacturing, wholesale and a retail business, maintaining warerooms at the corner of Canal and Jackson streets. It deals in dry goods, carpets, oil cloths and all kinds of general merchandise. The present officers are: Stewart Shillito, president; W. A. Hopple, vice-president and treasurer; John Deremo, secretary; James H. Rust, assistant secretary.

Mr. Shillito was united in marriage to Mary Wallace, a daughter of Col. Robert Wallace of Kentucky, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, as follows: Wallace; John, who died August 6, 1888; Gordon; Stewart; and Mary. John Shillito was one of Cincinnati's most progressive men and in his death the city lost one of its best citizens. He was a director and treasurer of Spring Grove Cemetery; a director of the National Bank of Commerce; treasurer of the Cincinnati Music Hall Association and the Music Festival Association; a director of the Children's Home and of the Old Men's Home. He was also a faithful member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was trustee and treasurer.

GEORGE B. ORR, M. D.

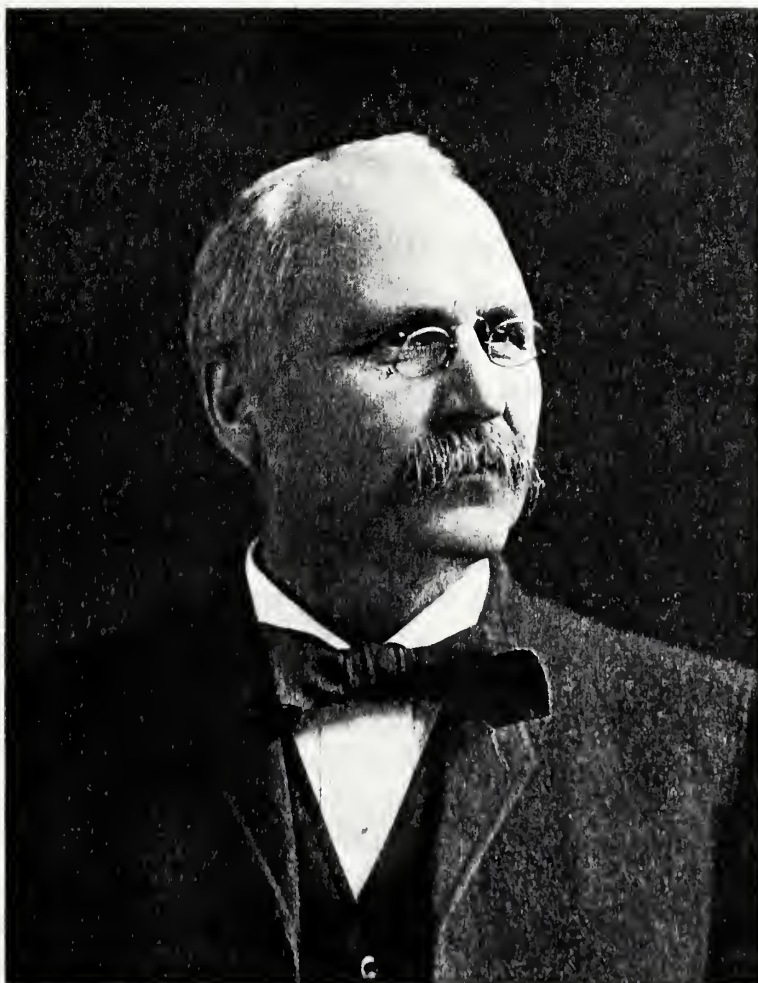
GEORGE B. ORR, M. D., a prominent physician and an eminent surgeon of Cincinnati, was born in this city, September 1, 1841, and is a descendant of patriots who served in the Revolutionary War, and who took a promi-

nent and honorable part in the settlement of both Ohio and Kentucky. He is a son of Dr. Thomas Jefferson and Mary E. (Grandin) Orr, the former of whom was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, and was a son of John and Margaret (Graham) Orr, being a direct descendant of the Orrs of Antrim, in the North of Ireland, and the latter being a granddaughter of Lord Graham of Scotland. Dr. T. J. Orr was a physician well known in Cincinnati for many years, locating here in 1832. He reared a family of nine children, six of whom are still living.

On the maternal side, our subject is a grandson of Philip and Hannah (Piatt) Grandin, who settled in Cincinnati about 1810, and were closely associated with the elder Nicholas Longworth, who located here about the same time, the families having many interests in common. The Piatts, who were members of the first colony that settled in Boone County, Kentucky, opposite the mouth of the Big Miami, were our subject's direct ancestors and there they built "Federal Hall," a historic country residence which is still occupied by members of the family.

Dr. George B. Orr attended the schools of the city and then entered Urbana University, at Urbana, Ohio, having himself earned the means to prosecute his medical studies. In 1869 he was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, having had some previous practice on the Cumberland River, below Nashville. He then settled in Cincinnati and for many years followed the career of a general practitioner. His tastes and chosen studies, however, led him to give greater attention to surgery, and his great skill in this branch of his profession led to his accepting the chair of surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in October, 1882, and since October, 1889, he has been professor of surgery and dean of the faculty of the Laura Memorial Woman's Medical College. He was for many years demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, and for 10 years was assistant to the chair of surgery in the same institution. Dr. Orr is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and has served as vice-president and secretary of the organization. He is a member of the Miami Medical Association, and has served as president. Dr. Orr possesses every qualification of a successful physician, the thorough knowledge, the steady eye and hand, the firm will and a wholesome, cheery presence which brings to the clinic, sanitarium or private bedside a promise of health.

On March 4, 1864, Dr. Orr was united in marriage with Anna O.



HON. DAVID DAVIS.

Spencer, daughter of Hon. Henry E. and Henrietta (Halsted) Spencer, and a granddaughter of Rev. O. M. Spencer, who settled at Columbia (just above Cincinnati) in 1790. Two daughters have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Orr: Mary Louise and Anna Henriette. Mary Louise married William Taylor Irwin, son of Dr. James T. Irwin of Cincinnati, and a member of the brokerage firm of Irwin, Ballman & Company; they have two children.—Anna Louise and Janet Churchill. Dr. Orr is a vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Cincinnati. He belongs to the Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

HON. DAVID DAVIS.

HON. DAVID DAVIS, of Cincinnati, ex-judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, served with distinction in that capacity from February 9, 1897, to February 8, 1902. He then resumed the practice of the law in Cincinnati, where he ranks among the city's most prominent attorneys. Vigorous, unselfish, upright and able, none stands higher than the subject of this sketch.

Much of the mental and physical strength possessed by Judge Davis is due to the fact that he spent his youth on a farm. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth Morgan Davis, were plain, farming people in Gallia County, Ohio, where, on February 27, 1851, their son, David, was born. His first instruction from books was received in the district school, and then for four years, at intervals, he pursued his studies in Gallia Academy, at Gallipolis, Ohio. During this period he alternated between the academy, where he was a student, and a district school, where he was a teacher. He completed a commercial course at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1874, and the next year became a law student in the office of Judge James Tripp, of Jackson, Ohio. In September, 1876, he was admitted to the bar, but owing to sickness did not begin the practice of his profession until the following year, when he opened an office in Jackson, and soon secured for himself a commanding position. On April 1, 1885, he entered into partnership with the son of his erstwhile preceptor, Judge Tripp. Desiring, however, a larger field of effort, he left Jackson in August of the same year, and began the practice of the law in Cincinnati, where he has been engaged ever since. On the resignation of Judge

Aaron McNeill from the mayoralty of Norwood, December 3, 1894, Judge Davis was unanimously chosen by the Norwood Council to fill the vacancy. Subsequently, he was elected to the same position by the people of Norwood. He is an ardent Republican, a zealous partisan, and an eloquent stump speaker. He is, moreover, enthusiastic in his fraternal connections, belongs to the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and National Union, and is an associate member of E. F. Noyes-R. L. McCook Post, No. 30, G. A. R.

Judge Davis was married, January 13, 1880, to Alice Sutherland, daughter of T. P. and Maria Sutherland, of Jackson, Ohio. Their children are Lillian E., Mabel C., Edith S. and Dorothy G. The subject of this sketch and his family are identified with Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of Norwood, Ohio. A portrait of Judge Davis is shown on a preceding page in connection with this sketch.

DAVID SINTON.

DAVID SINTON, deceased, was one of the best known of Cincinnati's wealthy and influential citizens. He had a remarkable career in the business world. Setting out to make his own way at the early age of 13 years, he met with reverses which would have disheartened an ordinary being, but stimulated by a great ambition and with "perseverance" ever his watchword he kept on, although at times he found it difficult to procure the necessities of life. An untiring energy and ambition dominated his being, and the acknowledgment of defeat was foreign to his make-up. With such qualities as he possessed, it is not surprising that success should have finally crowned his efforts with the result that he became one of the leading commercial figures in a great and flourishing city.

David Sinton was born in Ireland, of Quaker parentage and of Scotch-Irish extraction. When three years old he accompanied his parents to Ohio, where in the little village in which they settled his father conducted a small store. Prior to coming to this country, his father had been engaged in the manufacture of linen. A brother of David Sinton was a scholarly man and an able physician and surgeon, who died many years ago. Our subject in early youth displayed an aptness with tools, making toy wagons, pop-guns, etc., and his father decided upon a mechanical career for him. However, his choice lay in another direction. At the age of 13 he sought

permission of his father to go to Sinking Springs, Ohio, and make his own living. It caused considerable amusement in the family circle, as no one believed he would be gone long. Consent having been given him, the young boy started out, his worldly possessions being a good suit of clothes and a small bundle containing a shirt and a 6¼ cent piece of silver. He readily found a job with a gentleman, who conducted a tavern and a store, his remuneration being \$4 a month and board. He set to work as clerk and doer of odd jobs, and by his conscientious work gained the good will of his employer. The latter was a man of the world and given to daily sprees, and each day began to rely more and more upon the boy. The latter continued there for two years, and by contact with prominent men who stopped there became broadened in his views and learned much of outside affairs. Thinking the opportunity for advancement was greater in a larger place, he came to Cincinnati with what he had saved, hopeful of soon obtaining a position. He walked the streets for four months, seeking employment without success, and in the meantime his slender means became all but exhausted. He finally applied to a commission man, a Mr. Adams, who did considerable business and employed several men. He was set to work with a man some 10 or 12 years older than himself. This man enjoyed a "pull" with his employer and found it convenient to shirk his work, which then fell upon young Sinton. The latter remonstrated with the idler, who knew his influence and promptly said he would report on David. He carried out his threat and the next day the boy was discharged by Mr. Adams, who little dreamed that he was losing the services of one who in the future was to become a great capitalist and multi-millionaire. From that day to his death, Mr. Sinton had no use for an idler. The night of his discharge he started for home, his sole wealth being \$1.50, and of this he expended \$1 for passage on the boat. It was not his idea to acknowledge defeat, his pride was too great for that. He had seen none of his family for five or six months, and that became his excuse for going home. Landing at Manchester, he walked to West Union with only a few cents in his pocket. He had scarcely greeted his relatives before a letter was handed him, it being an appeal by his former employer to return to Sinking Springs and "run the business." Once more his spirits rose, and the next day he left home. His experience at the village was better than his first had been, and although not quite 16 years old he had the general management of the entire business. It was in the days of

stage coaches, when hostelrys were places of great importance, and among the men who patronized the tavern were two statesmen, Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson, with both of whom he became quite well acquainted. When 18 years of age, he again made his way to Cincinnati, with more money in his possession than on his previous visit to this city. He fell in with a young man of good reputation, with whom he embarked in the commission business. The business was a miserable failure and he lost all he possessed. Again he made a visit to his parents, and as before fortune favored him. An iron firm in the Hanging Rocks region wanted a manager and offered him the position at \$40 per month and board. It was gladly accepted and for four years Mr. Sinton continued in that position, in which he learned every detail of the business and the foundation of his great fortune was laid. At the age of 22 years, he and a friend leased a furnace and began the manufacture of iron on their own account. The prospects were exceedingly bright, but this did not keep him from working side by side with his employees. He frequently accompanied his men with a quantity of iron to Cincinnati and Louisville, floating down the river on flat-boats. Upon such occasions he took his turn at watch and like the others slept on a blanket on top of the iron bars. By degrees the manual labor was dropped, the two young men having attained quite a competency. Mr. Sinton spent from 18 to 20 years in the iron region, and in 1849 located permanently in Cincinnati. Here he opened an office for the better conduct of his business up the river. He made money rapidly and soon branched out in other channels of business, investing largely in real estate and building many fine business houses. One of the structures he built and owned was the Grand Opera House. Having once attained success, his good fortune seemed never to cease. An example of his good fortune, showing the tide of luck in his favor, was when he furnished \$40,000 worth of iron to the Cleveland Gas Works when they were started. The money could not be paid by the company, which offered that amount in company stock. Mr. Sinton finally consented to take the stock, and immediately began trying to sell it. He had about completed negotiations for its transfer when he was called out of the city and later was informed that the purchaser had "backed out" of the bargain. He was therefore obliged to keep the stock, a fortunate result for him, as the stock increased to three or four times its original value before his death. So it was with all his business ventures.

Mr. Sinton was a philanthropic man, many institutions profiting by his generosity. Many years ago, he gave \$100,000 to the Union Bethel, and that institution now enjoys an annuity as a result of his liberality. Sinton Hall, for the erection of which he gave \$30,000, was named in his honor. He gave \$70,000 to the Cincinnati Art Academy. He also gave liberally to relatives both in this country and in Ireland, who had been less fortunate than he. Although his school advantages were limited, Mr. Sinton was a lifelong student, being devoted to science, art, poetry, the study of the Bible, history and current events.

David Sinton was the father of two children: A son who died in 1869, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles P. Taft. He resided with the latter on Pike street, opposite Fourth street, until his death,—August 31, 1900. He was for many years a member of the Queen City Club, and served as a trustee.

WILLIAM JOHN McCLESTER GORDON.

WILLIAM JOHN McCLESTER GORDON, president of the W. J. M. Gordon Chemical Company, of Cincinnati, and formerly president of the American Pharmaceutical Association and also of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, ranks with the leading business men of this section of Ohio. Mr. Gordon was born in 1825 in Maryland, and is a son of James and Kitturah (Insley) Gordon.

Mr. Gordon's parents removed when he was a lad from Somerset County, Maryland, to Baltimore, in order to afford him educational advantages. As his inclinations led him in the direction of chemistry, he became a pupil of the distinguished Professor Aiken, at the University of Maryland, where he also took a course which included materia medica. When he came to Cincinnati, in 1848, he was a capable chemist and druggist and embarked here in a retail drug business. In 1867 he engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, and now stands at the head of an organization of capital and experience which has few equals in the State and which commands the confidence of the country. Until a few years ago a general line of chemicals was manufactured. The company now confines itself to the manufacture of glycerine for all purposes and enjoys a very extensive business. The company is interested in the Round Mountain Iron and Wood Alcohol Company, manufacturers of

crude and refined wood alcohol at Iron Mountain, Alabama, with principal office at Cincinnati, Ohio. This company is a successor to the W. J. M. Gordon Wood Alcohol & Chemical Company. Henry Strautmman is secretary and treasurer of the W. J. M. Gordon Chemical Company.

Mr. Gordon's education and interest led to the steps which finally resulted in the founding of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, of which for years he served as president. In 1854, soon after the organization of the American Pharmaceutical Association, he became one of its most interested and useful members, and has filled almost every official position in its gift, including that of president. In addition, Mr. Gordon is a member of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and is probably one of the best posted men in his line in the country. For many years he has been considered one of the most valued members of the Chamber of Commerce, and was president of the Board of Trade.

At Baltimore, Maryland, on September 3, 1850, Mr. Gordon was united in marriage with Anna Maria German, and four children were born to them, viz.: Irene, who married C. A. Farnham, now deceased, who was one of this city's prominent business men; William L.; Ella and Grace. The family residence is one of the most beautiful and attractive homes on Mount Airy, where the family has many social ties. For many years Mr. Gordon was senior warden of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he served for 17 years as Sunday-school superintendent. His life has been one of great business activity and commercial success and he still retains the vigorous mind and executive ability which founded and has managed the great firm of the W. J. M. Gordon Chemical Company.

HON. JOHN BURGOYNE.

The death of Judge John Burgoyne on May 17, 1881, removed from Cincinnati not only a high minded and public spirited citizen, an ornament to the Hamilton County bench and bar, but also one whose disinterested patriotism was displayed on many memorable occasions. Judge Burgoyne was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, August 11, 1801. His residence in Cincinnati began with the real growth of the city, his parents locating here when he was 13 years of age, at a time when an old tavern represented its

public buildings and the grass in its village streets had not yet been worn away by the feet of the pioneer settlers.

Very early in the life of Judge Burgoyne was his ability and public usefulness made apparent. He became a lawyer of wise counsel and a judge of the highest capacity. The devotion of an unselfish life was given to the upbuilding of Cincinnati and the promotion of the industries and enterprises which furnish the pleasure, the comfort and the commercial importance now enjoyed by the Queen City.

At various times Judge Burgoyne held no less than 13 different commissions from Governors of Ohio, four of these being military and three judicial in character. He served three terms as a member of the General Assembly and was unanimously elected by that body an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. At one time he was also judge of the Probate Court of Hamilton County. Other positions of prominence which he occupied in the public's interest were: Four terms as director of the Longview Insane Asylum, 10 years as township treasurer and six years as a member of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund. In the insurance world he was for many years an important factor; he held the office of president of the Cincinnati Board of Fire Underwriters and for more than 20 years was president of the National Insurance Company.

Through his personal friendship for Gen. William Henry Harrison, the latter great statesman owed a deep and lasting debt to Judge Burgoyne, who, when the future President of the United States had retired to the seclusion of his farm, poor and broken in spirit on account of public ingratitude and poor in purse on account of his liberality to others, brought him into the political field again by appointing him clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. History is more silent than it should be concerning Judge Burgoyne in the exciting canvass of 1840, the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign," which resulted in placing his protege in the presidential chair. Judge Burgoyne lives in the memories of his countrymen as an honorable and useful public servant, who administered high offices without a touch of self seeking, and passed to the tomb honored and esteemed by all.

In 1826 Judge Burgoyne was married to Frances Montgomery, and seven children were born to them, of whom three daughters and one son survive.

John Burgoyne, Jr., son of Judge John Burgoyne, was born in Cincinnati, May 11, 1831, and died August 31, 1903. He was graduated at the old

Woodward College, and then pursued the study of the law in Harvard Law School. In 1853 he began the practice of the law in Cincinnati, and in the same year was married to Jennie C. Green, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Burgoyne practiced law for 50 years, but during the latter portion of this period devoted most of his time to questions concerning the value of real estate, in which he was an acknowledged expert. His first large work in this direction was in the proceedings to condemn the site of the present Post Office. He also served on the City Board of Equalization in 1870-71 for a period of about 14 months, during which time he personally viewed and appraised every house and lot then within the city limits. Since that time Mr. Burgoyne was connected with nearly all the important proceedings concerning real estate. He was well known as an attorney and counsellor of marked ability. He had a host of friends and will always be pleasantly remembered by the boys of the old Woodward College for his genial, whole-souled qualities.

For the past half century Mr. Burgoyne, with his wife, had been a devout worshiper at the old First Presbyterian Church. In February, 1903, they celebrated their golden wedding, when they were surrounded by all their children, grandchildren, and a large number of friends. Besides his widow, Mr. Burgoyne is survived by three sons: Charles L., a prominent attorney of Cincinnati, who is secretary of the Emery Candle Company, with offices in the St. Paul Building, and resides at No. 2217 Jefferson avenue, Norwood; Harry L., an attorney of this city connected with the Union Central Life Insurance Company; and Frank W., also an attorney of this city, who resides on Mount Auburn.

Charles L. Burgoyne has two sons: John, holding a responsible position with the freight department of the B. & O. S.-W. R. R.; and Charles L., Jr., recently connected with the government survey of the Ohio River. These young men are the great-grandchildren of Judge John Burgoyne.

JOSEPH T. HARRISON.

JOSEPH T. HARRISON, senior member of the law firm of Harrison & Aston, of Cincinnati, is a well known citizen and a prominent member of

the Hamilton County bar. Mr. Harrison was born May 1, 1853, at Scio, Harrison County, Ohio, and is the eldest of a family of 12 children born to John and Euphemia (Patterson) Harrison, both of whom were born in Ohio, the former being of English and the latter of Scotch parentage. The Harrison family were among the pioneers settlers of Eastern Ohio and among the successful agriculturists. Joseph Harrison, grandfather of our subject, was born in Otley, Yorkshire, England, and settled in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1818. John Harrison, father of Joseph T., is one of the most progressive and successful farmers of Harrison County, where he owns 700 acres of land.

Joseph T. Harrison was reared in Harrison County, attended the local schools, commenced teaching in the public schools in 1870 and graduated from Scio College in 1875, subsequently teaching one year in the same institution. He then entered the law office of Cunningham & Hollingsworth, at Cadiz, the county seat, and so diligently applied himself that by October, 1877, he was prepared to enter the senior class of the Cincinnati Law School at Cincinnati, where he was graduated with credit in May, 1878. He immediately entered into practice. As senior member of the law firm of Harrison & Aston he has become prominent in his profession throughout the county and State, and sustains a reputation for legal ability.

On September 23, 1884, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Vannelia Smith, daughter of Thomas G. and Vannelia (James) Smith, both of whom were born in Cincinnati, the former of Scotch and the latter of German extraction. One daughter, Louise, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison. Fraternally, our subject is prominent in Masonry, being past master of Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, F. & A. M.; past eminent commander of Hanselmann Commandery No. 16, K. T.; and a member of Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also past grand of Magnolia Lodge No. 83, I. O. O. F.; past chancellor of Greenwood Lodge No. 213, Knights of Pythias; ex-senator of the National Union; and member of the Hamilton County Bar Association and various social clubs.

ALPHONSO TAFT, LL. D.

ALPHONSO TAFT, LL. D., distinguished as lawyer, statesman and diplomat, whose life came to a close May 28, 1891, was a citizen of Cincinnati.

and one of Ohio's most prominent men. He was born at Townsend, Vermont, November 5, 1810, and was a son of Peter Rawson Taft.

The Tafts date their ancestry back to colonial days in Massachusetts, where one generation after another occupied the position of selectman. The father, Peter Rawson Taft, was reared a farmer, but studied law and finally became judge of Windham County, and subsequently a member of the Legislature of Vermont.

Alphonso Taft continued on his father's farm until he was 16 years old, and for several years taught school during winter months, thus procuring the means to pay his way through Amherst Academy. At the age of 19 he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1833, with high honors. For several years thereafter he served as tutor in Yale College, in the meantime pursuing the study of the law in the law department of that institution. He completed the law course in 1838, and the following year came to Cincinnati, where he resided and practiced his profession continuously up to his death, with the exception of the time he served in the cabinet and as foreign minister. During his practice here he was identified with much important litigation, which at the time attracted wide attention and brought him into public notice. He was retained by the corporation of Cincinnati to defend the constitutionality of the two-million-dollar law, passed for the purpose of completing the Cincinnati Southern Railway. It was a suit of vital importance to the city, and in this Judge Taft was entirely successful. He shared largely in the work of starting and building up the splendid railway system of Cincinnati. For many years he was a director in the Little Miami, the pioneer railway of the city, was one of the incorporators of the Ohio & Mississippi, and its general counsel for years, and a member of the first board of directors of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, which he was instrumental in pushing to completion. He was an earnest supporter of the idea that the city should build the Cincinnati Southern Railway, and as a judge of the Superior Court delivered the opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the act authorizing the expenditure of the first \$10,000,000 on the same. He was trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railway from 1875 until he entered the cabinet, and finally was counsel for the trustees in the suit whereby the constitutionality of the two-million-dollar law was confirmed. He was the originator of the first street railway connecting the city with the hills, and was the first president of the Mount Auburn Street

Railway, from which sprung the inclines and the extensive system of suburban railways. Another prominent case with which he was identified was the Charles McMicken will contest, in which he defended the validity of the will, by which was devised a half million of dollars to the city of Cincinnati for a university. This case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and in declaring the will valid, Justice McLean, who delivered the opinion of that tribunal, paid a very high compliment to Mr. Taft. Mr. Taft also did noble work in the founding of the Cincinnati House of Refuge.

In 1865 Mr. Taft was appointed to be judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and upon the expiration of the term was elected to that office, receiving the unanimous support of Republicans and Democrats alike. The most noted case arising during his career on the bench was the injunction brought to restrain the School Board from striking out of the rules governing the public schools that clause which provided for the reading of the Bible in the opening exercises of the school. Judges Hagans and Storer, a majority of the court, granted the injunction. Judge Taft dissented from this decision, holding: First, that the School Board had the power to strike out this clause from the rules; and second, that it was proper that such rule should be stricken out, because the King James version of the Bible was not accepted by the Roman Catholic population as the true Bible, and because the New Testament taught doctrines not believed by the Jewish population. The decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and Judge Taft sustained. The case was long and earnestly discussed by the public and added to Mr. Taft's reputation as a sound lawyer and able judge, but it resulted in his defeat for the nomination of Governor, when he was the opponent of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1875, and again in 1879, when Charles Foster was nominated. In March, 1876, Judge Taft was appointed Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Grant, and at the end of three months was appointed Attorney General of the United States, filling that office until the close of Grant's administration. In 1882 he was appointed United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, and in 1883 Minister to Russia, filling that office until 1885. For nine years Mr. Taft was a member of the Yale corporation, and never ceased to take an enthusiastic interest in his alma mater, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Judge Taft was married in 1841 to Fannie Phelps of Vermont, who died in 1852, leaving two sons, Charles P. and Peter R. In 1854 he formed a

second union, with Louise M. Torrey, of Massachusetts, by whom he had four children, as follows: William H.; Henry W.; Horace D.; and Fannie Louise.

1 M. H. CRANE.

M. H. CRANE, who for nearly a half century was known and esteemed in Cincinnati, died at his residence, No. 314 Findlay street, November 30, 1886. He was too eminent a man to have passed out of recollection at the time of the publication of this work, but his commercial enterprise and personal characteristics deserve that his name be placed with those who have been the founders of the greatness of Cincinnati.

M. H. Crane was born in the village of Springfield, Massachusetts, September 30, 1821, and obtained the usual rather limited education which the schools of the time and locality afforded. He was of an ambitious nature and sought a wider field of opportunity, being thus led to the West, as it was then known, where he studied both medicine and dentistry. The latter profession he practiced for a short period, in Cincinnati, in 1849 entering into a manufacturing enterprise with Mr. Breed. The business was the manufacture of burial cases and mainly through the ability and enterprise of Mr. Crane was founded The Crane & Breed Manufacturing Company, of which he was the head for so many years. Shrewd, alert, careful in looking after the business interests of his company, he still retained through his whole career the character of a high minded, honorable man of business. He amassed a great fortune, one without the stain of wild speculation, or the taint of grasping greed, and its disposition reflected the kind, generous, sympathetic nature of the man. Mr. Crane was little given to ostentation and his charities and beneficences were bestowed through channels not open to the comment of the world. And this again was a reflection of his character which was of innate refinement.

Mr. Crane was united in marriage with Sallie P. Davis, a daughter of George C. Davis, a well known manufacturer. She died April 10, 1892. Two children survive: Harry, who is manager of his father's estate, and Ida.

While remarkably successful from a material point of view, Mr. Crane's intelligence and public spirit brought him into active cooperation with his



HON. WILLIAM RUEHRWEIN.

fellow citizens in various movements in the city, and he could always be relied on to assume responsibilities and to accomplish results. Mr. Crane's personality was of such a character as to win and keep friends, and few who ever enjoyed close companionship with him can forget his bright, cheerful nature, his gentle kindness or the warm and helpful sympathy he extended to all who needed it. His home life was ideal, its refinement and courtesy being only equaled by its lavish hospitality. No citizen of Cincinnati ever passed to posterity a better, cleaner record, and no one could have possessed in greater degree the esteem of his community.

HON. WILLIAM RUEHRWEIN.

HON. WILLIAM RUEHRWEIN, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Cincinnati, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, is a prominent figure in politics. His career illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open to men who possess sterling business qualities. It proves that neither wealth, social position, nor the assistance of influential friends at the outset, is necessary to place a man on the road to success. It proves that ambitious perseverance, steadfast purpose and indefatigable industry, combined with sound business principles, will be rewarded, and that true success follows only well directed individual efforts.

William Ruehrwein was born in Germany, February 21, 1840, and during his infancy was brought by his parents to America, the family taking up their residence in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his boyhood days were passed. When he had reached a sufficient age, he pursued his studies in the public schools until he was 14 years old; from that point his way onward led to success. His initiation into business life was as an apprentice in the machine shop of Antone Miller. Some years later, the style of the business was changed to J. A. Fay & Egan Company. He rapidly mastered every detail of the business, and steadily worked his way upward until he became an expert in that line. His thorough understanding of the requirements of the industry, and his ability as a manager, secured his advancement to the position of foreman, and afterward, to that of superintendent of the tool department. The perfect confidence in which he was held by his employers and the esteem they entertained for him

is shown by the fact that he remained continuously in the employ of one firm for a period of more than 34 years.

Mr. Ruehrwein has always taken more than a passing interest in public affairs, has been prominent in labor circles, and has studied closely the relation between capital and labor, and the questions which arise therefrom. He looks with a broad vision over the field of human activities, and is deeply interested in the plans and theories for the general betterment of all classes. He has been called to office on several occasions, and has aided in the administration of Cincinnati affairs. He served as a member of the Board of Education, and of the Union Board of Cincinnati High Schools for several terms. In 1893 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent Hamilton County in the 71st General Assembly of Ohio, where he served with such satisfaction to his constituents and such fidelity to the public welfare that he was elected to the 72nd General Assembly, in 1895. To the measures brought up for legislative enactment he gave his earnest consideration, and brought the force of a sound judgment to bear upon them. He continued as a member of the House until March 31, 1896, when he resigned, to accept the office of commissioner of labor statistics for Ohio, to which he was appointed by Governor Bushnell, without knowledge or solicitation upon his part. This position he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the public.

In 1860 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ruehrwein with Sarah Stegner, of Cincinnati. Eight children have been born to this union. In his social relations the subject of this sketch is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Honor. He is a member of the Protestant Reformed Church.

In the year 1898 he was appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners to the position of superintendent of the City Work House, in which he has served to the satisfaction of the public in general, and has gained quite a reputation for his faithfulness, and kind and gentle disposition in the treatment of prisoners. He also takes a great interest in prison management, and has delivered several lectures of a high order before prison congresses. The lecture he delivered in 1900 before the Cleveland, Ohio, prison congress is beyond description and should be read to be appreciated. The same is true in regard to his lecture entitled "Save the Child," delivered before the Kansas City, Missouri, prison congress. A very sympathetic and appropriate address on prison matters was delivered by Mr. Ruehrwein, before the Philadelphia prison

congress, in September, 1902. Mr. Ruehrwein has been ever loyal to the Republican party, notwithstanding which fact, as a politician, he has scores of friends in the Democracy.

GEORGE K. BARTHOLOMEW, PH. D.

GEORGE K. BARTHOLOMEW, Ph. D., one of the prominent educators of Cincinnati, was born at Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont, July 4, 1835, and is a son of Noah and Mary (Freeman) Bartholomew.

Both of his grandfathers served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. These forefathers went to Vermont from Connecticut and Massachusetts at an early day, and Grandfather Freeman was one of the first two white men to spend a winter (1774-75) in what was then a wilderness at Barnard, now a prosperous town near Hartford. Family records tell that during the morning of June 17, 1775, these two young men, being prostrate on the ground at the time, heard the roar of cannon, 120 miles distant, at Bunker Hill. The roar of those cannon, in effect, was heard much further. The Bartholomew family has thus been known in America since colonial times, while in England it may be clearly traced through many generations. Dr. Bartholomew's father was born September 21, 1800, and died March 19, 1871; his mother died January 29, 1901, at the remarkable age of 99 years and eight months.

Dr. Bartholomew received his elementary education in the public schools of his native place, and at the age of 14 entered Newbury Seminary, Vermont, where he was prepared for college under Rev. Dr. Joseph E. King, who is now president of the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, New York, and under Prof. Henry S. Noyes, who later became president of Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. In 1854 he was admitted without conditions to Dartmouth. In college he was a close student and, though not striving for honors, maintained a high rank, particularly in Latin, Greek and mathematics. At graduation he was chosen Class Day orator, and elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society.

In the fall of 1858 he taught in Thetford Academy, Vermont, and in the spring of 1859 was appointed principal of one of the public schools in Peoria, Illinois, which position he resigned in 1860 to take the principalship

of the classical department of the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati. His labors during the next 15 years were successful in preparing a large number of boys for Eastern colleges. He found time also to prepare and publish "A Grammar of the Latin Language," 1873, revised 1878; "A Latin Gradual," 1873; Caesar's "Commentaries on the Gallic War," with copious and critical notes, maps and charts and vocabulary, 1876; and "Graded Lessons in Latin," 1878. These volumes were published by Wilson, Hinkle & Company, Cincinnati, sketches of whom will be found in this volume, and were favorably received by many leading scholars.

In 1875 he resigned his position, and, in association with Mrs. Bartholomew, established the well known English and Classical School for Girls. From this school many young women have entered Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr and the University of Cincinnati. In 1900 the sudden death of Mrs. Bartholomew led to the consolidation of the school with Miss Ely's Clifton School for Girls under the corporate name of "The Bartholomew-Ely School Co.," of which he became and is now the president, while the school is now known as The Bartholomew-Clifton School.

For more than 20 years Dr. Bartholomew has been actively engaged in the work of The Associated Charities of Cincinnati and is now a member of the executive committee. He also has given much time and efficient service to the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1875 he became identified with St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church and since 1882 has been a member of the vestry, of which he is now senior warden. In 1894 the Episcopal Church Club was organized, of which he was president in 1896. The club now has 150 members, representing all the parishes of Cincinnati and vicinity. By appointment of the club he delivered an address on "Christian Fellowship in Aggressive Work," before the National Conference of Church Clubs, published in the Sixth Annual Report. N. Y. 1898.

Dr. Bartholomew was married first, August 9, 1860, to Eliza J. Briggs, daughter of William and Nancy A. Briggs, of Wellsburg, West Virginia, formerly of Holderness, New Hampshire, who died December 22, 1862, leaving an infant daughter, Mary Elizabeth, now wife of Dr. George Bigler Ehrmann, of Cincinnati, and mother of one daughter and three sons. He was married second, May 23, 1864, to Helen J. Hoyt, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Ray and Lucinda (Freeman) Hoyt, of New Hampshire, whose lifelong devotion to educational work for girls contributed largely to the success of the

school and received marked recognition from the Alumnae at their 25th anniversary only one month before her sudden death, August 20, 1900.

In 1868, Dr. Bartholomew became a member of the Literary Club of Cincinnati (founded in 1849), resigned in 1884, but was reelected in 1901. In 1888 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He is a member of the American Philological Society, and a life member of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

Politically Dr. Bartholomew is a Republican. He voted for the first Republican nominee for the presidency in 1856 and has been a supporter of the party in the main, although never holding any political office and always retaining his independent judgment as to men and measures.

THE ROOKWOOD POTTERY COMPANY.

The ceramic industry in Cincinnati had its beginning in the first half of the 19th century. Its development was slow, and although various companies have been in the field during the period intervening between the inception and the present day, it remained for the Rookwood Pottery Company to attain the greatest success and bring the art nearest the state of perfection. Its product rivals that of any in the world, particularly in originality and artistic effect.

The Rookwood Pottery was conceived in the mind of Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer, an estimable lady of artistic temperament, who had previously been identified with a Cincinnati woman's pottery club which proved a success. The Japanese display of pottery at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 interested Mrs. Storer beyond measure, and influenced her in the establishment of a pottery in which Cincinnatians would take pride. On her return from the Centennial, she at once began experimenting at the old Dallas Pottery, and continued to do so for a period of two years. One important line of experiment in 1877 and 1878 was in the application of color to the wet clay body. The color, diluted with slip (clay thinned with water), was applied with paint brushes as a decoration on the raw clay vase. The idea was to produce with our native clays a new pottery by applying color decoration on the material itself before firing, and then to protect and enrich this biscuit with a glaze. Finding the heat of the kiln too great for

underglaze colors, Mrs. Storer determined to build a kiln of her own. With the aid of her father, Joseph Longworth, who had always been a liberal patron of the arts, she established the pottery in an old building on Eastern avenue, which had at one time been used as a school building, naming it "Rookwood," after her father's country home on Walnut Hills, so called in consequence of the great number of members of the Corvus family accustomed to congregate there. The founder gathered about her skilled workmen and artists, and in November, 1880, the first kiln was fired. The first year a specialty was made of ware for general household purposes, and the following year quantities of this ware were produced in breakfast and dinner service, pitchers, plaques, vases, wine-coolers, ice-tubs, etc. They were sufficiently decorated to make them sought for by china collectors, but the manufacture of commercial ware was merely incidental. Mrs. Storer, herself, was engaged in producing specimens of a high artistic order, fashioned somewhat after the Japanese style. The manner of Rookwood's growth has necessarily given rise to a considerable variety of types within the broad limits of character peculiar to this pottery. The experiments which continue to be made are adding constantly to these, as freshness and individuality are systematically striven for. The native clay from the start inclined the color quality toward yellows, browns and reds, and the decorative medium lent itself to a rather luxuriant style of ornament in rich arrangements of warm color, all of which the transparent glazes sought to merge in a deep yellow tone. As the command of material strengthened, the ware steadily gained in a beautiful harmony of all the elements which compose it, until form, color, decoration and glaze combine to give Rookwood its enduring charm.

The business having become self-supporting, in 1890 a stock company was formed and Mrs. Storer turned her entire interest over to William Watts Taylor, who became president of the concern. The quarters on Eastern avenue were outgrown, and in 1890 the company determined to erect quarters which should both externally and internally be suitable for the high purpose for which Rookwood was founded. A site on Mount Adams was secured, overlooking both the river and the city, and an imposing building was erected. The grounds were laid out with a view to the cultivation of the flowers used in the decoration of the pottery. The kilns are unexcelled in construction, admitting of the use of crude oil, vaporated by air pressure, making a gaseous flame and an equally distributed heat. A view of the Rookwood Pottery is

shown on another page of this work. In regard to the quality of the output of Rookwood, it may be said to be the perfection of the art, ranking with that of Europe and Japan. In an effort to attain a higher art, rather than cheaper processes, the pottery is managed on lines opposite to the prevailing factory system. Mechanical repetition is avoided. Each piece is a fresh and independent rendering of its motive. Of course no printing patterns are ever used. The artists employed were educated for the purpose in the Cincinnati Art Academy, with one exception, the well known Shiryamadani, a native of Japan. Several artists of the plant, including Albert R. Valentien and Artus Van Briggie, studied in Europe, as did the analytical chemist, Stanley G. Burt. Joseph Bailey, who comes from a family of potters in Tunstall, Staffordshire, England, was superintendent of Rookwood until his death in 1898. The clay used is mainly found in the Ohio Valley, and includes a variety from Buena Vista, Hanging Rock, a white or cream colored clay from Missouri, and many others, all of American origin. The company is managed by 15 shareholders, who are able and willing to uphold Rookwood in its best purposes without regard to pecuniary benefit. The officers are William Watts Taylor, president and treasurer; J. H. Gest, vice-president; and Albert G. Clark, secretary.

GEORGE A. FACKLER, M. D.

GEORGE A. FACKLER, M. D., whose prominence among the physicians and surgeons of Cincinnati has long been recognized both by the profession and the public, was born in this city May 6, 1861, and is a son of John E. and Bertha (Mathes) Fackler.

John E. Fackler came to America from Germany in 1847 and was well known to the citizens of Cincinnati on account of his prominence in the grocery business. His death occurred October 19, 1888.

Dr. Fackler received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati and was graduated from the Woodward High School in 1878, immediately after entering the Medical College of Ohio, where he was graduated in 1881. Dr. Fackler has been successfully engaged in practice ever since, and during these years has taken advantage of all opportunities for close and scientific study. A visit to Europe in 1893 gave him a chance to visit London's great

hospitals, the Pharmacological Institute at Strasburg, Germany, and to investigate into the wonderful researches of the medical scientists of Berlin. Upon his return to Cincinnati he opened his second office at No. 93 West Eighth street, later removing to his present most desirable and well appointed office at No. 108 Garfield avenue.

Dr. Fackler has held many prominent and responsible positions in the leading medical institutions of this city. For six years he served as secretary of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, of which he is a valued member, and its able president during 1892-93; in 1885 he was appointed assistant in materia medica and therapeutics at the Medical College of Ohio, an office he resigned in 1891 in order to accept the same position in the Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati, in the same year being elected dean. On January 1, 1893, he accepted the chair of materia medica in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he was also clinical instructor in diseases of the chest for two years. He has been a member of the medical staff of the Cincinnati Hospital since 1895 and president of this staff since 1900. He is a member of the American Medical Association and his lectures and writings are gladly welcomed by his brothers of the profession.

Dr. Fackler was married January 2, 1884, to Amelia Von Seggern, who is a daughter of Christopher and Lousia (Wagner) Von Seggern, the former being a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, whose sketch appears in this volume. Dr. Fackler occupies most desirable apartments in the Parkside Flats, where he and his family enjoy a pleasant home, ever hospitably open to their large circle of warm personal friends.

HENRY RUSSELL PROBASCO.

HENRY RUSSELL PROBASCO, a prominent lawyer and well known citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in this city, May 12, 1856, and is a son of William B. and Mary Jane (Russell) Probasco, both of whom were of Revolutionary descent.

William Boswell Probasco, father of our subject, was born July 6, 1824, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he received his educational training in the public schools. He prepared himself for the legal profession and after his admission to the bar began practice in his native town, attaining considerable prominence.

In 1852 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he formed a partnership with William M. Ramsey, under the firm name of Probasco & Ramsey, one of the strongest legal combinations then existing in the city. They acquired a large clientage and continued together until the death of Mr. Probasco, at Lebanon, July 31, 1864, after a short illness. He was a broad and liberal minded man, taking a deep interest in public affairs and politics, although but once did he run for an office; in 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for city solicitor of Cincinnati on the first Republican ticket—under the title of the “American Reform Ticket”—ever nominated in Cincinnati. Mr. Probasco was a brother of Judge John Probasco, who was a partner of Hon. Thomas Corwin, and brother-in-law of Gen. Durbin Ward and Hon. Zebulon Baird, the latter of Lafayette, Indiana. He was married February 22, 1849, to Mary Jane Russell, of Lebanon.

Henry R. Probasco, after receiving a liberal preliminary education, entered upon the study of the law, having as preceptors Hon. Stanley Matthews and Hon. William M. Ramsey. He was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati when 21 years of age, and immediately thereafter entered upon an active and successful practice. He became actively interested in politics as a Republican and has held a high rank in party councils and been honored with a number of official positions. His practice has been almost exclusively in connection with large and important interests. He is now attorney of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company and counsel for the C. H. & D. Traction Company, the Miami & Erie Canal Association, the Cincinnati Brewers’ Protective Association, the Brewers’ Protective Association of Cincinnati, Covington & Newport, and was corporation counsel for Glendale. He was Gen. Nelson A. Miles’ counsel in what is recorded as the “Bad Beef Investigation” He was attorney for the defense in the famous Huldeman-Richardson murder case, and secured the acquittal of his client, Huldeman. He was counsel for Frederick S. Chase, father of Moses Fowler Chase, in the contest that extended over five years, for the control of the former’s insane son from his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duhme, of Cincinnati, which contest ended in the appointment of the father as guardian.

During the investigation of the political frauds of 1884, 1885 and 1886 he was associated with Senator Foraker and Governor Noyes in behalf of the Republicans, and had much to do with the reform of election practices in

Cincinnati and the construction of the present election laws. He organized the committee to fight political fraud that was known as the "Committee of One Hundred." In connection with his services in weeding out election frauds and in prosecuting the offenders, E. O. Eshelby, in a letter introducing Mr. Probasco as a candidate for United States district attorney, said, among other things: "To him, more than any other citizen of this county, are the Republicans indebted for the exposure and prosecution of election frauds;" and Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, in the same connection and in the same behalf, said of him: "He rendered as much valuable service to the Republican party, in my judgment, in Hamilton County, as any man now living."

Mr. Probasco has from time to time been an organizer and member of political and social organizations and clubs, and has taken an active interest in public enterprises. He was a charter member of the Young Men's Blaine Club, and was the chairman of the committee on permanent organization, and the first vice-president.

On June 28, 1877, Mr. Probasco was joined in marriage with Minnie Sherman Moulton, a daughter of Col. C. W. Moulton of the Cincinnati bar, and a niece of Gen. W. T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman. To them have been born two sons: Charles Moulton and William Ramsey, the latter of whom is a member of the law firm of Probasco & Probasco.

HUGH F. KEMPER.

HUGH F. KEMPER, whose death occurred August 4, 1887, belonged to that body of men whose high standards of business and civic life laid the foundations of Cincinnati's present prosperity. Mr. Kemper was born on Walnut Hills, February 18, 1824, and was the eldest child of David R. and Sarah Hall (Fulton) Kemper, and a grandson of Rev. James Kemper, who was the first Presbyterian divine to settle west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Rev. James Kemper settled in Cincinnati in 1790 and purchased of John Cleves Symmes 140 acres of land, extending from about what is now McMillan street on the north to Morris street on the south, and from Gilbert avenue on the west to South Elm street on the east. He settled on this land in 1800, building a block-house to protect himself and family from the Indians. In 1805 he built a residence of walnut logs, on the west side of Kemper lane,



Louis Hudepohl.

nearly opposite the entrance to Windsor street. His children settled on farms near their father and his son David R. purchased 100 acres adjoining on the east. It was in this home that our subject was born.

Mr. Kemper attended the old Woodward High School, and began his business life as a commission merchant on Water street. Later he became the senior partner in the firm of Kemper Brothers, wholesale dealers in carriage goods and trimmings, this connection lasting from 1860 until the date of his death. His whole business career was marked with integrity and he filled every commercial demand to the satisfaction of the public as well as of his associates. Mr. Kemper was called upon to fill many positions of trust and responsibility and never failed to prove his efficiency. He was a member of the Board of Improvements of Cincinnati in the days when that board served without compensation, and was one of the trustees of Lane Theological Seminary. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church on Walnut Hills and was a large contributor to the fund raised for the erection of the new church structure, which was built under his supervision. Simplicity and generosity were the prominent traits in Mr. Kemper's character and few realized into how many benevolent channels his wealth flowed.

In 1853 Mr. Kemper was married to Mary Jane Miller, who was born at New Lexington, Ohio, and whose death preceded his own by two years. Six children were born to this union, namely: Willis M., a leading attorney of Cincinnati, who married Emily F. Runyan, now deceased; David R., who married Harriet M. Tucker, a daughter of Johnson M. Tucker; Frank H., also a prominent attorney of this city, the president of the first Board of Legislation of Cincinnati, who married Elizabeth Oliver Perkins, daughter of Henry A. Perkins of Cincinnati; and Hugh F. and Howard W., who are engaged in mining in Arizona.

LOUIS HUDEPOHL.

LOUIS HUDEPOHL, deceased, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was president of The Hudepohl Brewing Company and was widely known as one of Cincinnati's largest brewers. He was born in Cherry alley, now known as Commerce street, Cincinnati, July 20, 1842, and was a son of Louis Hudepohl, Sr., who was an extensive wholesale liquor dealer in Cincinnati at an early day.

Mr. Hudepohl received a good home training and attended St. Paul's Parochial School, after which he became an apprentice to the surgical instrument trade, under Drs. S. N. and N. C. Daniels. He followed this business until 1866, when he entered the wholesale whiskey business, forming a partnership with the late George H. Kotte. In 1885 our subject and his partner sold their whiskey business and purchased the Koehler Brewery, which is now known as the Buckeye Brewery. George H. Kotte died in 1893, and his widow continued in the partnership until her death in 1899. After the settlement of Mrs. Kotte's estate, Mr. Hudepohl organized The Hudepohl Brewing Company, of which he was president until his death, which occurred April 27, 1902, since which time the business has been conducted by Mrs. Hudepohl, who is president of the company.

Mr. Hudepohl was one of the most popular German residents of the city. He was very fond of music and a good singer, and in 1861 organized the Hudepohl Combination and Saengerrunde, one of the best known German singing societies of this city, which has been in existence ever since and has attained prominence. He was a member of the board of directors of the Golden Jubilee Saengerfest in 1899, a member of the board of directors of St. Aloysius German Orphan Society, and a member of the Catholic Knights of America, the Deutsche Schuetzen Gesellschaft, the Plattdeutsche Vogelscheiten Gesellschaft, the Golden Jubilee Mutual Aid Association and the Brewers' Exchange.

On October 30, 1866, Mr. Hudepohl was united in marriage with Elizabeth Weyer, a daughter of Bernard H. Weyer, who was a member of one of Cincinnati's most prominent German families. To this union were born six children, five of whom survive, namely: Mamie, wife of John Schilderink; Louise, wife of Henry J. Hamberg; Amelia, wife of Anthony L. Schroer; Cecilia J.; and Cora M., wife of William A. Pohl. Cecilia J. resides with her mother in the comfortable family home on Cleinview avenue, Walnut Hills. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

ABRAHAM HOFFHEIMER.

ABRAHAM HOFFHEIMER was born February 25, 1830, and died in Cincinnati, July 7, 1901, after having spent 55 years in this city,

where he arrived at the age of 17 years. So thoroughly identified with American institutions and principles did he become that his sentiments were wholly American. He was a man of stern integrity, and his business life was one of honor and uprightness. He was noted for an enormous business capacity. Few men were better adapted for the various phases of a commercial life than he. His energy was unbounded and with a keen mind he looked far into the future, and the intricate business problems which sometimes presented themselves in his important transactions were successfully mastered. He was noted for his kind and genial manner, and thereby acquired and retained many friends. He was liberal and generous, was always charitable to the poor, and thus lightened the burdens of many. He took a deep interest in anything pertaining to the good of his former home. Few men, if any, had a larger circle of friends, and his death was lamented by scores of people beyond his own family circle. Few, if any, more enterprising or progressive citizens has Cincinnati had in the last half century. He took a keen interest in the Chamber of Commerce, and was ever an active and faithful member of that institution. The place he occupied will be hard to fill, but his good, kindly and generous deeds will long be remembered.

Mr. Hoffheimer was a quick thinker, was always ready to act, and was never borne down by discouragement. At any gathering of business men for deliberation, his word and advice had weight; he spoke to the point, and his suggestions were generally observed. He was identified with the leading charities, in which he took an unusual pride, and was connected with many important enterprises. His death was the end of a long period of suffering, in which he bore up bravely.

Abraham Hoffheimer was one of a family of nine children. He was born in Germany and there secured all his school education.

In association with his brothers, Solomon and Max, Mr. Hoffheimer engaged in a distilling business in Cincinnati at an early date, and together they built up the well known business house of Hoffheimer Brothers, distillers, re-distillers and extensive wholesale liquor merchants of Cincinnati, and Louisville, Kentucky. Max Hoffheimer died in 1888 and Solomon in 1891. After the death of these two brothers, the entire management of the business devolved upon Abraham Hoffheimer until 1901, when the firm of Hoffheimer Brothers was incorporated under the style of The Hoffheimer Brothers Company, of which he was president up to the time of his death.

The reputation of this firm is second to none in the United States. The sons of Abraham and Solomon Hoffheimer are now the chief officers and directors of the company.

The subject of this sketch left a widow and seven children, of whom Clarence A., Samuel A. and Herbert A. are connected with The Hoffheimer Brothers Company. Abraham Hoffheimer was identified with the Jewish faith, and affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows and B'nai B'rith. The Chamber of Commerce was deprived of a valuable member, and the city of Cincinnati lost a good citizen, in the death of Mr. Hoffheimer, and his family and those who knew him well mourn the loss of one whom they will ever hold in loving remembrance.

RABBI ISAAC M. WISE.

RABBI ISAAC M. WISE, who was called to eternal rest in 1900, shortly before the 81st anniversary of his birth, was truly the "Light of Modern Israel," and will long live in the memory of his people, the work he performed during a long and useful career forming an important part in the church history. For nearly a half century he had charge of the Bene Yeshurun Congregation of Cincinnati, and was the head of the great Jewish weekly, *The American Israelite*. Judaism in the United States was indeed plunged into darkness, gloom and sorrow by the passing away of this distinguished divine. He was the great luminary, by the light of whose bright rays the Jews of the United States have found their way out of the darkness of mediæval superstitions, mysticism and ceremonialism, in which they had been aimlessly wandering for centuries. A brief sketch of this most interesting life came from the pen of a grandson, Attorney Max B. May, and appeared in the *New York Times*, which is owned by Dr. Wise's son-in-law, Adolph Ochis, on his birthday in 1898. It follows:

"The year 1819 is renowned as the birth year of many eminent persons, among whom the most noteworthy are Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, George Eliot, John Ruskin, James Russell Lowell, Charles Kingsley and Elias Howe. On April 3rd of that year Isaac Mayer Wise was born at Steingrub, Bohemia. His father was a teacher and gave his son religious instruction; his grandfather, with whom he spent some time, was a physician who had studied at

Padua. Early in life he was ambitious for knowledge, and as soon as he was able he attended the University of Prague, of which he is to-day (1898) the oldest living graduate.

"After leaving the University he settled in Radnitz, Bohemia, where he became a rabbi—a teacher in Israel. Here he married Theresa Bloch. During these years all Europe was in turmoil, and there seemed to be no future for a young Jew of liberal and progressive ideas. The young rabbi, who was the contemporary of all the distinguished German and Austrian Jewish literati, realizing that the problems of Judaism could not be solved in any monarchical country, and having acquired a knowledge of English by reading the Bible, Shakespeare, 'The Federal Farmer' and the novels of J. Fenimore Cooper, emigrated with his family to America, and arrived at New York, July 26, 1846.

"At the time of the arrival of young Dr. Wise in America, Judaism was in a chaotic state; there were many congregations scattered over the land, mostly ultra orthodox, but many of the worshipers were beginning to tire of the strict laws which the legalism of the Talmud imposed, and were gradually drifting away from Judaism and its institutions. There were, however, reform congregations at Charleston, South Carolina; Baltimore, Maryland; and New York, and able men like Rev. Dr. Isaac Lesser, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Max Lilienthal, of New York, were doing good work in educational matters, but they were not yet prepared for reform.

"Dr. Wise, before his departure from Europe, had already formulated a plan for the reform of Judaism. The young enthusiast was welcomed by Dr. Lilienthal, and was appointed as his representative at the dedication of synagogues at New Haven, Connecticut, and Syracuse, New York. En route to Syracuse he stopped at Albany to officiate there, and was elected rabbi of the Beth-El Congregation of that city. In his inaugural sermon he set forth his plan of reform, which may be briefly stated as follows: 'Religion is intended to make man happy, good, just, active, charitable and intelligent, and whatever tends to this end must be retained or introduced, and whatever opposes this must be abolished.'

"In those days this was indeed a startling and radical programme; it was a declaration of war against the meaningless formalism of Talmudical Judaism. At Albany he opened a school in which English, as well as German and Hebrew, was taught for the purpose of Americanizing Jews. He

at once began his congregational reforms by introducing a choir composed of men and women. This innovation paved the way for liturgical changes, the most important of which was the excision of the conventional prayers for the restoration of David, the coming of a personal Messiah, and the returning of Israel to Palestine. Notwithstanding the fierce protests raised on all sides, the young rabbi kept steadily on, working 15 to 18 hours a day, spending much time at the State Library at Albany, where he soon became a familiar figure.

"Being in ill health in 1850, he went to Charleston, South Carolina, and was present at a public debate between a reform and orthodox rabbi. On being asked by the orthodox minister whether he believed in the coming of a Messiah and the resurrection of the body, he unhesitatingly answered: 'No; the Talmud is no authority for me in the matter of doctrine.' The proceedings of this debate were published in the East, and the Albany reformer was denounced as a heretic. On Rosh Hoshhorah (New Year) the president of his congregation assaulted him in the pulpit, and a disgraceful scene followed. On the following day the abused rabbi's friends seceded, and a reform congregation, called Anshe Emeth, was organized. Within a year a new temple, with an organ and family pews, was built.

"In 1853 Dr. Wise received a call from Bene Yeshurun Congregation of Cincinnati, which he accepted on condition only of being elected unanimously for life and at a salary that would make him independent. The conditions were promptly accepted. Early in 1854 appeared Dr. Wise's 'History of the Israelite Nation,' in which was set forth in English the first rational definition of Judaism, its history, its origin and its aims. The book was denounced immediately by orthodox Jew and Christian alike, and so rancorous were the criticisms that Dr. Wise offered to release the Cincinnati congregation from its contract. The latter refused the offer and urged the rabbi to come to them as soon as possible.

"Accordingly on April 26, 1854, Dr. Wise arrived at Cincinnati, and from that day Cincinnati has been the center of Jewish learning in America and the Mecca for all Jewish reformers. Dr. Wise immediately set to work to carry out his cherished ideas, conceived many years before in Bohemia. In July, 1854, he issued the first number of *The Israelite*, now *The American Israelite*, with the motto, 'Let there be light,' a weekly publication which he still edits, and which is the champion not only of American Israel but of

the Jews of the whole world. The next year appeared a German weekly, *Die Deborah*, with the motto, 'Forward, my soul, with strength.' American Judaism had now fearless organs, and the seeds of reform scattered broadcast over the land soon bore fruit.

"During the ensuing quarter of a century, Dr. Wise visited all the important cities of the country, from New York to San Francisco, advocating his views. His own congregation at Cincinnati aided him in every manner.

"He had three principal objects in view, the union of Jewish congregations to care for the common interests of American Israel, the founding of a college where young Americans could be prepared for the Jewish pulpit, and the establishment of a synod. As early as 1848 Dr. Wise had issued a call for a meeting of delegates from various congregations, but nothing came of the movement. But in 1873 he had the pleasure of seeing his hopes realized, for in that year, in response to a call issued by his congregation, Bene Yeshurun, a convention of delegates from many reform congregations met at Cincinnati, organized the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and established the Hebrew Union College, from which the first class was graduated in 1883. To-day the total number of graduates of this institution is 55. Strange to say, the East, which was the seat of bitterest opposition to Dr. Wise and his plans, is the field of usefulness of many of these young American rabbis, one of whom, Dr. Joseph Silverman, is rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, of New York City. The establishment of the Hebrew Union College has undoubtedly preserved Judaism in America.

"After vain efforts in 1856, 1869, 1871, and 1885 to establish a synod, Dr. Wise finally succeeded, in 1889, in organizing the Central Conference of American Rabbis, which meets annually. This body has succeeded in publishing uniform prayer books, in use in most of the reform congregations.

"Dr. Wise, in addition to his work as president of the Hebrew Union College, president of the Conference, editor of *The American Israelite* and *Die Deborah*, and rabbi of Bene Yeshurun Congregation, which has 360 members, has been a busy author. In 1860 he published his 'Essence of Judaism,' which in 1862 appeared with the title 'Judaism: Its Doctrine and Duties.'

"In 1868 appeared his 'Prayer Book and Book of Hymns.' Then followed 'The Origin of Christianity,' 'Judaism and Christianity: Their Agreements and Disagreements,' 'The Martyrdom of Jesus of Nazareth,' 'The Cosmic God,' 'The History of the Hebrews' Second Commonwealth,' 'A De-

fense of Judaism versus Proselytizing Christianity,' and 'Pranoas to Holy Writ.' "

In 1876, Dr. Wise, who several years before had lost his wife, married Selma Bondi, daughter of the late Dr. Jonah Bondi, of New York. There are living 11 children, eight of the first marriage and three of the second. In addition to his manifold duties, he was a faithful member of the board of directors of the University of Cincinnati. He was easy of approach, amiable, genial, modest and full of humor; his greatest merit, however, was his thorough simplicity, in which he out-Jeffersoned Jefferson, of whose political faith he had been a stanch admirer.

Dr. Wise, who had been aptly called the "Moses of America," and by his enemies the "Jewish Pope," had been honored on many occasions. In 1889, his 70th birthday was made the occasion of a national celebration by American Israel. In commemoration of that event and in appreciation of his services to the cause, he was presented with a large house on Mound street, opposite George street, in which he spent the winter months. In summer he lived on his farm near College Hill, which he purchased in 1860. His country life and his strict adherence to the laws of nature preserved all his faculties, and despite his years he did as much work as he did a quarter of a century ago. He worked in his library nearly every night until after midnight, and his pen and his voice were as ever ready to champion the cause of Israel as in the days when he visited President Buchanan to protest against Switzerland's treatment of the Jews, or when he called on President Lincoln to object to the tone of General Grant's Order No. 11, or when at the head of a delegation he asked President Hayes to protect the rights of American Jews in Russia.

The most important work of Dr. Wise's life was undoubtedly the Jewish reform movement. What this really meant it is almost impossible for the non-Jewish reader to conceive. The Jew of 50 years ago in the synagogue sat with his head covered and his shoulders wrapped in a prayer mantle; the men and women separated, the latter being in a screened gallery; permitted no choirs and celebrated all holidays except the Day of Atonement in duplicate. Outside of his place of worship he wore an amulet, bound his arms and head with phylacteries for morning and evening prayers, eschewed the food not only forbidden by Mosaic laws, but in addition observed a number of ridiculous dietary restrictions as to eating milk and meat together, using the same dishes for these different foods, or those in common use

during Passover. These and dozens of other observances, which were held so sacred that the non-observance of the least of them marked the sinner as an apostate in the eyes of the pious, Dr. Wise succeeded in eliminating from American Judaism. In addition he admitted girls to confirmation, a custom which has since been generally adopted, and as far as taking part in all religious services were concerned placed women on an equal footing with men.

In politics, Dr. Wise, starting with Whig proclivities, developed into an ardent State's Rights Democrat. A strong Anti-Slavery man and a Union War Democrat, he was one of the faithful few who had the courage of their convictions and dared to raise his voice in Southern Ohio for the preservation of the constitutional rights of the people in the dark days of 1863. He never held a political office, except in connection with the public school system, of which he is an enthusiastic advocate, and in whose interests he was a tireless worker. In his prime he was a man of fine physique, of the blonde type, and about five feet, ten inches, in height. At 80 years of age he was still active and powerful, and as capable as ever of effective work. He was easily the foremost of the representative Jews of the United States, and after a stormy career had reached a point where all men who knew him did him honor, Jew, Christian and Free Thinker alike. Among his own people his popularity knew no bounds. He was often in affectionate jest called the "Jewish Pope of America."

He had a gloriously successful career, and these were the qualities that earned it: He feared no man; he was quick in decision and determined in action; he was no respecter of persons, never cringing to the rich or powerful; he held the poor as made sacred by their poverty. Compassionate to the weak and erring, he was ever stern when occasion demanded it, and throughout his whole long, eventful life, Isaac M. Wise never forgot or abandoned any man or woman who had once been his friend.

Dr. Wise spent his last Sabbath in his usual way, preaching in the Plum Street Temple in the morning and teaching his classes at the Hebrew Union College in the afternoon. He was leaving the classroom just after completing the day's work when he was stricken. He had just got to the door and was leaning on the arm of his son, Jonah, who was one of the students at the college, when he was overcome by faintness. He was carried to his office and placed upon a couch, and later removed to his home. He was given the

best of medical attention, but notwithstanding continued to decline until relieved by death. His congregation and also the citizens of Cincinnati in general were greatly shocked by his death. In speaking of his death, Rabbi L. Grossmann paid him the following tribute: "It was a beautiful life, and I should like to say much about it. But grief lames the tongue and the few inadequate words I have at command will not do it justice I know. All that I can say now is terse, but intense. We have lost the one man among us who was the greatest, truest, purest. That body of his which now lies at his home in solemn silence was the vestment of a great soul, and I thank God that it was sturdy and strong so long. I grieve that he has been taken from us, and I know that we have become poor through his absence, but I am proud in my grief. He was great in the sight of men, and he is also great in the sight of God."

THEODORE HORSTMAN.

THEODORE HORSTMAN, a well known member of the Hamilton County bar, was born in the city of Cincinnati, which is now his home, October 1, 1856. He attended the public schools and Woodward High School, after which he pursued a course in stenography. At the age of 19 years he was a reporter in the courts, and this led him to take up the study of the law in the office of Judge John W. Okey, afterward a justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He began his law reading in 1875, and when 20 years of age was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Horstman was admitted to the bar, and licensed to practice in the Court of Common Pleas and all the State courts. Four years later, he was admitted to practice in the United States courts. In 1886, he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In the year in which he attained his majority, he was chosen a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education from the 11th Ward, having been nominated by the Republicans and endorsed by the Democrats. Two years later he was elected to the Board of Education by the city at large, and during that time served on the Union Board of Cincinnati High Schools.

For several years after his admission to the bar, Mr. Horstman divided his time between his professional labors and newspaper work. In 1887, he was elected corporation counsel for a term of two years, and in 1889 was re-



CAPT. ELIAS RIGGS MONFORT, A. M., LL. D.

elected. On the expiration of the second term, he was a third time elected, for a three-years term, by a majority of over 9,000, running about 7,000 votes ahead of his ticket. He held the office until May, 1894. In 1893, he was offered the nomination for judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, but declined the honor. In May, 1894, he was nominated, on the Citizens' ticket, for the mayoralty, and received in the following election 20,000 votes, running 5,000 votes ahead of his ticket. Since that time he has engaged in the private practice of the law. In 1896, he declined a nomination to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, tendered him by the Hamilton County Bar Association committee, and endorsed by the Democratic convention. In the spring of 1897, Mr. Horstman acted as chairman of the Citizens' Republican Campaign Committee, which supported a fusion ticket, which was elected by a large majority. While he served as corporation counsel, Governor McKinley appointed him a member of the Anti-Trust League, which met in Chicago in 1892. He has been connected with some of the most important litigation that has been heard in the courts of this section of the State.

Mr. Horstman was married in 1878 to Emma F. Garrette, daughter of the late eminent physician, Rollin J. Garrette, of Cincinnati. They had two children: Horace and Florence. The family attend the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Horstman is a 32nd degree Mason, and is a member of Syrian Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

CAPT. ELIAS RIGGS MONFORT, A. M., LL. D.

CAPT. ELIAS RIGGS MONFORT, A. M., LL. D., whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is now serving his second term as postmaster of Cincinnati. For a number of years a successful lawyer, he relinquished the practice of his profession because of the wounds he received in the Civil War and became associate editor of the *Herald and Presbyterian*, a paper which exerts a great influence in the Presbyterian body, which it represents. He has since been one of the editors of this publication, and his work in connection with Presbyterian assemblies has been such as to gain for him national prominence.

Captain Monfort comes of a distinguished line of ancestry, which with its collateral branches contained many faithful and prominent ministers and many soldiers of the Revolutionary War. His grandfather had two brothers,

four sons and one son-in-law who were ministers. Three at least of our subject's ancestors served in the War of Independence. His great-grandfather, Lawrence Monfort, with two brothers, served in Capt. Hugh Campbell's Company from York County, in the Pennsylvania Line; Joseph Glass, in the Virginia Light Horse Troop, and Francis Cassatt, in Colonel Fisher's New York Troop. Lawrence Monfort was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, a member of the war committee for York County, Pennsylvania, and was appointed to move the Pennsylvania militia into New Jersey during Washington's winter campaign.

On the paternal side, Captain Monfort is descended from that Huguenot stock which fled from France to Holland and England, sacrificing home and country for their religious convictions. Through the same line comes a strong infusion of the sturdy liberty-loving Scotch-Irish blood. Through the maternal line, Welsh, English and Scotch elements have furnished their vigorous vitality to his blood. He is a son of Rev. J. G. Monfort, D. D., LL. D., who came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855, and the year following became president of the Glendale Female Seminary. Rev. Dr. Monfort married Hannah Riggs, who was a daughter of Rev. Elias Riggs, one of the pioneers of the New Jersey ministry. She was a sister of the venerable Christian missionary, Rev. Elias Riggs, D. D., LL. D., who for more than 60 years was missionary in Turkey of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Capt. Elias Riggs Monfort was born at Greensburg, Indiana, March 2, 1842, and at the age of 14 years became a resident of Ohio. He attended the best schools in Cincinnati and Glendale, and in 1859 entered Hanover College, in which he studied until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was among the first to forsake his college to go to the front, enlisting June 18, 1861, as a private in Company A, 6th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. On October 8th of the same year he was promoted to be 2nd lieutenant and assigned to the 75th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He was made 1st lieutenant May 15, 1862, and was commissioned captain on January 12, 1863. He was with the regiment continuously from its organization until he was disabled at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, having participated in over 20 battles. He received a severe wound in the hip, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after a long siege of sickness he recovered. He was incapacitated for further service on the battle-field and so returned home. His demeanor while under fire and at critical moments in the

engagements gained for him high praise from superior officers. Maj. B. G. Fox wrote of him: "At Gettysburg, Captain Monfort's bearing was admirable, the hotter the fire the braver and cooler the man. Conscious of the danger that surrounded him, his sense of duty was so strong that every service was performed regardless of personal peril." Col. Ben. Morgan, of the same regiment, reported: "As an officer and a soldier he was all that I could wish, being intelligent, faithful and brave—one in whom I could place at all times implicit confidence in carrying out and obeying orders. On the battle-field amidst carnage and death, he was ever active and zealous in the discharge of his duties, fully realizing the glorious cause in which he was enlisted, and which called forth man's noblest ambitions and energies." Of his soldierly qualities the gallant Colonel Reilly, who fell at Chancellorsville, writing from Stafford Court House, Virginia, January 13, 1863, said: "He is one of the very few officers of the regiment who can be said to have always been at their post. I regard the company to which he is attached as one of the best drilled and disciplined companies of the regiment. No company, I believe, has been better held together throughout our hard marches, hard fighting and hard fare, than Company F."

On his return home from the war, our subject resumed his studies in Hanover College, from which he was graduated in 1865. He prepared himself for the legal profession at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1867, and was admitted to practice in the Ohio courts the same year. However, he returned to his natal city, Greensburg, Indiana, to enter upon his professional career. He soon established an enviable reputation as a practitioner and at the end of two years time was elected by his fellow citizens to the office of district attorney for the Twenty-second District of Indiana, which he filled until 1872. In the latter year he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Fourth Judicial District of Indiana, and in 1874 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Indiana. In consequence of the wound he had received while in the army the duties of his practice proved too arduous for him, and at the solicitation of his father he became an associate editor of the *Herald and Presbyterian*. For many years he has been an active and influential elder in the Presbyterian Church of Walnut Hills, and has occupied many offices of honor and trust in the gift of the church at large. In 1869 Hanover College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1885 Highland University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. For many years he has been

a trustee of Hanover College and of Lane Theological Seminary, of which latter institution he was treasurer for eight years. Twice he has been a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1888, through appointment by that body, was one of its representatives at the meeting of the alliance of the Reformed churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system, held in London, England. He has also served upon many of its important committees, notably upon that of Christian unity. He is also a member of the General Assembly's committee on German theological seminaries, and a member of the committee of conference with the Southern Presbyterian Church on the question of the freedmen. He was appointed by the General Assembly in session at Omaha, with Dr. Marquis, of Chicago, to carry the greetings of the Assembly to the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church then in session. Captain Monfort was county clerk of Hamilton County in 1896-97. On March 2, 1899, he was appointed by President McKinley as postmaster of the city of Cincinnati, and on the expiration of his term in 1903 was reappointed by President Roosevelt. In 1900 he was elected commander of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R. He was appointed by the Governor in 1902 a member of the board of trustees that has in charge the erecting of a building to the memory of the soldiers, sailors and marines that served in the various wars of the United States from Hamilton County. He is a public spirited citizen, active in promoting good government, interested in important public improvements, and zealous for the maintenance of law and order. He was a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education for seven years, during three years of which period he was president; and was instrumental in securing the Walnut Hills High School, one of the finest and best equipped school buildings in Southern Ohio.

Captain Monfort was married to Emma Taylor, a daughter of Eli Taylor, and sister of Capt. J. G. Taylor, of Cincinnati, who served with distinction during the war on the staff of Gen. Gordon Granger. They have three children: Joseph Taylor; Hannah Louise; and Marguerite Morehead.

HON. WILLIAM S. GROESBECK.

HON. WILLIAM S. GROESBECK, deceased, was one of the most able attorneys of the city of Cincinnati in the century just completed. As a statesman,

the value of his services to his country was beyond measure. As an orator and public speaker in the halls of Congress and elsewhere, he ranked among the greatest of his day. As a public spirited citizen of the Queen City, none ever did more good or was more highly esteemed.

Mr. Groesbeck was born in Rensselaer County, New York, July 24, 1815, and was a son of John H. and Mary (Slocum) Groesbeck, of Kinderhook, New York, who were early settlers of Cincinnati. The Groesbeck family came originally from Amsterdam, Holland, where they were people of much consequence. In 1816 the family moved to Cincinnati, taking up their residence on Front street near Race. The father engaged in the commission business. At the time the United States Bank sold its assets in Cincinnati, John H. Groesbeck became one of the purchasers, and during the remainder of his life was a banker. The family residence changed in 1832 to the present site of the Pike Theater, and subsequently to West Seventh street.

William S. Groesbeck received his early education at Augusta College, Kentucky, where he remained a year; at the expiration of that period, he with his brother Herman entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1835, having as classmates, among others, Governor Dennison, Hon. John A. Smith, Hon. Samuel F. Cary, Governor John McRea. At both institutions he was known as a painstaking and close student, and at the end of his term of study received the highest honors of his class. He immediately entered the law office of Vachel Worthington of Cincinnati, and began that thorough study of the law which, after his admission to the Hamilton County bar in 1836, placed him in a very short time among the leading young members of the profession. He was a student of great industry and thoroughness and in his early days at the bar laid the solid foundation of legal learning for which he afterward became so distinguished.

His prominence at that time was greater as a lawyer and counsellor than as an advocate, though his speeches showed the same precision and force which afterward placed him among the first orators of the land. His first law partner was Charles Telford. After Mr. Telford's death, Mr. Groesbeck formed a partnership with Samuel J. Thompson, which continued until 1857, at which time his success had been such as to enable him to give up the active practice of the profession. In 1851 he became a member of the State Constitutional Convention and took an active part in that body, subsequently



giving to the public a series of articles that explained the provisions of the new Constitution. In the following year he was a member of the commission to codify the State Code of Civil Procedure. Upon the establishment of a new Superior Court in Cincinnati in 1854, a public letter signed by some of the most prominent citizens was addressed to Mr. Groesbeck, asking him with W. Y. Gholson and Bellamy Storer to constitute the new court, but he declined the nomination.

In 1854, Mr. Groesbeck was a Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District of Ohio, George H. Pendleton being associated with him on the ticket as a candidate from the First District; both were defeated. At the following election the two candidates from these districts were more successful, Mr. Groesbeck defeating John A. Gurley and J. Scott Harrison, the latter having been his antagonist at the previous election. In the same year Mr. Groesbeck was the orator on the occasion of the visit of Gen. Louis Kossuth to Cincinnati. Mr. Groesbeck was a member of the committee on foreign affairs while in Congress. His speeches were few in number, but one of them delivered quite early in his term of service won for him considerable reputation. The occasion was a debate with Alexander H. Stephens on the subject of the Walker expedition. Mr. Groesbeck gave a lawyer's interpretation of the neutrality laws, basing his argument on the fundamental proposition that, "The sea is no sanctuary for crime." Other Ohio members who were with Mr. Groesbeck in Congress were Lewis D. Campbell, S. S. Cox, John A. Bingham, John Sherman, George E. Pugh, Benjamin F. Wade, Joshua R. Giddings and William Lawrence. Mr. Groesbeck did not succeed in his contest for reelection, his defeat being due to his position with regard to one of the phases of the Kansas-Nebraska controversy.

He again came into public life in 1861, when, with Salmon P. Chase and Thomas Ewing, he represented Ohio at the Peace Convention held at Washington, D. C. This body, called at the invitation of the State of Virginia, for the purpose of devising a means of averting the impending war, contained some of the most distinguished men of the country, among them ex-President Tyler, Erastus Corning, Reverdy Johnson, David W. Field, John M. Palmer, and Senators Fessenden, Morrill and Frelinghuysen.

Mr. Groesbeck had opposed slavery and the extension of slave territory. Although a member of the Democratic party when the war was "inevitable," he became a firm supporter of the preservation of the Union, declaring that

"secession must be put down." A few days after the firing on Fort Sumter, a party of gentlemen met at the Burnet House in Cincinnati to consider the dangers to which this city was incident. A telegram signed by W. J. Flagg, W. S. Groesbeck, S. F. Vinton, Larz Anderson, Rutherford B. Hayes, and George E. Pugh was sent to Washington, asking that Capt. George B. McClellan, at that time living in Cincinnati as the president of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, should be appointed to organize forces and take command at this point. This was McClellan's first prominence in the war. Mr. Groesbeck at that time and for many years afterward proclaimed publicly his aversion to secession and his satisfaction with the result of the war, saying in 1861 to Governor Dennison: "I would rather sacrifice all I have than to live to see this Union dissevered." At a dinner to Judge Leavitt in 1870, he responded to a toast, "War legislates and with the legislation of the war we are satisfied"; again he said, "The amendments have been made and they will stand." Mr. Groesbeck was elected a State Senator in 1861; he took a very active part in the discussions of the body concerning finance and judicial legislation, and exerted great influence much needed at that time.

By far the most brilliant of Mr. Groesbeck's achievements and one that brought him immediate international prominence was his speech made in defense of President Andrew Johnson, upon the occasion of the impeachment of the latter by Congress. The resolution for the impeachment passed the House of Representatives on February 24, 1868. On March 5th Mr. Bingham, chairman of the board of managers selected by the House, read at the bar of the Senate the articles of impeachment, 11 in number, charging in various legal forms the violation of the tenure of office act, improper criticism of Congress, obstruction and interference with the reconstruction enactments. The President was represented by his own Attorney General, Henry Stanbery, who resigned his position for the purpose; Benjamin R. Curtis, a former justice of the United States Supreme Court, and by many regarded as a leader of the American bar; William M. Evarts, who subsequently succeeded Stanbery as Attorney General; T. A. R. Nelson, a great personal friend of the President; and Jeremiah S. Black, a member of Buchanan's cabinet. At the last moment Mr. Black withdrew and Mr. Groesbeck was selected by the President to take his place. He took no part in the early stages of the trial, but on April 25th addressed the Senate on behalf of the President in a speech so sound in its law, so strong in its expression, and so powerful in its appeal

to the emotions that it has been considered a masterpiece of American oratory. Of this address Roger Foster, in his work on the United States Constitution, speaks as "a masterly argument upon the legal questions in the case." James G. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," uses this language: "Mr. Groesbeck was favorably known to the country by his service with the Democratic Representatives in the Twenty-Fifth Congress, but little had been heard of his legal learning outside of Ohio. He took no part in the conduct of the impeachment case, but his final argument was a surprise to the Senate and to his professional brethren, and did much to give him a high reputation as a lawyer"; and again Mr. Blaine says, "He made a clear presentation of the grounds of defense." S. S. Cox, in his book of reminiscences, says: "Unexpectedly to some, but not to the writer, Mr. Groesbeck of Ohio, who was not at first in the case, was the most successful in presenting, with enormous vehemence of logic and eloquence, the defense of the impeached President"; again, that "the most remarkable speech was made by Mr. Groesbeck."

The praise of those who heard this speech was not limited to associates; the first to congratulate Mr. Groesbeck was Mr. Bingham, the chairman of the board of managers, and General Butler, another of the managers. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Salmon P. Chase, came down from his seat and did the same, and is quoted as having characterized his address as "the greatest speech ever delivered in America." The newspapers gave it as a general opinion that Mr. Groesbeck had borne off the laurels from both sides for argument and eloquence, one paper speaking of the argument as "a speech which will rank with the greatest orations of ancient or modern times." Mr. Groesbeck was the sensation of the day and his fame was heralded throughout the country as a proper man to succeed to the presidency, or to one of the vacant seats on the bench of the Supreme Court. He had been considered before by Mr. Buchanan in the latter connection, and again in 1873 his name was considered by President Grant for the vacant chief justiceship. In the National Democratic Convention of 1872, Mr. Groesbeck was one of the four who received votes for the vice-presidency. In 1880 he was again prominently mentioned for the presidency, but refused to become an active candidate for the nomination.

Mr. Groesbeck was appointed a member of the monetary commission of 1876, his associates being John P. Jones, Louis V. Bogy, George S. Boutwell, of the Senate; Randall L. Gibson, George Willard, Richard P. Bland,

of the House of Representatives, and Prof. Francis Bowen of Harvard College. Mr. Groesbeck signed the majority report, made March 2, 1877. He was the orator on the subject, "Gold and Silver," before the American Bankers' Association of New York, and the following year he was selected with Reuben E. Fenton and Francis A. Walker as a commissioner on the part of the United States at the International Monetary Conference at Paris. Mr. Groesbeck at the second session gave a brief historical review of the American legislation on the subject, and in conclusion stated the views of the United States in two propositions, urging the undesirability of the exclusion of silver from free coinage and the possible use of both metals as unlimited legal tender money to be reached by international agreement as to ratios. Mr. Groesbeck took throughout the whole proceeding a most active part and delivered an address of considerable length in favor of international bimetallism.

Mr. Groesbeck was an ardent advocate of civil service reform and delivered a most forcible address on the subject at College Hall in Cincinnati. His interest in politics continued throughout his life; he was at all times a consistent Democrat, but retained the esteem and respect of all parties throughout his life. His last public address at a political gathering was at the great Campbell meeting at Music Hall in Cincinnati in 1889; his speech in favor of Mr. Campbell was considered a most powerful influence for the latter's success.

As an occasional orator, Mr. Groesbeck's services were in constant demand. He it was that welcomed Gen. Louis Kossuth and also Andrew Johnson on two occasions when the latter visited this city, once during the war when he came as Senator from the Southern State of Tennessee and afterward during his term as President. He made addresses at the General Grant banquet, and at the banquet tendered Frederick Hassaurek, and at the lawyers' farewell dinner to Hon. Aaron Fyfe Perry he rendered a tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln which was considered a eulogy of the first rank. In 1878, on behalf of the city, he welcomed the American Social Science Association and afterward addressed the body on the subject of silver. He was a man of great public spirit and in 1872 presented to the citizens of Cincinnati the sum of \$50,000, the income of which is expended annually for music in Burnet Woods, the well known park of the city. He was a member of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of Cincinnati from 1883 to 1891.

Mr. Groesbeck was married to Elizabeth Burnet, a daughter of Judge

Jacob Burnet. She died April 6, 1889, leaving five children surviving, two of whom, Herman and Telford, are members of the Cincinnati bar. Mr. Groesbeck died on the 7th day of July, 1897, at his home, "Elmhurst," which is beautifully located in the suburbs of Cincinnati.

WADE H. ELLIS.

WADE H. ELLIS, Attorney General of the State of Ohio, who first attained distinction as editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*, is a lawyer by profession and the firm of Kinkead & Ellis, of which he is a member, represents many important local interests. He was born in Covington, Kentucky, and is a son of A. Campbell and Katherine (Blackburn) Ellis. His father is a native of Kentucky, where he still engages in the practice of the law.

Wade H. Ellis received his educational training in the common schools, at Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, and at Washington and Lee University, Virginia. He was graduated from law school in 1889, and immediately thereafter went west, where he remained in practice for two years. Upon his return to Covington, he practiced his profession in Cincinnati until 1895, when his ability received recognition by his appointment as editor of the *Tribune*. He is a strong and forcible writer, with a comprehensive knowledge of current affairs, and the editorials of this sheet became its strongest feature, bringing prominence to their versatile writer. In 1897, Mr. Ellis resigned his editorship (then of the *Commercial Tribune*) to accept the position of assistant corporation counsel, in which capacity he took a leading part in all the public litigation involving the city's interests, both in the State and Federal courts. His advice has always been sought by the local Republican leaders and the work of preparing legislation particularly desired for Cincinnati has always been intrusted to him. He was chosen by Governor Nash to draft the new municipal code which was passed by the Legislature of Ohio at the extraordinary session in October, 1902. Mr. Ellis continued as first assistant corporation counsel until January 1, 1903, resigning to reenter partnership with Mr. Kinkead and engage in private practice, in which his guaranteed income is many times larger than he received in his late public office. He is one of the foremost men in the Republican politics of Cincinnati, and

is an untiring worker for party success. At the November election in 1903, Mr. Ellis, as the Republican nominee, was elected to the office of Attorney General of Ohio.

Mr. Ellis was joined in marriage in 1894 with Dessie Corwin Chase, a daughter of Francis M. Chase, of one of Ohio's foremost families.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, deceased, was one of Cincinnati's foremost citizens. He was president of the Sullivan Printing Works, a large and flourishing concern, and was closely identified with many other important interests. He served on the Board of Supervisors and always had the welfare of the city and Hamilton County at heart.

Mr. Sullivan was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, 1855, and was the oldest of eight children born to Timothy and Mary (Butler) Sullivan. He attended the public schools and St. Xavier College, from which he was graduated, and later engaged in the printing business, opening up a shop on East Sixth street, near Walnut. The place was visited by a disastrous fire, in which a half dozen girl employees and a cousin of Mr. Sullivan lost their lives, the cousin sacrificing his life in an effort to save the lives of the girls. The printing establishment was then started at Court and Broadway streets, where it is now located. As president of the Sullivan Printing Company, our subject was known as a shrewd, practical business man and made many friends. He became one of the best known men in the city and was a power in politics, being a close friend of George B. Cox. When John A. Caldwell was mayor of Cincinnati, he appointed Mr. Sullivan to a position on the Board of Supervisors, where he served for three years. A short time previous to his death, which occurred September 25, 1901, he was appointed a member of that body by Mayor Julius Fleischmann. When the board convened he was fishing at his summer cottage on Muskoka Lake, Ontario, Canada, and returned home to be sworn in. He was an expert marksman and while home attended the target tournament of the Cincinnati Gun Club at its range in St. Bernard. It was while on the way home from that village that he met with a peculiar and distressing accident which cost him his life. About five o'clock in the evening he and a party of shooters started for home, walking to the

Millcreek Valley street car line, a short distance away. At that hour the cars were crowded with passengers going to see the Fall Festival parade, and they found it impossible to get aboard. They walked a short distance to the power house with the intention of chartering a private car, when a regular car came along with standing room on the running board. The party got aboard and a few feet farther along the accident occurred. The bridge across Ross Creek is very narrow and the passengers standing on the running boards have to hug the car closely to avoid being brushed off. For this reason motormen and conductors have strict orders to stop within five feet of the bridge, in order to make sure that no one is in danger of being knocked off by the bridge railings which are quite low. Mr. Sullivan, as did the others, drew himself up close to the car. Being a large man and his coat a lightweight sack, the latter just swept along the top of the bridge railing. Suddenly it caught on a bolt and Mr. Sullivan was seen to tug at it, at the same time shouting: "Stop the car, my coat is caught." The conductor immediately rang the bell, but before the car could be stopped, Mr. Sullivan's grasp on the car rail gave way, and he fell across the railing of the bridge. The impetus was such that he twice rolled completely over on the rail, then shot down to the rocky bed of the creek, 20 feet below. His friends, Dr. Heyl, ex-Mayor Mosby and Mr. Moody, were among the first to rush down the embankment to the creek bed. He was found lying on the rocks and partly in the water, and Dr. Heyl pronounced him dead, his neck having been broken by the fall. This terrible accident was a sad shock to his wife and relatives and as well to his many friends throughout the city.

John J. Sullivan was united in marriage July 11, 1876, to Sophia Bonning, a daughter of Christopher Bonning, an early resident of Cincinnati. To them were born four children, as follows: Robert, Howard, Carrie and Helen. The family reside in a beautiful home in Avondale.

HERMAN GOEPPER.

The late Herman Goepper was one of a family of 10 children born to Michael and Catherine Goepper. He was born in Cincinnati, August 18, 1847. His mental training was received in the common schools of his native city and in the Woodward High School. At the age of 25 years, Mr. Goep-



WILLIAM A. GOODMAN.

per became a member of the well known firm of Michael Goepper & Sons, maltsters. When his father died, in 1879, the name of the firm was changed to Herman Goepper & Company, and the business continued under that name until the death of the subject of this sketch, which occurred October 18, 1900. Mr. Goepper became a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange, on January 6, 1872, and acted in the capacity of one of its vice-presidents from 1879 to 1881. He was also its treasurer from 1884 to 1885. He was also president of the Commercial Club of Cincinnati, president of the Cincinnati Music Hall Association, a trustee of the Cincinnati Museum Association, a director of Spring Grove Cemetery, and a trustee of the Technical School. Mr. Goepper was one of Cincinnati's most prominent merchants, and was noted for his straightforward and upright dealings with his fellow men. He was a man of intelligence and integrity, and proved himself equal to the conduct of large business operations. He was genial in manner, and thus acquired and retained many friends. He was liberal and generous, charitable to the poor and served to lighten the burdens of many.

Mr. Goepper was united in marriage April 26, 1883, with Elizabeth F. Butler, who is a daughter of Thomas S. Butler. Two children were born to this union, both of whom are living. Socially and otherwise, the Goepper family was and is one of the first in Cincinnati.

The subject of this sketch was a member of the Unitarian Church, with which his family is also connected. In politics, Mr. Goepper was a Republican. Mr. Goepper had accumulated considerable means and left his family in most comfortable circumstances. His widow, a most estimable lady, lives with her children in one of the most beautiful residences in Avondale.

WILLIAM A. GOODMAN.

WILLIAM A. GOODMAN, president of the National Lafayette Bank, of Cincinnati, and one of the city's prominent and highly esteemed citizens, was born in Cincinnati, November 22, 1822. His parents were Timothy S. and Amelia (Faxon) Goodman, who came to Ohio in 1817 from West Hartford, Connecticut. The Goodman family is a very old one in colonial history and it was founded in New England by John Goodman, a passenger on the "Mayflower."

Timothy S. Goodman is recalled as one of the pioneer, wholesale dry goods merchants who built up a prosperous trade in Cincinnati prior to 1840. At that date, in company with his brother, H. H. Goodman, who was a banker, he formed the partnership long known as H. H. Goodman & Company, in a banking business, with which he continued to be associated until his death, in 1873.

William A. Goodman was given the education befitting his birth and his father's ample means, passing from Woodward High School to Marietta College. After completing his collegiate course he returned to Cincinnati and joined his father in the banking business and continued until 1858, when he was made cashier of the Bank of the Ohio Valley. With that institution he remained until 1871, having served as its vice-president. In 1871 changes took place in this bank and it was merged into the Third National Bank, and Mr. Goodman was elected its vice-president. There he continued until 1876, when he organized a new bank, known as the Bank of Commerce, with a capital of \$300,000, of which bank he became president. In 1879 the consolidation of the Bank of Commerce and of the old Lafayette National Bank was effected and it has since been known as the National Lafayette Bank, Mr. Goodman continuing as president from the date of organization of the new bank to the present time.

Few men have had a more thorough schooling in banking methods than Mr. Goodman, and he is recognized as a leading representative of safe banking business management. Complex and complicated questions continually face the holder of large funds and a man of close and careful reasoning, unruffled temper and judicial judgment is required to successfully cope with the difficulties that often suddenly appear. Mr. Goodman has safely passed through many seasons of strife and stress, when the financial world was shaken from one end to the other, and has many times given evidence of the wise, guiding mind and firm hand at the head of his corporations. In public life his name is not conspicuous for he has taken little part in politics, but in business it carries with it weight and importance. Socially he is genial and companionable although of a dignified demeanor. His admirers are many and his friends many more.

Mr. Goodman has been twice married. His first marriage occurred July 17, 1848, to Lucy Grandin, a daughter of Philip Grandin, a pioneer citizen of Cincinnati. The issue of that marriage was six children—one son and

five daughters. He was married, the second time, to Mrs. Anna E. Beattie, a musician of noted reputation, on August 10, 1892. Mr. Goodman is a devout Episcopalian. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

CAPT. MICHAEL A. MCGUIRE.

CAPT. MICHAEL A. MCGUIRE, a prominent and influential citizen of Cincinnati, whose business interests have centered here for many years, was born September 29, 1839, near Thurles, Ireland. His parents were natives of that country and he accompanied them to America in 1844. They established a dairy on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and there Michael was reared.

The youth was but 12 years old when he left the public school to learn the trunk manufacturing business, and for this purpose he remained in the factory of Hise & Williams for five years. He was one of the youthful loyal band that answered the call of the President in April, 1861, for defenders of the Union, and enlisted for the three-months service in the 10th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., reenlisting in the same regiment on June 10, 1861, for a term of three years. His zeal and qualifications caused him to be commissioned to raise a company in Cincinnati, and he recruited what became Company B, of which he was commissioned captain. His services until so seriously wounded in November, 1864, as to cause his resignation, were of so valorous a character that at the close of the great struggle he was brevetted major "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Resaca."

After his restoration to health, Captain McGuire embarked in a trunk manufacturing business for himself and in the course of time became the largest manufacturer of and dealer in trunks in Cincinnati. He has been prominently identified with public affairs in this city and has held responsible civic positions. In 1900 he became a member of the Board of Public Service, and during his first term was noted as one of the most conscientious and industrious members of that body. He is at present serving his second term, with the same sincerity to the public weal as characterized his work previously.

On July 5, 1865, Captain McGuire was married to Camilla L. Vogel, who is a daughter of Charles Vogel, and these children have been born to their union: Horace G., Camilla, Edmund B., Lily, Rosa, Ida and Ella. The family reside in Cumminsville.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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In political sentiment Captain McGuire is a strong Republican and takes a very deep interest in Republican affairs. He is a man of integrity, belonging to that class whose word has a value above that of legal formality, and he stands as a true and representative citizen of Cincinnati.

COL. BRENT ARNOLD.

COL. BRENT ARNOLD, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, who has distinguished himself in business, public and social life in this city, was born in 1847 at Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, and is a son of J. U. and Lucy J. Arnold, natives of Bourbon and Mercer counties, Kentucky, respectively.

The latter part of the Civil War found our subject a youth at school, but his devotion to his native State led him to desert the University of Kentucky and go to the Confederates. Capture soon followed and parole a little later, and the young soldier was sent back to complete his education at the University of Kentucky.

Since 1865 Colonel Arnold's home has been in Cincinnati, his present residence being in the beautiful suburb of Clifton. His entrance into business was in the mercantile line, but he began his really remarkable railroad career as a clerk in the Cincinnati freight office of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Company, being successively promoted to the office of general freight agent of the Kentucky Central Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and superintendent of terminals of the same corporation.

Colonel Arnold's popularity as a citizen was shown in 1884 when he was elected alderman by the Democrats of the 18th Ward with a majority of 500 votes, when this ward had always previously given a Republican plurality. With two years of service in the City Council he closed his official connections. For a long period he has been a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce, serving as the secretary of that important body during 1887-88 and was elected its president in 1892.—a most honorable and coveted position.

Colonel Arnold secured his title as a member of the staff of Governor Campbell, his distinguished appearance well fitting him for the honor. He has been identified with many of the most prominent business and social organizations of the city and has been selected for many responsible positions.

For a considerable period he served as secretary and governor of the Queen City Club, his connection lasting from 1884 to 1895, when he tendered his resignation; from 1881 to 1883 he was director of the Young Men's Library Association; was president of the Ohio Humane Society; and from 1889 to 1892 was president of the Ortiz Building & Loan Association. In 1892 he was appointed by the Superior Court as a trustee of the University of Cincinnati to serve six years, and in the following year he was made a director of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He was honored in 1893 with an election to the presidency of the Country Club, but he declined to serve in any other position than as director. In October, 1895, he was appointed receiver of the Cincinnati Inclined Plane Railway Company. His business enterprises and his social and public offices have brought him very prominently into notice and have emphasized his pleasing personal characteristics as well as his commercial capacity and integrity of character.

Colonel Arnold was married in 1879 to Elizabeth M. Jones, who is a daughter of Col. Thomas L. Jones, who served the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky three times in Congress, and a granddaughter of Col. James Taylor, son of Gen. James Taylor. His son, Brent Arnold, Jr., was graduated at Yale University in 1903.

RICHARD HENRY STONE.

RICHARD HENRY STONE, a lawyer of prominence and a well known citizen of Cincinnati, was born August 29, 1822, at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia). He is a son of the late Richard L. and Sarah (Ainsworth) Stone. His father, who was of English descent, was a native of Virginia; he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832 and lived here until his death.

Richard H. Stone received a common school education, after which he read law with Judge Nathaniel C. Reed, and later with Messrs. Morris and Rairden, attorneys of Cincinnati. He attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1844 and was admitted to the bar the same year. He has been associated in practice with several well known attorneys, among them being Judge R. B. Warden, C. D. Champlin and R. H. Stone, Jr., but during the greater part of his professional life he has been engaged in practice alone, as he is to-day. He is a Democrat in politics, and was a

member of the first Ohio Legislature under the present Constitution, 1852-53. He was clerk of the courts in Hamilton County from February, 1858, to February, 1861. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

On November 26, 1846, Mr. Stone was united in marriage with Sarah W. Landrum, a daughter of Francis Landrum, a Methodist minister of Augusta, Kentucky, whose family after his death moved to Cincinnati. They have three sons and a daughter living, namely: Richard H., Jr., an attorney-at-law, who is retired from practice; George W., who is practicing law in Cincinnati; O. W., formerly an employee of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company in this city, but later engaged with the American Cotton Oil Company, with headquarters in New York City, and now with the Robert B. Brown Oil Company, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Fanny M. Those deceased are: Frances L. and Cora. Mr. Stone resides with his family in Clifton. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

COL. PETER RUDOLPH NEFF.

The name of this prominent citizen of Cincinnati brings to mind one who for many years was known to the business world as a member of the great hardware firm of Peter Neff & Sons, and also one who has through a long period of years been identified with many of the leading organizations of the city. Colonel Neff was born June 19, 1832, in Baltimore, Maryland, and is a grandson of Rudolph Neff, who emigrated from Switzerland to America in 1749, and a son of Peter and Isabella (Freeman) (Lamson) Neff. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Freeman, died in March, 1844.

In 1835, the father of Colonel Neff moved to Cincinnati, where with his brothers, John, Rudolph, William and George, he founded the hardware house of Neff Brothers. This partnership continued until 1848, at which time there was a change, and from then until 1871 the business was conducted under the style of Peter Neff & Sons, our subject being then taken in as his father's partner. He had been well prepared by careful education to fill so important a position, although it was in accordance with his mother's wish that he gave up a professional life, in order to be so closely associated with his father.

Our subject very early displayed unusual mental power, and was but 10 years of age when he applied for admission to Woodward High School, where he spent two years under the eminent Dr. Joseph Ray. After a period of attendance at the Cincinnati College, he was given private tutors in many branches, some of whom later became very distinguished in their lines. In mathematics he was instructed by Charles E. Matthews; in Greek by George C. Lindley; in Latin, by Thomas S. Milligan, while his teachers in French, elocution, music and drawing were no less eminent. Thus equipped, it is not a matter of surprise that Peter Rudolph Neff, when released from business cares, should have developed so many characteristics which have contributed to the lasting benefit of Cincinnati.

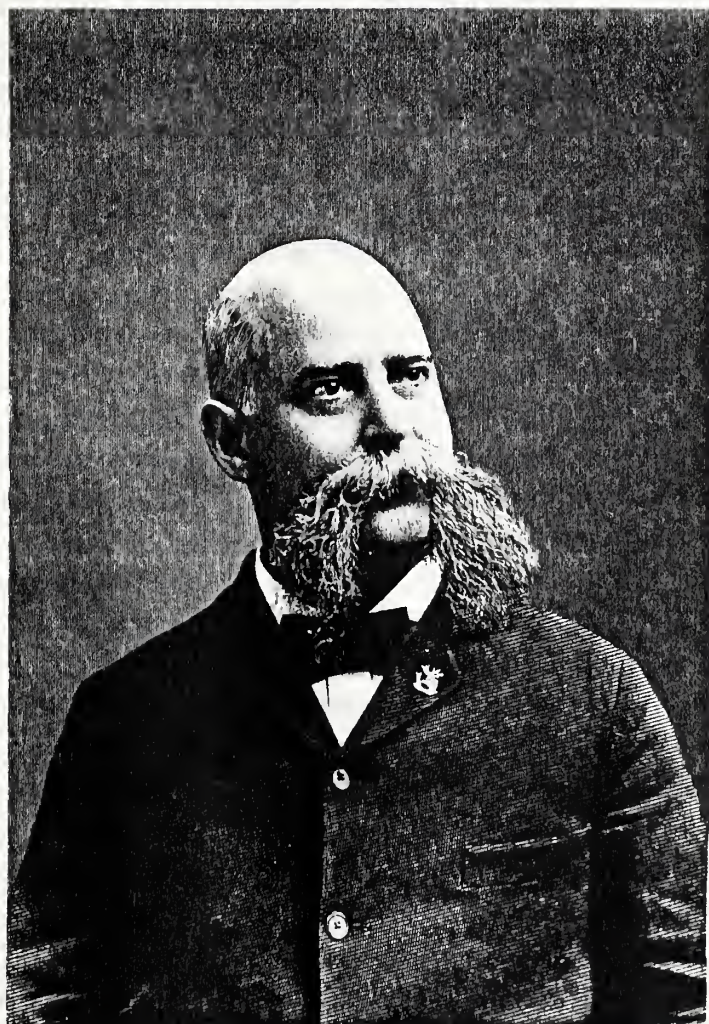
In 1878, with Col. George Ward Nichols, Reuben R. Springer and others, he became one of the founders of the College of Music of Cincinnati, and, accepting no compensation, consented to be its first treasurer. At the death of Colonel Nichols, he was chosen the latter's successor as president. In 1883, he was chosen one of the trustees to administer the Woodward Fund. In 1885, he was elected one of the trustees of the Union Board of Cincinnati High Schools; for two years he was a member of the commission for the inspection of the charitable and correctional institutions of Hamilton County; for 25 years he has been one of the managers of the Cincinnati Relief Fund and its vice-president for five years; was president of The Associated Charities of Cincinnati; president of the Philharmonic Orchestra; and connected with the May Festival. He was an active member of the Committee of Public Safety, Tax Payers' League and Citizens Committee during the different periods of their existence. When the Military Committee of Hamilton County was organized, he was appointed its secretary by Governor Dennison and continued in that capacity until the close of the Civil War.

On May 5, 1850, Colonel Neff united with the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati and in the following August was made superintendent of the German Mission Sunday-school, which, under his guidance, became a religious power in the city, attracting an attendance of 600 pupils. In 1870, with others he organized a mission which had an average attendance of 440 pupils for 10 years. In 1883 he decided to organize a Presbyterian Church on Price Hill, leased a hall for three years, invited 21 persons, including members of his own family, to meet at his residence, and on No-

vember 1, 1883, was founded the Westminster Presbyterian Church. He was elected and installed a ruling elder and its first service was held November 11, 1883. Colonel Neff was also one of the founders of the Home Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian Church, and one of the early members of the Society for Religious Inquiry which developed into the Young Men's Christian Association. He has filled almost every office of this society, was an advocate for the purchase of its present property and has always been an active supporter. For three years he was a trustee of Lane Theological Seminary, vice-president and a member of its executive committee.

In the early part of 1901, Colonel Neff established the Grandview Sanitarium, which is located on North Price Hill and is especially equipped for the care of cases of mental and nervous diseases, and of the alcohol and drug habits. The main building is a beautiful stone mansion with extra large rooms and high ceilings, which was formerly the homestead of Colonel Neff. At the time it was converted into a sanitarium, he erected an addition to it of brick for the special care of patients. The sanitarium consists of 26 rooms and is now accommodating 15 patients. Colonel Neff is business manager and the patients are treated under the direction of Dr. Brooks F. Beebe, resident medical superintendent. This institution employs the most skillful nurses, and the surroundings are all that could be desired. The grounds comprise a beautiful tract of wood and lawn extending from Glenway avenue on the south nearly to Lehman road to the north, and stretching along the brow of the hill, overlooking the entire city. From this plateau may be had also a complete cycloramic view of Price Hill, Westwood, Mount Airy, College Hill, Clifton, Clifton Heights, Mount Auburn, Walnut Hills, Eden Park, Mount Adams, Kentucky Heights, the tower at Fort Thomas, Newport, Covington, Ludlow and its lagoon, and the great Queen City itself, lying below and encircled by these picturesque hill tops. As a sanitarium it is well deserving of the liberal patronage it is receiving from the citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity.

On June 30, 1853, Colonel Neff was married to Caroline Margareta Burnet, who died August 6, 1864, leaving a family of five children. A second marriage was contracted on June 19, 1867, with Josephine C. Burnet, both wives being granddaughters of Judge Jacob Burnet. Seven children were born to the second union.



John G. G. Jr.

JOHN GOETZ, JR.

Among the leading citizens of Cincinnati the late John Goetz, Jr., whose portrait accompanies this sketch, long occupied a prominent position, being identified with a number of the city's public spirited movements and social organizations. During a long life of unusual business and public activity, he won to him many admirers and personal friends on account of admirable qualities, while the bar of Cincinnati, of which he was a member, and the business men generally, entertained for him the highest esteem.

He was born January 28, 1855, and was a son of John and Rosina F. Goetz. A liberal education was secured in the schools of his native city, and his legal studies resulted in his graduation from the Cincinnati Law School in 1876. His ability as a practitioner was soon recognized in Cincinnati, and he received the appointment of assistant city solicitor, under Judge Clement Bates, in which capacity he served with distinction for two years. Upon resuming his general practice he was soon retained as the legal adviser of one of the largest brewing companies of the world, The Christian Moerlein Brewing Company, of Cincinnati, and soon after became its vice-president, continuing in that responsible position until his death, January 23, 1899. Mr. Goetz was appointed by Mayor Amor Smith, Jr., a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners in 1888 for a term of five years; he had served but three years of the term when the change in the city charter occurred, whereupon the Mayor immediately appointed him a member of the new board for a term of four years, and in 1895 he was reappointed to the same position by Mayor Caldwell; he served for two terms as president of the board. Mr. Goetz served in a number of other public and semi-public positions with great efficiency. For two terms he was president of the board of directors of the Lincoln Club; in 1888 he was a member of the Exposition Committee; and he served one term as president of the Board of Trade. Mr. Goetz also belonged to the Blaine Club; the Elm Street Club; and the Chamber of Commerce. He was a Mason of high standing, having attained the 32nd degree, and being a Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner. He was also a member of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In October, 1881, Mr. Goetz was united in marriage with Lizzie Moerlein, daughter of Christian Moerlein, founder of The Christian Moerlein

Brewing Company. The children born to this union were: Christian J., Emma R., George W., who died March 25, 1892; and Robert A. The family residence is located at No. 151 McMillan street. The family has long been prominent in the German Lutheran Church. In every way Mr. Goetz was an admirable citizen, generous, public spirited, proud of his city and anxious to promote her interests, while at the same time he was one who commanded the respect and affection of those who knew him in private life.

HON. HENRY MACK.

Among those citizens of Cincinnati who will long be recalled with feelings of esteem is the late Henry Mack, whose death occurred December 23, 1896. He had rounded out a useful life of 76 years, during which time, by his ability, honesty and loyalty, he had contributed to the prominence and advancement of this city and State. He was born in Demmelsdorf, Bavaria, and obtained his education in the schools of his native land.

It was in 1841 that Henry Mack, in the early days of his majority, came to Cincinnati and soon assumed responsibilities and entered into business connections which long made him a factor in the business world of this city. For many years he was the senior member of the firm of Mack Brothers, which was later reorganized as Mack, Stadler & Company, a commercial house of great importance. In 1859 he was elected to the City Council and continued a useful member of that body until 1862. It was Mr. Mack who introduced a bill granting the franchise for the first city railway, an important step in Cincinnati's onward march. No less notable were his efforts in the other lines of improvement, and it was mainly through his energy that the city made its first move in the direction of a substantial sewer system. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Governor Tod appointed him a member of the military commission and a reappointment by Governor Brough confirmed him in the office, where he faithfully served until the close of the war. Defeated for the Senate in 1869, he was elected by the Republican party in 1887, and was chairman of the committee on corporations. In 1876 he was appointed by the Superior Court a trustee of the Cincinnati Southern road. Every progressive movement found favor in his eyes and he was particularly

interested in the public schools and served on the Board of Education for 14 years, being the chairman of the committee having charge of the building of the Public Library.

Mr. Mack was prominently identified with Jewish affairs in the city and was one of the most generous dispensers of charity. He founded the Talmud Yelodin Institute, which at that time was acknowledged to be the best primary school in the city. For 50 years he was a member of the Plum Street Temple, was a member of its board of trustees, its secretary and for two terms its president. He was chairman of the Lodge Street Synagogue and he laid the corner-stone of the Plum Street Temple, to which he was always liberal. Other connections were: President of District Grand Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; President of the Mutual Endowment Association; for years treasurer of the Covenant Endowment and one of the board of trustees of Covenant Hall. Mr. Mack always took a deep interest in the Hebrew Union College and was president of its first board of governors. His life was one of honor and integrity and he left to his family that gift above all riches,—an unsullied name.

On September 15, 1846, he was united in marriage with Rosalie Mack, a lady of most estimable characteristics, a leader in charitable and benevolent work, who with seven children survived him.

Mr. Mack's funeral obsequies were attended by representatives of the many organizations of which he was a valued member, viz.: German Pioneer Association; Mount Carmel Lodge, No. 20, I. O. B. B.; Lafayette Lodge, No. 81, F. & A. M.; Cincinnati Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F.; and Gibuluni Grand Lodge of Perfection.

EMANUEL MARKS.

EMANUEL MARKS, one of the most prominent and wealthy Hebrew merchants of Cincinnati, died at his beautiful residence, No. 3305 Reading road, Avondale, April 17, 1901. Mr. Marks was born in Forbach, France, February 20, 1834, and was a son of the late Joseph Marks, of Cincinnati. Of the five children born to the late Joseph Marks, but one survives, Henry Marks, of this city.

Emanuel Marks became a resident of Cincinnati in 1849, soon after obtaining a clerical position in a wholesale clothing store. His business



ability combined with other qualifications secured him a partnership in the clothing firm of Leon, Marks & Company, the firm name being changed at a later date to Marks & Sons. Mr. Marks retired from the firm some ten years ago.

On September 10, 1860, Mr. Marks was married to Fannie Bamberger, the ceremony being performed by the late Rabbi Isaac M. Wise. Mrs. Marks belongs to one of the prominent families of the city. She and nine children survive Mr. Marks: Harry and Louis D., of Cincinnati; Mrs. Alexander Hyman and Mrs. Meyer Shane, of Kansas City; Mrs. Morris Joseph, of Chicago; and Mrs. Louis Moore, Mrs. S. Block, Mrs. I. Newton Trager, and Leah, of Cincinnati. One son, Joseph E., died in this city on June 24, 1897, and left a widow and one child—Clarence Joseph.

Mr. Marks was popular in business life and a valued member of numerous charitable and social organizations. He was one of the governors of the Hebrew Union College, a member of the B'nai B'rith and a Mason. Mr. Marks left a large estate and the family is one of social prominence.

JOHN F. WILTSEE.

JOHN F. WILTSEE, whose entire business life was spent in Cincinnati, where he became a man of large means and one of the city's most highly esteemed citizens, passed out of life on March 29, 1899, at the age of 76 years. He was born at Camden, New Jersey, June 15, 1823, and was one of a family of nine children born to Thomas and Catherine (Pharo) Wiltsee.

He was two years of age when taken by his parents to the city of Cincinnati, where his father engaged in teaming and the livery business on Sixth street, between Plum and Elm streets. Our subject was educated in the public schools of the Queen City, and here his social and business interests were always centered. He was one of the first to operate a bus line in the city (Fourth and Vine streets to Seventh street to Freeman avenue to Court street and return) at a time when cars were unknown to Cincinnati, and rented stables from Jesse Grant, father of Gen. U. S. Grant. He learned the undertaking business under the direction of Mr. Rust, who was the first and foremost undertaker in those days, the latter's office being at

Plum and Longworth streets. He started for himself in a small way, but by energy and enterprise established a business which was not excelled in the city, the total number of burials performed by him exceeding 12,000. He was a useful member of the Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Undertakers' Protective Association, and served on several important committees. In 1866 he was chairman of the committee of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, when they laid their first tracks in Cincinnati. He was also chairman during the same year of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, which is now in use, having been purchased from the Gamewell Company, of Baltimore, Maryland. The business established by him is now conducted by his only surviving son, George A. Wiltsee, at No. 435 West Sixth street.

On October 24, 1845, Mr. Wiltsee was united in marriage with Susan Lyon, a daughter of Moses Lyon, who was born in Cincinnati on Walnut street, below Fourth, in 1794, and was a son of James Lyon. Mrs. Wiltsee was born in Cincinnati, in her father's home on Main street, May 14, 1827. But one child of this union, George A. Wiltsee, survives. Mr. Wiltsee was a man of public spirit and was identified with all public measures of improvement, and with pleasure watched the growth of his adopted city. He was colonel of the 2nd O. V. M., which was organized to defend the city against the threatened raid of Gen. Kirby Smith in 1863. Owing to sterling traits of character, he enjoyed public esteem, and his death brought regret to many who sincerely missed his genial presence. He had fraternal membership with Cynthia Lodge, No. 155, F. & A. M.; Hanselmann Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He became a member of the Methodist Church when seven years of age, and was active in church work until his death. Politically, he was a member of the Republican party.

E. W. CUNNINGHAM.

E. W. CUNNINGHAM, deceased. In glancing over a life that has been profitably spent, one that has made the best use of the faculties which God has given to man, many lessons may be learned and taken to heart and an example set that it would be wise for the rising generation to follow. Great men appear upon the horizon of human existence, perform the duties assigned

to them and go the way of all flesh; but while the mortal remains may vanish from the sight of loving eyes, and leave a void within the hearts that remain to mourn, the deeds accomplished can never perish and the memory will ever cherish fond recollections of the kindly spirit that has passed to its eternal reward.

Our subject, E. W. Cunningham, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in September, 1812, and received his early education in the common schools. When a young man, he engaged in the river traffic, in which capacity he remained for some years, meeting with great success. He later engaged in Cincinnati in the wholesale grocery business, the style of the firm being Messick & Company. In 1860 he engaged in the pork packing and meat curing business as a member of the firm of Cunningham & Son, and was connected with this concern as long as he remained in active business, thereby accumulating a large estate, which he managed judiciously and successfully until his death.

Mr. Cunningham was noted for an enormous business capacity. Few if any of his associates in the commercial world of Cincinnati were better adapted for the various phases of a business life than he. His energy was unbounded and with a keen mind he looked far into the future, and the business problems that came up in his business were successfully mastered. He was a man of intelligence and integrity and proved himself equal to conducting large commercial operations. He was noted for his kind and genial manner, thus acquiring and retaining many friends. He was liberal and generous, always charitable to the poor and served to lighten the burdens of many. He was ever ready and willing to extend a helping hand to the needy and took a deep interest in anything pertaining to the good of the city. He had an extremely large circle of friends and his death was not only felt by his own immediate family and relatives, but also by scores of others who were associated with him in the walks of life. Cincinnati has had few if any more enterprising or progressive citizens than Mr. Cunningham in the past half century. He took a keen interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was ever an active and faithful member.

In 1838 Mr. Cunningham was married to Lucy Swift. To this union was born one child, Briggs S., who is president of the Citizens' National Bank of Cincinnati.

WILLIAM ERNST.

WILLIAM ERNST, who for almost 50 years was associated with the Northern Bank of Kentucky at Covington, being its able president from 1867 to 1888, and one of the leading financiers of the Blue Grass State, died at his home in that city, October 9, 1895. He was born near Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1813, and was a son of John C. and Amelia Sybilla (Steinman) Ernst, the latter being a daughter of John Frederick Steinman, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

In 1822 the father of our subject removed to a farm near Lancaster, thus giving the son an opportunity of attending the city schools during the winter months. In 1830 he accompanied his father to Pottsville, where the father became interested in coal mining and merchandising, William being placed in charge of the store. Four years later, however, influenced by glowing accounts of the business possibilities of the Western country, he left home in November, 1834, his objective point being Circleville, Ohio. He went by stage coach to Pittsburg, intending to go thence by steamer down the Ohio River to Portsmouth, Ohio, thence by canal to Circleville, which was then considered a very expeditious route when the high water did not prevent. This was one of the occasions when the rise in the river did prevent and it made a change in Mr. Ernst's future career. At Pittsburg he met a fellow traveler, Maj. John Tilford, a merchant and the president of the branch of the United States Bank, at Lexington, Kentucky, and, with him, James Saul, who was cashier of the New Orleans branch of the same bank. After considerable interchange of sentiments, Major Tilford offered Mr. Ernst a position as salesman in his large dry goods house at Lexington, and the offer was accepted, and he accompanied Major Tilford to that city. In the following October, Mr. Ernst received a proposition from Mr. Saul, his manliness and evident business qualifications having attracted both Mr. Saul and Major Tilford. Mr. Saul offered him a position as private secretary in conducting the large correspondence incident to the closing up of the New Orleans branch of the United States Bank, whose charter expired in 1836 and a renewal of which was defeated by the veto of President Jackson. Mr. Ernst accepted the offer and arrived in New Orleans in November, 1835, and it was there that he gained valuable knowledge of the details and principles of sound banking.

On account of an outbreak of yellow fever in New Orleans, Mr. Ernst came North in the July following, intending to return to the Southern city and take a position in a large importing house, but he was fortunate enough to again meet Major Tilford, while en route from Trenton to Philadelphia. At this time Major Tilford was president of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, which had been organized in the previous year. He was not only pleased to meet his former employee, but offered him a position in his bank, and September, 1836, found our subject attending to clerical duties in the bank at Lexington. This bank was a State institution, with a number of branches, one of which was located at Covington, and Mr. Ernst was made teller of the Covington branch in August, 1838. In 1849 he became its cashier, and in 1867, its president. He continued in this relation to the bank until May, 1888, when he voluntarily resigned, and was succeeded by his son, John P. Ernst.

Mr. Ernst took an active interest in city affairs and for several years was a member of the City Council of Covington, served as its president for two consecutive terms and was prominent during the last 50 years in nearly every movement for the city's welfare. During the Civil War he was a strong Union man. He was a Republican in politics.

In 1863 he became interested, with Robert B. Bowler, of Cincinnati, in the ownership of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and for years was one of the company's directors, also its treasurer, and on the resignation of George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, its president. He continued as such until the road was sold to a syndicate represented by Melville E. Ingalls. From the day of its organization, Mr. Ernst was president of the Covington Trust Company, one of the strongest financial institutions of that city. From the date of its organization, he was a member of the board of trustees of the Protestant Children's Home in Covington, and he held many other positions of trust and honor in private corporations and benevolent societies. He was always a man of strong religious convictions. His father was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church when 19 years of age, and William Ernst was reared under Christian influences. In November, 1841, the First Presbyterian Church of Covington was organized, largely through Mr. Ernst's efforts, and he was chosen a ruling elder, an office he continuously held until his death. He was also, in 1841, one of the organizers of the Covington and Vicinity Bible Society, an auxiliary of the American Bible Society, and was

a member of its executive committee when he died. Mr. Ernst was honored in many ways by marks of confidence by his church, being frequently sent to its General Assembly and he was one of the 10 elders in the United States, appointed in 1890 by that body as members of the "Committee on the Revision of the Confession of Faith." Mr. Ernst was almost 82 years of age at the time of his death. Up to the last he was strong physically and mentally.

Mr. Ernst was twice married. On April 23, 1839, he was married to Lydia A. Bush, daughter of Philip S. Bush, of Covington, Kentucky. The only child of this union, Amelia, married Robert B. Semple, a merchant of Cincinnati. On February 9, 1843, Mr. Ernst was united to Sarah A. Butler, who was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, and was a daughter of Thomas Butler. Seven sons and two daughters were born to this marriage, viz.: Catherine Butler, who died in 189—, and was the wife of Thomas Colville, a merchant of Cincinnati; John Preston, now president of The Covington Savings Bank & Trust Company; William, who died in infancy; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of J. R. Minor, of the wholesale grocery house of Minor & Dixon, Cincinnati; James C., president of the German National Bank of Covington and the Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light & Traction Company; Charles Frederick, who died in infancy; Richard Pretlow, an attorney-at-law of Cincinnati and Covington; Edward Humphrey, secretary of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati; and Alexander B., a physician of Covington, Kentucky, who died in 1896.

HON. CHARLES EVANS.

HON. CHARLES EVANS, formerly judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, and now actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, was born in Warren County, Ohio, and is a son of Charles and Susannah (Throckmorton) Evans.

Judge Evans completed a course in the common schools, then attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from which he was graduated. He studied law with Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Springfield, Ohio, as his preceptor. He later graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, and then began the practice of his profession in Springfield,

Ohio, in partnership with Hon. Thomas J. Pringle, which association continued until 1871, when our subject came to Cincinnati. Here he was associated with Hon. Durlin Ward for some years, then with Governor Joseph B. Foraker, and later with Philip Roettinger, with whom he continued for a number of years. He has always taken an active part in politics as a Republican, participating more or less in the campaigns from 1874 down to the time of his election to the Common Pleas bench. He was appointed assistant United States district attorney in 1877, and elected county solicitor in 1880. In 1886 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, and was reelected in 1891 for a term of five years. Since the expiration of his term of office, he has engaged in the practice of the law and enjoys an extensive clientage. As judge he maintained the honor and dignity of the court and discharged his duties in a most capable manner, showing himself to be a lawyer far above average ability. Among his associates of the Hamilton County bar, irrespective of party affiliation, he commands the utmost respect, whether as an impartial judge, as a practicing attorney, as a patriotic citizen, or as a companion.

While in attendance at Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1862, Judge Evans joined the "Cleveland Grays," under Capt. James Pickands, which subsequently became a part of the 84th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., a three-months' regiment which was first stationed at Camp Chase. He participated in all the marches and engagements of his regiment in the West Virginia campaign. After the war he returned to college and completed his course.

In 1869 Judge Evans was united in marriage with Jeanette Middleton, a daughter of E. C. Middleton, of Cincinnati. She died in 1872, leaving one daughter, Emilyn. He was again married in 1878 to Sally G. Doughty, a daughter of William Doughty, of Cincinnati, and they have a daughter, Marie. Their home is at Delhi.

WILLIAM HOWARD DOANE, MUS. D.

In a city preeminent as a center of business activity, inventive genius and musical ability, William H. Doane, president of J. A. Fay & Company, of Cincinnati (extensive manufacturers of wood-working machinery), and one of the best known composers of evangelical songs in the country, occupies a prominent position. He was born February 3, 1832, at Preston, Connecti-

cut, and is a son of Joseph H. and Fannie T. Doane, both of whom were of New England ancestry.

The subject of this sketch was recognized as the possessor of more than the usual amount of musical talent as early as the age of 14 years. He was then a student at Woodstock Academy, and was made the leader of the choir of that institution. In 1848 he entered upon a clerkship with the firm of Doane & Treat, cotton manufacturers, of which firm his father was the senior member. Three years later he began his connection with the house of J. A. Fay & Company, the well known manufacturers of wood-working machinery, taking full charge of the Norwich branch, and in 1856 was advanced to the Chicago office, with full management of all the Western territory. After the death of J. A. Fay in 1861, Mr. Doane became the leading member of the firm and the manager of its general interests, with offices in Cincinnati. Shortly afterward he purchased the other interests and in 1866 the business was incorporated under the style of J. A. Fay & Company, with William H. Doane as president. In many ways he has contributed to the making this house one of the largest of its kind in the country, his inventive genius continually providing new machinery and improving the old, while his business ability has enabled the firm to not only keep abreast of the stirring times, but to outstrip all competitors. It was a just recognition of merit which gave Mr. Doane the Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition, in 1899, in addition to which he was personally distinguished by being presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government. As early as the Paris Exposition of 1878 his house had received the medal and it was also given a number of awards.

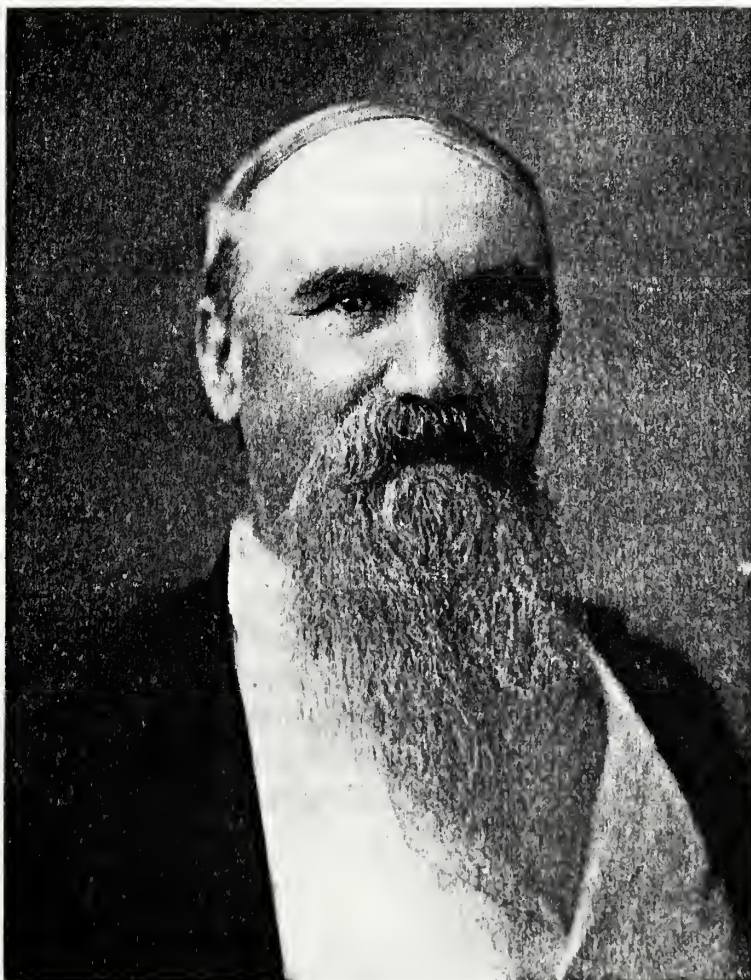
Still another side to the inventor and manufacturer is the musical one and his name is very familiar to not only the residents of his own city, but even in remote hamlets all over the world. In 1852 he was conductor of the Norwich Harmonic Society. His specialty has been the composition of evangelical songs, his first book, which appeared in 1854, bearing the title of "Sabbath-School Gems." In 1864 appeared "Little Sunbeam;" in 1867 that notable book, "Silver Spray," which still continues to be a favorite in many localities. In 1868 was published the volume entitled "Songs of Devotion," and since that date many musical works of more or less length have appeared. In 1875 Denison University bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Music.

Probably few private residences in the country have been fitted up with more attention to the art of music than has that of Mr. Doane on Mount Auburn. While it is complete in every luxury and adornment, the musical suggestions and the rare and extensive collection of instruments make it very unique. In the ground glass of the transom over the door leading into his study or music room is wrought in musical characters the opening strains of "Home, Sweet Home," while on the ceiling are frescoed little bits of celebrated musical strains, artistically arranged. In addition to priceless instruments from every land, Mr. Doane has here a pipe organ run by a water-motor, over which in fresco are four measures of the "Hallelujah Chorus." His library, containing vellum manuscripts as far back as the eighth century, and the original scores of some of the sublimest works of the greatest musical artists, is conceded to excel in interest and value almost every other in the country. It is here, in the atmosphere created by these surroundings, that Mr. Doane has composed the songs that have touched so many hearts all over the civilized world. The stranger in a strange land across the sea has more than once been greeted with "Near the Cross," "Draw Me Nearer," "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," "More Love to Thee, O Christ," and has felt the bond of sympathy so created.

Mr. Doane is an active member of the Mount Auburn Baptist Church. He is a man of great liberality and his gifts to religious and charitable institutions, if aggregated, would prove of enormous amount. He is very public spirited and has shown his interest in many organizations. The magnificent pipe organ in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Cincinnati, was his gift, while "Doane Hall" of Denison University testifies to his practical interest in that seat of learning. He is a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the American Society of Mining Engineers, and is a member of numerous other bodies.

SAMUEL T. CRAWFORD.

SAMUEL T. CRAWFORD, one of the representative members of the Cincinnati bar and a prominent citizen, was born in Warren County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Charity (Schofield) Crawford, both of whom were also natives of Ohio.



GEN. MICHAEL RYAN.

Our subject was reared on a farm, where responsibilities were early thrust upon him, on account of the death of his father while he was still a boy. His education was obtained in the common schools and he began teaching at the age of 22, applying his spare time in the meantime to the study of the law. In 1854 he came to Cincinnati and after the necessary examinations was admitted to practice. His residence has been in this city ever since, and his work has met with great success. At various times he has been associated with prominent members of the profession, notably Charles L. Bryant, George P. Webster, Ransford Smith and ex-Governor Thomas L. Young, but he now carries on an individual practice. Mr. Crawford has been connected with many cases of important litigation, and for 10 years was almost exclusively engaged in the great Barr will case, which, it will be recalled, involved the title to several millions of dollars' worth of realty on Price Hill, Cincinnati. Many others of almost equal note have been placed in his hands, his management of them having gained him the admiration of his colleagues and the confidence of the public.

Mr. Crawford was united in marriage in 1858 with Prudence Ann Love, who was a daughter of William Love, ex-mayor of Glendale, Ohio, a farmer of substance in that locality. A large family of children were born to this union, five of whom survive, namely: John J. and William L., both of whom have become prominent in the law; Frank, engaged in the manufacture of paper in Cincinnati; and Lily and Mary, prominent in social life. The family home is located at No. 2314 Ashland avenue.

Both Mr. Crawford and family belong to the Methodist Church. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party, although the claims of his profession prevent his becoming a politician.

GEN. MICHAEL RYAN.

GEN. MICHAEL RYAN, formerly United States Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati, and one of the best known business men of the Queen City, is president of The Cincinnati Abattoir Company, pork and beef packers and wholesale dealers in meats. He was born in Johnstown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, October 8, 1845, and is a son of Richard and Margaret (Laughman) Ryan.



In June, 1853, Michael Ryan came with his parents to Cincinnati, where he received his education at St. Xavier's School and St. Paul's German School, where he learned the German language. In 1860, when 15 years old, he went to work with his father and brothers, who were then carrying on a very extensive butchering business. The father, Richard Ryan, dying in 1863, the four brothers, Matthew, Richard, John and Michael the latter being the youngest, formed the firm of Ryan Brothers and went extensively into pork packing. For 25 years the brothers worked harmoniously together and carried on a very large business, making the firm name known all over the world. While many firms, older and wealthier, succumbed to the vicissitudes that frequently attend men engaged in that rather hazardous line, yet Ryan Brothers came safely through every storm and grew prosperous. It was remarkable to see the attachment of this quartet of brothers to each other, nor could differences of disposition nor marriage ties estrange their affections. For a quarter of a century, in a most active business, each filled his post, and all were loyal and true to each other. The career of this firm was a most honorable one. The word of each was as good as his bond, and their credit was unlimited. At length the quartet was broken, to the sorrow of the mercantile community. John Ryan died in 1888, and his death was taken very hard by his surviving partners and brothers. The firm continued under the old name for a period of six years until the conditions of the pork packing business changed, and in order to keep abreast of the times the Ryans helped to organize The Cincinnati Abattoir Company, which is now looming into prominence and promises to be a great success.

About the year 1870 General Ryan developed a taste for the excitement of politics. He did not enter the arena for the sake of gain, but, as he himself expressed it, "for the fun there was in it." He was an ardent Democrat and a great admirer and friend of Hon. George H. Pendleton, whose banner he followed to the end. In 1878 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, and, although living in a Republican ward (the Second), such was his personal popularity that he carried the election by a large majority. The record of General Ryan on the Board of Aldermen is one in which he may justly take pride. From the start he vigorously opposed corruption and venality. Any and every measure that bore a suspicious look he fought with determined opposition. He was then, as he is now, a ready, fluent and eloquent speaker, and his speeches in the old council chamber on public questions

coming before the Council attracted a great deal of attention and built up an enviable reputation for him as a public man. Perhaps the most notable of his efforts were his speeches against the gas ordinance in 1879 and his loyal support of Melville E. Ingalls' scheme for a new Central Depot, which he aided materially in carrying through the Council. In 1882 he was reelected to the aldermanic board, and after a hot contest with a strong element in that body which he had always opposed he was elected president of the board. In the fall of that year the Chamber of Commerce elected him vice-president of that body, and he was also chosen an exposition commissioner for that same year. Up to that time expositions had been held regularly, year after year, and the people were getting a little weary of them. It was a question whether or no an exposition in 1882 would be successful. A number of hustlers, however, were on the board who out-voted the more conservative members. An exposition was determined upon, and Capt. W. W. Peabody was elected president. The success of the venture meant vim, vigor and a determination to succeed. As one of the most active and untiring workers of the board, General Ryan distinguished himself. He introduced about 20 plantation negroes into the tobacco department, who, while picking leaf tobacco, rendered the choicest old plantation melodies in fine style. This proved a most attractive feature and the negroes were called "Ryan's Minstrels." That exposition was a phenomenal success, for, after paying all expenses, it netted \$17,000, which was added to the fund. In the spring of 1883 General Ryan was brought out by his friends for the Democratic nomination for mayor. He made a splendid race in the convention. He could have had the nomination if he had consented to corrupt means, but to such methods he was unalterably opposed, and sooner than spend a dollar in that direction he withdrew from the contest. Disgusted with politics, he determined to retire from further participation, but his old friend and legal adviser, Judge Hoadly, became a candidate for Governor, and he requested General Ryan to go to the State convention as a delegate for him. This request he could not refuse, and not only did he go as delegate, but he was chosen to present Judge Hoadly's name to the convention in a nominating speech. This was a rather delicate and difficult task, for no less a person than Senator Allen G. Thurman was there to second the nomination of an opposing candidate, Gen. Durlin Ward.

Governor Hoadly was nominated and elected, and he made his friend Ryan quartermaster-general on his staff. This made him known all over the

State, and ever since he has been known by his title of "General." He was an active member of both flood commissions appointed by the Chamber of Commerce in 1883 and 1884, and worked very hard to ameliorate the condition of the flood sufferers. He was on duty in the Court House riot in 1884, and distinguished himself by his efforts in restoring law and order. He was the disbursing agent of a large sum of money, representing the expenses the State incurred in keeping the soldiers in Cincinnati for a considerable time and not a cent of this money was wasted. In 1891 he warmly espoused the cause of Governor Campbell against the rank and file of the party in Hamilton County who were fighting the Governor. General Ryan was Campbell's leader in the struggle and made the trip to the Cleveland convention, where in a magnificent speech he presented Campbell's name to the convention. He took the stump in the memorable campaign which followed, and, although the tide turned against the Democrats, and Mr. McKinley was elected, he did noble work for the cause.

General Ryan's efforts in public have been by no means confined to politics. He has been prominent in every good work, and has done much in the cause of humanity, religion, morality, and law and order. With Hon. Joseph P. Carberry and others of our prominent Irishmen, General Ryan has labored long and faithfully in the cause of home rule for Ireland. His tongue and pen have not been idle, and his numerous speeches and letters are brimful of patriotism. He is an intense lover of Cincinnati and has the greatest faith in her future. In the fall of 1894 General Ryan was unanimously elected president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the only unanimous election up to that time that was ever made of a presiding officer of that distinguished body. He is now an honorary life member of that body, in speaking of which the Fifty-second Annual Report of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce says: "The Board of Directors, in the exercise of its authority, officially conferred upon Mr. Michael Ryan an Honorary Life Membership in the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Ryan is one of the oldest members of the Chamber, in the matter of period of membership, and has been conspicuous in his activities and identity with the affairs of the Chamber for many years, serving the association as president in 1893-94 and for several terms as vice-president." This honor thus conferred upon a respected and worthy citizen, and a merchant of the highest standing, met with the hearty approbation of all.

While on a sick bed in the spring of 1894 General Ryan was appointed by President Cleveland to be United States Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati, and this appointment met with the warmest commendations from all classes of citizens. His appointment was the more honorable as it came entirely unsolicited.

In 1876 General Ryan was joined in marriage with Margaret McCabe, youngest daughter of Alexander McCabe, who for a quarter of a century was one of the most prominent tanners and leather merchants of this city, and the marriage proved to be an extremely happy one. They have an interesting family of five children, namely: Joseph, May, Hoadly, Matthew and John.

Such in brief is the life record of one who has attained distinction in professional circles, honor in political life and high regard and popularity in the social world. Where to find him on party questions is never a problem. He will be where a loyal citizen with a keen sense of justice in the best interest of the city and society ought to be. A portrait of General Ryan accompanies this sketch.

HON. JOHN FASSETT FOLLETT, LL. D.

HON. JOHN FASSETT FOLLETT, LL. D., deceased, an ex-member of the Cincinnati bar, was a descendant of Puritan ancestry, of unquestioned patriotism and sterling character.

His great-grandfather, Eliphalet Follett, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the victims of the Wyoming Massacre, when his eldest son was a lad of 13. The family returned to Vermont, by means of an old horse, on which the youngest child was carried by its mother.

Our subject's grandmother was a daughter of John Fassett, one of the justices of the first Supreme Court of Vermont. John Fassett Follett was a son of a New England farmer, the youngest but one of a family of nine children, and was born February 18, 1831, in Franklin County, Vermont. Six of this family were boys, all of whom became strong and able men. Three have been distinguished in the law,—Charles, Martin D. and John Fassett. The first served two terms as judge of the Circuit Court; the second was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in October, 1883.



Alfred, another son, chose the field of medicine, while George and Austin W. have been unusually successful in mercantile lines in New York City.

In 1836, John Fassett Follett, the father, removed to Ohio and settled in Licking County, and there our subject was educated in the log school houses and later attended the best academies the county afforded. Ambitious for a higher and broader culture than was afforded by these primitive institutions, he determined to procure for himself a classical education, and entered Marietta College in 1851, graduating with the highest honors of his class in 1855. After leaving college, he taught school for two years, first in the Asylum for the Blind in Columbus, and later as principal of the Columbus High School. The income derived from teaching enabled him to liquidate the debt which he had contracted in obtaining a collegiate education. In July, 1858, he was admitted to the bar at Newark, Ohio, and at once entered into a partnership with his brother, Hon. Charles Follett, which continued until the fall of 1868 when he removed to Cincinnati, where he resided until his death. In 1865 he was elected a Representative to the 57th General Assembly of Ohio from Licking County, and was re-elected in 1867. Upon the organization of the 58th General Assembly, in January, 1868, he was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic Representatives in caucus, and afterwards was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, the duties of which office he discharged with signal ability. Before the opening of the adjourned session in the fall of 1868, he had removed to Cincinnati to engage in the practice of the law, and consequently resigned the Speakership as well as his office as Representative. Destined to be a leader, he rose rapidly in his profession, and upon locating in Cincinnati took rank immediately with the foremost men of its unusually able bar, among whom it is doubtful if he had a superior as an advocate. His practice was very large and lucrative and he was identified as counsel in much of the most important litigation in both State and Federal courts in Southwestern Ohio. Thoroughly devoted to his profession, he steadfastly declined to be led away from the law by the allurements of public office until his fame as a lawyer was firmly established. In 1880 he was nominated by acclamation, by the State Democratic Convention, as one of the electors-at-large of Ohio, on the Hancock and English presidential ticket. In 1881, although he was very prominently mentioned for Governor, no canvass was made in his interest, and, preferring to let the nomination seek him rather

than to seek it, he was not the selection of the convention. In 1882 he was made the temporary chairman of the State Democratic Convention, and in the fall of 1882 he was nominated by acclamation in the Hamilton County Democratic Convention to represent the First Congressional District in Congress. His opponent was Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, a candidate for the third time and probably the best campaigner in the State of Ohio, whom, after a gallant and hotly contested canvass, he defeated by a majority of 819. In politics he was ever a Democrat, one of the old school whom shadows and reverses never changed.

Gifted and eloquent as a speaker, Mr. Follett had few, if any, equals on the stump in Ohio. For years he cheerfully devoted weeks to every campaign and his services were in constant demand in the executive committee rooms of his party. There is scarcely a county in the State where his voice was not heard and where his friends were not numbered by the score. Of wonderfully popular manner and brilliant parts, he commanded such attention in the nation's councils as to endear him to every true Democrat in Ohio. At the college commencement in 1879, his alma mater conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Follett combined the qualities of the advocate and the office lawyer in his profession. Few equaled him in the careful study of a case; his analysis was logical and thorough and his earnest and eloquent advocacy fixed the attention of court and jury. His clients found him a faithful adviser, willing to labor most industriously to further the interests he had espoused. His brother lawyers found him a thoroughly honest and honorable opponent and a most genial and considerate associate.

On July 12, 1866, Mr. Follett was married to Frances M. Dawson, a daughter of Dr. John and Adelia (Winans) Dawson. Dr. Dawson removed from Jamestown, Ohio, to Columbus and became a professor in Starling Medical College and editor of the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal*. Mrs. Dawson was born May 25, 1816, at Maysville, Kentucky, and died March 22, 1903, in Cincinnati at the home of her son, Joshua M. Dawson. She was a daughter of Dr. Mathias Winans, who removed to Greene County, Ohio, as one of the early settlers and pioneers of the State. Her mother was one of the well known January family of Kentucky. In 1832 she married Dr. Dawson and they are survived by five of their 12 children, among these being,—Mrs. Follett, widow of our subject; and Joshua M. Dawson,

an attorney of this city. John Fassett Follett was identified with the Presbyterian Church. His family was composed of the following children: Frank W., who married Mary Munson, of Granville, Ohio; John D.; Charles, who graduated from Kenyon College in 1896 and is now practicing law in Cincinnati; and Wanda D., who married Sherman W. Granger, of Zanesville, Ohio.

John D. Follett received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati and took up advanced studies at Kenyon College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893. He completed a course in the Cincinnati Law School in 1895 and is now a prominent attorney of Cincinnati, having been associated, before his father's death, with the law firm of Follett, Kelly & Follett, his father being the senior member of the firm. He was married to Ida Lee Rust, of Leesburg, Virginia, and has one son, John D., Jr.

The death of John Fassett Follett on April 15, 1902, brought acknowledged loss to his city, his State and to the bar. He possessed in large degree those characteristics which make leaders. As a public speaker he had a superb presence, an exceptional command of language and a gift of expression which marked him as a born orator. He was a party leader who inspired confidence and his faithfulness to his party and its aims was only equaled by his loyalty to his friends.

RICHARD NELSON.

RICHARD NELSON, well known as an educator and author of text-books, was for many years one of the highly esteemed citizens of Cincinnati, where his death took place April 4, 1900. He was born July 9, 1822, at Castleward, County Down, Ireland, and was a son of Capt. James Nelson, who retired from a seafaring life in 1860 and died six years later, at the age of 84 years.

Richard Nelson was given excellent educational advantages, in the parish of Ballywalter and in Belfast Institute, with the view of preparing him to be a clergyman of the Church of England. In 1844 he began reading theology under the late Rev. Dr. P. Campbell, and at the same time assisted in the parish schools and in pastoral work. It was the dissension

caused in the church by the teachings of Dr. E. B. Pusey that caused the young theologian to change his attitude and put aside his clerical studies and engage as tutor in the family of George Fawcett of Esher, England. Within a year he was married to Ellen Higginson, a talented, cultivated lady, a graduate of the Home and Colonial Institute, at London, and this induced his removal to Liverpool. There he was employed as instructor until August, 1849, when he decided to seek the wider opportunities offered in the United States. From Philadelphia he went to Barnesville, Ohio, and then accepted a professorship in the public schools of Center Wheeling, gradually making his way in literary circles, and adding to his income by his work as an expert accountant. In 1856 he opened in Cincinnati the institution so long known as Nelson's Business College, and this move was followed by the publication of suitable text-books, three books of the utmost value and in general use, namely: "Nelson's Mercantile Arithmetic," Nelson's New Bookkeeping" and "Accounts and Business." For a number of years he published an educational journal which was later merged into an editorial magazine of which Hon. A. J. Rickoff became editor-in-chief. A branch of the parent college was opened at Springfield, Ohio, in 1882, under the management of his son, Richard J. Nelson, and another branch was opened at Memphis, Tennessee, by another son, Albert E. Nelson, all three colleges having been incorporated under the title of The Nelson Business College Company, with an authorized capital of \$50,000. In addition, Mr. Nelson opened, in 1889, a preparatory department, a move which met with the approbation of all those who were capable of forming an opinion concerning the inefficiency of the young men and women who desired to fill office positions.

Mr. Nelson's whole useful life was devoted to the advancement of educational standards. He was known all over Ohio and was universally regarded as a most successful educator as well as an author and gifted writer. For some time he served as chairman of the text-book committee of the International Business College Association; he was a member of the Literary Club of Cincinnati, and of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. He was one of the organizers of the Teachers' Rifle Company. In religious belief he was a Congregationalist.

The children born to our subject are Mrs. Dr. Geppert, whose husband is a leading physician of Cincinnati; Mrs. G. M. Hammell, whose death occurred in February, 1895; Ella; Albert E., who died in Arizona January



17, 1903; H. H. and Richard J. The last named is president of The Nelson Business College Company, the same being located in the Odd Fellows' Temple, Seventh and Elm streets, Cincinnati. This institution is well known throughout the United States, being a school of business, shorthand and languages.

RICHARD PRETLOW ERNST.

RICHARD PRETLOW ERNST, a member of the Cincinnati bar and of the Kentucky bar, was born in Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky, February 28, 1858, and was one of a family of nine children born to William and Sarah A. (Butler) Ernst.

Mr. Ernst was educated until 1869 in the private schools conducted in Covington by Mrs. Caddie Madeira and Sackett Meade, well remembered in that city, and then he became a student in Chickering's Academy, Cincinnati, being graduated here in the class of 1874. He then entered Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, from which institution he graduated as valedictorian of his class, in June, 1878. In the succeeding October, Mr. Ernst entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in the class of 1880. Prior to this, in October, 1879, he entered the law offices of King, Thompson & Maxwell, and upon graduating he began practice, still remaining with this firm. Later when Mr. Maxwell withdrew from the firm and a new partnership was formed, Mr. Ernst became a member of the firm, with Rufus King, Samuel J. Thompson, Channing Richards and George K. Thompson. Although this partnership was dissolved in February, 1889, Mr. Ernst continued his association with the members of the firm, occupying the same offices and acting as counsel with this firm in many cases. Mr. Ernst is now partner in the law firm of Ernst, Cassatt & McDougall, of Cincinnati, which firm has a large law practice both in Cincinnati and in Covington, Kentucky, where Mr. Ernst resides.

On September 28, 1886, Mr. Ernst was married to Susan Brent, who was born in Covington, Kentucky, and is a daughter of Hugh T. and Carrie (Russell) Brent. Two children have been born to them: Sarah Anna and William, Jr. Since July, 1891, Mr. Ernst has been a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Covington. He is president of the Young Men's Christian Association, which he assisted to organize in Covington,

and is deeply interested in and an active supporter of the different benevolent and charitable institutions of the city. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio.

Politically he has been a life-long Republican and has been very active in local politics. From 1885 to 1893 he was a member of the City Council and was the first president of that body, of his political faith, elected since the Civil War, serving as such three years. For years he has been chairman of the Kenton County Republican Executive Committee, and a member of the State Central Republican Committee of Kentucky.

Until his marriage, Mr. Ernst resided in the old Northern Bank Building, where he was born, and which had been the home of his father for 39 years.

HON. PATRICK MALLON.

HON. PATRICK MALLON, deceased, formerly of Cincinnati, ex-judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born in County Tyrone, in the North of Ireland, March 17, 1823. His parents, Bartholomew and Mary (Magurk) Mallon, were natives also of the North of Ireland, as their ancestors had been for many generations.

The parents of Patrick Mallon came to America in 1827 and located near Saratoga Springs, New York, where the lad received his early education. At the age of 15 years he entered Washington Academy, at Cambridge, New York, and was there graduated in 1841. He entered upon the study of the law in Troy, and after coming to Cincinnati, in 1845, he resumed his studies in the office of the late Judge Alphonso Taft, and was admitted to practice in 1848. Immediately afterward, a partnership was formed with Judge Taft and Thomas M. Key, under the firm style of Taft, Key & Mallon. Later Mr. Mallon withdrew and became associated with the late W. C. McDowell, under the firm name of Mallon & McDowell. This partnership was dissolved in 1857, Mr. Mallon taking a seat upon the Common Pleas bench, to which he had been elected as Democratic nominee, in the fall of 1856. In 1862 he was renominated, but was defeated at the polls and then formed a partnership with Christopher Von Seggern, with whom he was associated for six years. In 1870 he entered into partnership with John Coffey, the firm afterward being augmented by the accession of Guy W. Mallon, son of Judge Mallon, in 1888, when the firm name became Mallon,

Coffey & Mallon. After retiring from the bench, Judge Mallon was twice honored with the unsolicited nomination of his party for reelection, but on both occasions the party was defeated.

Judge Mallon was never an aspirant for political preferment, but accepted a position on the board of trustees of the University of Cincinnati, of which he was a valued member for six years. Both in his service as judge, and in his career as an advocate, the same leading characteristics were ever present. His nature was essentially sweet, honest and pure. Upon the bench, this character was made manifest by the patient and considerate hearing given every cause. In his judicial position he knew no friend to favor, he had no enemy to punish, and suitors and attorneys left his court feeling that they had been most justly dealt with. His decisions were clear, because he was gifted with a knowledge of human nature, and a thorough comprehension of the laws which have been framed for punishment and protection. It was as an advocate, and more especially when facing a jury, that the combined firmness and gentleness of his character were most plainly seen and felt. Judge Mallon had a quiet, persuasive eloquence, his address was animated and gently vigorous, his earnest speech brightened by a pleasing wit. Upon occasion, however, when stung by the unfairness of opposing counsel, or a client's suffering from malicious wrong, the firm, just man would flash forth into burning sarcasm or bitter denunciation.

Judge Mallon was married August 12, 1852, to Sophia Beadle, daughter of Thomas D. Beadle, a merchant of Washington County, New York, whose father, Mishel Beadle, was a Revolutionary soldier who rendered distinguished services in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga. There were born to this marriage four children, all surviving: Howard T., Guy W., Mary Sophia and Neil B. Howard T. Mallon married Gertrude Sivy, a daughter of Charles Sivy, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was for some time engaged in business at Spokane Falls, Washington, but is now a prominent resident of Hamilton, Ohio. Guy W. Mallon graduated from Woodward in 1881; from Yale College in the class of 1885; and from the Cincinnati Law School in the class of 1888, in which year he became a member of the firm of Mallon, Coffey & Mallon. He was president of the Cincinnati Trust Company until 1903, when he resumed the practice of the law. He married Hannah Neil, daughter of Col. H. M. Neil, of Columbus, Ohio, and they reside on Mount Auburn. Mary Sophia is the wife of Edward B. Sargent.



AUGUSTUS RAVOGLI, M. D.

Neil B. Mallon graduated from Yale College in 1896, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1898. He is in the employ of H. E. Talbott & Company, of Dayton, Ohio. Judge Mallon was a resident of Mount Auburn at the time of his death, December 6, 1896, his wife having passed away some two years previously.

For a period of 46 years Judge Mallon was an honored member of the Literary Club of Cincinnati, and for 25 years a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Socially and as a club man, he was a great favorite. Some of his happy after-dinner speeches were notable on account of his Irish fancy and sentiment. Few men in this city had a larger circle of personal friends. His death was lamented by all classes and in him Cincinnati lost a distinguished citizen.

AUGUSTUS RAVOGLI, M. D.

AUGUSTUS RAVOGLI, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Cincinnati, formerly Italian vice-consul here, was born February 7, 1851, at Rome, Italy, and is the eldest of a family of seven and one of the five surviving children born to Michael and Frances (Moriconi) Ravogli.

Dr. Ravogli was thoroughly educated in the schools of his native country in the various branches of literature, and graduated from medical college, August 14, 1873. His first professional service was as physician on board the steamship "Asia" for six months. He continued his studies at Rome and after a brief preparation entered a competitive examination for hospital honors at Rome, in which examination he received the highest rank in a class of 18. His next success was in a contest for a government prize of two years abroad, which time he employed in the careful study of skin diseases at Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Wurzburg, Munich and other cities. After his return to Rome he served as surgeon in the Government Hospital for five years and as assistant professor of skin diseases at the university there.

In December, 1880, Dr. Ravogli decided to seek a wider field for his work and came to America, reaching the city of New York on New Year's Day, 1881. He came immediately to Cincinnati and located at No. 298 Vine street; one month later he removed to Walnut street, and subsequently located in his present admirable quarters. Dr. Ravogli makes a specialty of diseases of the skin and is recognized as an authority in this branch of his profes-

sion. Qualified by experience, education and careful scientific study of this particular line, he has won distinction in his adopted city and is widely known in other sections of the country. For some years he was clinical lecturer on this subject at the Miami Medical College and for five years past has been professor of this branch of medical science at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In 1896 he was appointed to the chair of dermatology and syphilology in the Medical College of Ohio. He published in 1888 a book on hygiene of the skin. He is a valued contributor to the various medical journals and belongs to the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the executive committee of the American Medical Congress, the American Society of Dermatology, the French Society of Dermatology at Paris, and the Italian Society of Dermatology at Rome. Dr. Ravogli attended the International Medical Congress, which met at Madrid, in 1903, and was elected president of the department of dermatology. The Congress was received by the King of Spain, and was impressed by his frank and engaging manners. He is described by Dr. Ravogli as a handsome youth who gives promise of obtaining a firm mental grip on all matters pertaining to the welfare of Spain. This trip abroad forcibly impressed upon the Doctor's mind the superiority of the United States over the European countries, with their hordes of beggars, the appalling illiteracy and the gullibility of the people on matters of religion, the amassing of wealth in the church and the consequent increasing of the burdens of taxation upon the shoulders of those who can ill afford to bear the imposition.

In March, 1878, Dr. Ravogli was united in marriage with Julia Schindilin, a daughter of Venedelin Schindilin, of Vienna, Austria. Fraternally he is a 32nd degree Mason. In politics he is identified with the Republican party and is an active member of the Blaine Club. He is a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners and Registers. He represented Italy as vice-consul at Cincinnati for 17 years, being of the greatest service to both the city and his countrymen, but upon the death of King Humbert he resigned. Dr. Ravogli's portrait accompanies this sketch.

JAMES D. LEHMER.

JAMES D. LEHMER, one of the pioneer merchants of Cincinnati, was born in Youngstown, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on January 24,

1817. At the early age of 13, after having attended the country school in the neighborhood for a few years, he entered the store of his father, who was a farmer and country merchant. At 16 years of age he went to Pittsburg and engaged in business with his uncle, William Curry, and after three years as clerk was taken into partnership with Mr. Curry. This partnership continued prosperously for some years when Mr. Lehmer, being fond of travel and somewhat broken in health, disposed of his interest in the firm, and made quite an extensive trip through the South and Cuba. He came to Cincinnati, January 1, 1846, and immediately engaged in the commission business with Charles Anderson, the firm being Lehmer & Anderson. They soon became the most prominent handlers of cotton and peanuts in this section and were the Western forwarding agents of the Adams Express Company, whose Southern shipments were consigned to the firm and by them forwarded to various points in the South. Their place of business was in Cassily's Row on the river front, where it continued until 1850, when it was moved to the southwest corner of Second and Walnut streets, and the firm name changed to James D. Lehmer & Company. Mr. Lehmer continued in the commission business with success until 1866, when he retired to give attention to his real estate interests which were quite extensive. He was always a hard worker; his sound judgment in business matters was proverbial and his advice was eagerly sought. His word was as good as his bond and his credit was unlimited. He occupied many positions of trust, was connected with whatever was proposed for the advancement of the city's interests, and for many years was a Director in the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company and in the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company.

Mr. Lehmer died at his home on Broadway, this city, on April 23, 1903, after a long and useful life. He was survived by his wife, and four children: Charles Lehmer, an attorney of Cincinnati; Gilbert Lehmer; Fanny Bryce Lehmer and Caroline Lehmer.

OBED JAY WILSON.

OBED JAY WILSON, publisher and poet, and for many years head of the house of Wilson, Hinkle & Company, of Cincinnati, well known as the largest school book publishers in the United States, is a representative of a

family which took a leading part in the public affairs incident to the early settlement of the State of Maine. He was born August 30, 1826, in Bingham, Maine, and is a son of the statesman and Methodist divine, Rev. Obed Wilson. The latter was a member of the Territorial Convention of 1820 and 1821, which framed the Constitution of that State, and was a Representative to the first session of the Legislature that convened after its adoption. As a minister of the Methodist Church for more than 40 years, he was equally prominent, and his name is found associated with others who have made the Pine Tree State notable as the home of genius, intelligence and greatness.

Obed Jay Wilson was one of 14 children born to Rev. Obed and Christina (Gray) Wilson, of which number our subject and a brother residing in Minnesota are the sole survivors. He came to Cincinnati as early as 1846. He had been liberally educated and began the study of the law, also engaging in teaching. His failing eyesight, however, after five years of close application, caused him to change his plans and seek an occupation which would entail no eye strain. This he found in a position which he accepted in 1852 with Winthrop B. Smith & Company, publishers of school supplies, and a few years later he became the correspondent and literary referee, still later editor-in-chief, a position which his literary tastes and artistic temperament made particularly agreeable. Upon Mr. Smith's retirement, he became a member of the firm of Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle, which was established in 1862. In 1869 the firm became known as Wilson, Hinkle & Company, and as such became the greatest publishers of school books and supplies in the United States. This firm continued with uninterrupted success until 1891, when the business was merged into that of the American Book Company. Mr. Wilson has written much in verse in an easy, graceful and forcible style, and owes his remarkable success to a combination of the qualities of a business man and a writer.

Mr. Wilson has spent much time in foreign travel and in the enjoyment of the wonders and beauties of other lands. His first trip of leisurely travel was in company with his wife and his niece, Fannie M. Stone. The trip was not finished on account of his being called to Cincinnati from Rome, Italy, by the death of a partner. During the succeeding seven years he was again deeply immersed in business. In 1877, accompanied by his wife, he visited Europe, Africa, Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor, returning home in 1882.

In 1886 a more extended trip was undertaken, when Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by two nieces, visited the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, Farther India and Egypt, returning in 1887. In 1892, they spent a delightful time in England, Scotland and Ireland, finally returning to their beautiful home in Cilfton, which is adorned with trophies from almost every land. The family residence, located at No. 378 Lafayette avenue, one of the most attractive homes in Cincinnati and the suburbs, was built by Mr. Wilson more than 30 years ago. He has one of the most extensive and best selected private libraries in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Wilson was married, in 1853, to Amanda M. Landrum, daughter of Rev. Francis Landrum, a well known Methodist divine of Augusta, Kentucky.

REV. THOMAS JEFFERSON MELISH.

REV. THOMAS JEFFERSON MELISH, for a number of years a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Cincinnati, passed out of life November 11, 1896, leaving a vacancy in the ranks of the clergy and among the city's learned, cultured men, difficult to fill. Rev. Mr. Melish was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1822, and was a son of John Melish, distinguished as a traveler and historian.

John Melish came to America from Scotland in 1806 as a cotton factor in the interests of the cotton mills of Glasgow, and traveled extensively throughout the United States. He was received at Washington by President Thomas Jefferson, who became so much interested in the accounts given by his guest that he encouraged the latter to prepare them for publication, which Mr. Melish later did, issuing the two volumes in Philadelphia, London and Dublin. Later Mr. Melish settled in Philadelphia and there published the first school atlas and many other books and became widely known in that field. His death occurred while his son was still young.

Thomas Jefferson Melish was reared by relatives and was given most excellent early educational advantages. After his graduation from Bethany College, Virginia, he entered the Baptist ministry and continued in that religious body until 1877, during this time becoming one of its most distinguished men, serving as pastor of several churches and editing for several



years the *Journal and Messenger*, the leading Baptist paper in Ohio. In 1877 a change in his views led him to unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church. After he entered this communion he took charge of St. Thomas' Church at Milford, Ohio, and remained there two years, his services being most highly valued. He then returned to Cincinnati and became rector of the Chapel of the Nativity on Price Hill, in connection with St. Philip's Church in Northside. During his term of service the mission on Price Hill grew from 37 members to 176, and was strengthened financially and spiritually, his efforts meeting with the greatest encouragement. For a number of years he served as secretary of the Diocese of Southern Ohio. His talents in literary work were recognized, and he became the editor of *The Church Chronicle*, the official organ of the diocese.

Rev. Mr. Melish was very prominently identified with the various Masonic bodies for a period of 25 years and filled many of the highest positions in the order. He was a master of his lodge, was high priest of his chapter, master of his council and eminent commander of his commandery, and he was also very active in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he reached the 33rd degree. He was sovereign inspector general, grand chaplain of the Grand Council, R. & S. M., and grand prelate of the Grand Commandery, K. T., of Ohio.

In 1849 Rev. Mr. Melish was united in marriage with Maria Bromwell, a daughter of William Bromwell, a merchant of Cincinnati and a member of the City Council. Ten children were born to Rev. and Mrs. Melish, of whom eight are still living. Of these, William B. Melish, one of the Water Works Commissioners and a prominent manufacturer, Charles B. Melish, of Madison, Indiana, and Rev. John Howard Melish, assistant rector of Christ Church, are well known in Cincinnati.

Rev. Mr. Melish's services in the cause of religion can scarcely be too highly estimated. His charity and benevolence were without bounds and his life was one of Christian usefulness.

E. GUSTAV ZINKE, M. D.

A complete biography of our distinguished subject would include a history of many of the leading medical institutions of this city, and a record

of the greater part of the advancement of medical science. Dr. Zinke's name is identified with some of the most remarkable surgical operations in this section of the United States and the methods which he has evolved have been adopted over a wide territory.

Dr. Zinke was born May 29, 1846, at Spremberg, Province of Brandenburg, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, and he is a son of Ernest W. and Amelia (Martin) Zinke, who were parents of seven children, our subject being the second in order of birth. Until his 16th year he attended school at Goerlitz, and then entered the Prussian Navy, now the German Navy, where he served for eight years, visiting during this time all parts of the world, securing various promotions on account of excellent seamanship. It was his privilege to belong to one of the ships which took part in the opening of the Suez Canal, on November 29, 1869. When his life on board ship ended, in 1870, he came to the United States, landing at New York, and located at Virden and Girard, Illinois, where he engaged in farm labor and subsequently taught German and perfected his own education.

In 1872 our subject began the study of medicine with Dr. Jones, a homeopathic physician at Girard, Illinois; six months later he entered the office of Dr. J. R. Mitchell. In 1873, he became a student at the Medical College of Ohio in Cincinnati where he was graduated in 1875. Dr. Zinke has never severed his connection with his alma mater, and has occupied the position of assistant to the chair of ophthalmology and otology, under Prof. W. W. Seely, and to the chair of obstetrics and gynecology under Prof. C. D. Palmer, and has been prosector of anatomy under Prof. P. S. Conner. He now holds the position of professor of obstetrics and clinical midwifery in this time honored institution, now the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati. He was one of the founders of the German Deaconess' Home and Hospital, and for 10 years has been a member of its board of managers and is still the president of its medical staff. Dr. Zinke has been president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and of the Obstetrical Society of Cincinnati and first vice-president of the Ohio State Medical Society; he is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Medical literature has been made richer by his pen, some of his most thoughtful articles being: "Emment's Operation,—When Shall it, and When Shall it Not be Performed"; "The Use of Chloroform

the following: "The Constitution is the supreme law of the land."

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the highest law of the land, and all other laws must conform to it. If a law is found to be unconstitutional, it is void and of no effect.

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During Labor"; "The Treatment of Hemorrhoids by Carbolic Acid Injections"; "Puerperal Fever and the Early Employment of Antiseptic Vaginal Injections"; "Gastro-Elytrotomy and the Porro Operation vs. the Sanger Method of Performing Cæsarean Section"; "Is Cæsarean Section Justifiable in Certain Cases of Placenta Previa"; "Limitations of Cæsarean Section," and many others of equal value. It was this careful, skilled surgeon who performed the first successful "Cæsarean Section" in Cincinnati, January, 1893. The following May he performed the first "Symphyseotomy" west of the Alleghanies, saving the lives of both mother and child.

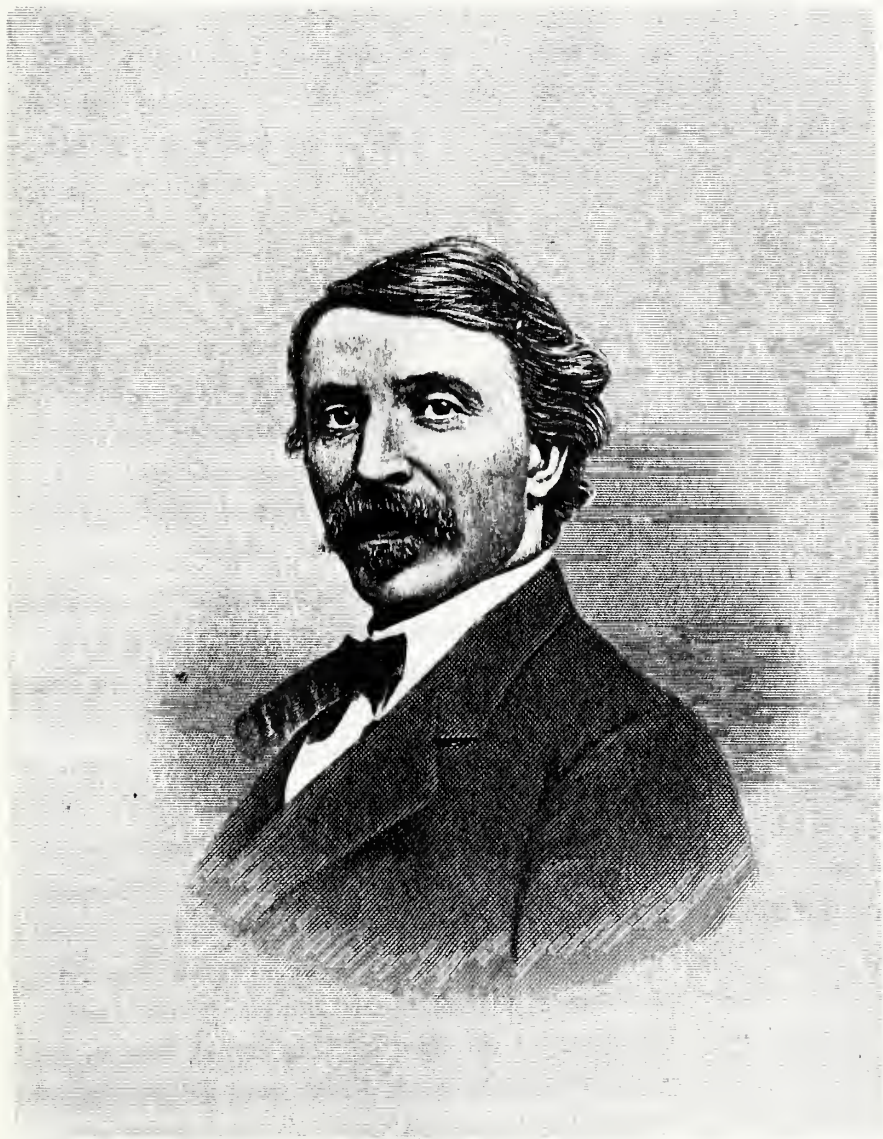
On March 26, 1879, Dr. Zinke was married to Clara Von Seggern, who is a daughter of Christopher Von Seggern, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati. The children of this union are: Stanley G., born August 25, 1880; and Edna A., born November 29, 1883. Stanley G. Zinke was graduated in medicine in 1902, and served as interne in the Good Samaritan and Cincinnati hospitals, both positions being secured by competitive examination. The family residence is located at No. 13 Garfield place. Dr. Zinke is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Mystic Shriner. Politically he is a Republican.

MAX B. MAY, A. M.

MAX B. MAY, A. M., an attorney of Cincinnati, and a member of one of the leading Jewish families of the city, was born in Cincinnati on July 21, 1866, and is a son of Benjamin and Emily (Wise) May, the latter of whom is a daughter of the late distinguished Rabbi Isaac M. Wise.

Mr. May attended the public schools of Cincinnati and was graduated from the Woodward High School in 1884 and from the University of Cincinnati in 1888. He attended the Cincinnati Law School and the Harvard Law School, and received the degree of A. M., from Harvard University in 1890. In October of the same year he was admitted to the bar.

Mr. May has been identified very prominently with both secular and sectarian educational institutions. In January, 1899, he was appointed a director of the University of Cincinnati to succeed his grandfather, the late Rabbi Isaac M. Wise and served until May, 1903; in 1901 he was elected a member of the board of governors of the Hebrew Union College. He has always shown a deep interest in all public movements and improvements.



FRANCESCO FEDRI, 1865

Since 1895 Mr. May has been secretary of the Plum Street Temple. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society and the American Historical Society. In 1901 and 1902, he won the \$100 prizes offered by the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, for the best essay on the following subjects: "The Continental Congress (1775-1781). Its Control of Military and Diplomatic Affairs" (1901); "France, Her Influence and Aid in Our Revolutionary Struggles" (1902).

FRANCIS PEDRETTI.

FRANCIS PEDRETTI, whose death occurred June 13, 1891, was one of the best known citizens of Cincinnati, and a pioneer fresco artist of the West. He was born in Chiavenna, Italy, June 22, 1829, and was one of six children born to his parents, but one of whom is now living.

Born and reared in the home of art, his development of talent was at an early age. His parents encouraged his efforts and gave him every advantage in their power, entering him as a pupil in the historic Brera Academy of Fine Arts, at Milan, as soon as his age permitted. From that great school he graduated with highest honors. He then became a pupil of Scrugatti, and later of Marriani, who were at that period the leading masters of decorative art in Italy. The revolution of 1849 interfered with the artistic career of Francis Pedretti, the convulsions in his native land resulting in the United States becoming the home of this distinguished and talented man. An enthusiastic follower of Garibaldi, it became necessary for him to leave Italy, and he crossed the sea to the land of liberty. Locating in New York city, he engaged in fresco painting and ere long occupied a position in the front rank, his skill in ornamental designing being regarded as wonderful. Among those who first recognized his great talent and became patrons, were Prof. S. F. B. Morse and A. T. Stewart. In 1854 he located in Cincinnati, which he made his permanent home. The artistic reputation of Francis Pedretti became world-wide, and specimens of his beautiful work adorn the homes of many of the magnificent residences of Cincinnati.

On June 17, 1853, Mr. Pedretti was joined in marriage to Catherine Maitland, a daughter of Richard Maitland, who was a barrister of Aberdeen, Scotland. Three children were born to this union, namely: Ralph M., who

married Ubanina Fiocchi, of Milan, Italy; Charles A., who married Mina Betscher, the noted singer; and Eugenia M., a bright and accomplished daughter who resides at home and cares for her aged mother, whose eyes in recent years have been somewhat afflicted. The two sons, Ralph M. and Charles A., are progressive business men of Cincinnati. Like their deceased father, they have established a reputation second to none as fresco artists and designers, maintaining offices at No. 10 West Ninth street. Religiously, the family is Presbyterian.

In the cozy family residence in Greendale avenue, Clifton, the ceiling in the parlor is adorned with beautiful, delicate paintings of images on canvas, the last specimen of Mr. Pedretti's work in beautiful designing and painting. This work was executed with a delicate brush and is a masterpiece.

A portrait of Mr. Pedretti accompanies this sketch; it may be found on a preceding page.

CHARLES P. TAFT.

CHARLES P. TAFT, president of the Times-Star Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, was born in this city December 21, 1843, and is the eldest son of the late Hon. Alphonso Taft. He received his primary education in the city schools, pursued a three-years' course in the Woodward High School and prepared for college in Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, after which, in 1860, he matriculated in Yale College, where he was graduated in the class of 1864. He determined to make the practice of the law his life work, and entered the Columbia Law School, of New York, from which he was graduated in 1866. For a few months of that year, he was associated in the practice of the law in Cincinnati with the firm of Sage, Haake & Taft, and then went abroad. Entering the University of Heidelberg, he was graduated at that institution in 1868, with the degree of J. U. D., after which he continued his studies at the College de France, of Paris, for a year. A season of travel in England and Scotland brought him that culture and knowledge which can be acquired in no other way, and with a mind broadened and enriched by contact with the best educators of the Old World, he returned to Cincinnati, in November, 1869, to assume the duties and responsibilities of practical life.

Mr. Taft formed a law partnership with Gen. Edward F. Noyes and successfully engaged in practice with that gentleman until 1871, when the General was elected Governor of Ohio and Mr. Taft was elected a member of the State Legislature. While serving in that body, he was chairman of the committee on schools and school lands. While acting in this capacity, he secured the first codification of the school laws of the State, and largely advanced the interests of the cause of education thereby. In 1872, he was nominated by the Republican party for Congress, but was defeated by the Greeley wave that swept over Hamilton County that year. After the election, he resumed the practice of the law.

Mr. Taft's connection with journalism dates from 1879, when he purchased the controlling interest in the *Times*. When the consolidation with the *Star* was made, in 1880, the *Times* was allotted the controlling interest in the capital stock. The paper is too well known throughout the entire country to need specific mention here. It is one of the most potent agencies in the promotion of Republicanism in this section of the land, and handles with masterly skill and marked fairness the issues that claim public attention. Mr. Taft was also for many years one of the owners of the *Volksblatt*, a very prosperous and influential German newspaper, and was vice-president of The Cincinnati Volksblatt Company until toward the close of the year 1890. No man in Cincinnati has labored more earnestly for the best development of the city than Mr. Taft, especially along the lines tending toward mental development and a broad culture of the mind. His support is never withheld from any enterprise or measure calculated to promote the general welfare, and many interests of the city bear the impress of his strong individuality. He was one of the originators of the Zoological Garden, and one of its directors for several years. He was also treasurer of the May Festival Association for a number of years, and is at present a director of the Cincinnati Museum Association, and a member of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund. For several years, he served as one of the real estate managers of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. For fully 17 years, he was a member of the Union Board of Cincinnati High Schools, and for a time served as its president. For seven years he was president of the University Club. In the fall of 1895, his fellow townsmen showed their appreciation of his worth and ability by electing him to the 54th Congress, to represent the First Congressional District of Ohio. His political record is above reproach,



and has ever been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty, by unwavering loyalty to the best interests of the country, and by an unselfish purpose which places the party's good above personal aggrandizement.

Mr. Taft was married on December 4, 1873, to Annie Sinton, daughter of David and Jane (Ellison) Sinton, of Cincinnati.

CHARLES A. BOSWORTH.

CHARLES A. BOSWORTH, a prominent attorney-at-law and United States Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati, Ohio, is also president of the First National Bank of Wilmington, and has other important business interests. He was born at Wilmington, Ohio, September 16, 1853, and is a son of the late Charles M. and Virginia (Lang) Bosworth. His parents were both of English descent, the father being a native of New York and the mother, of Ohio. Charles M. Bosworth was a prominent citizen of Wilmington, one of the leading Republicans of the county, and for many years prior to his death, which occurred October 11, 1888, was president of the First National Bank of Wilmington.

Charles A. Bosworth received superior educational advantages, and in 1877 graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Upon his return to Wilmington he was made vice-president of the First National Bank. In 1879 he came to Cincinnati and began the reading of the law under the preceptorship of Governor J. B. Foraker. He attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated, and in 1880 was admitted to the bar. He then returned to Wilmington and assumed his duties as second officer in the bank, and in 1888 became president of that institution, being his father's successor.

Mr. Bosworth entered upon the practice of his profession in Cincinnati in 1890, and for a time was associated with Governor Foraker and L. C. Black. In 1893 he formed his present partnership with Mr. Black, and since that time has been connected with a great part of the important litigation of this city.

On April 24, 1884, Charles A. Bosworth was married to Jessie W. Clark, a granddaughter of Thomas Weasner, who was one of the prominent pioneer citizens of Cincinnati. Two children have blessed this union, Charles

W. and Erwin P., both of whom live with their parents in the beautiful family home on Walnut Hills. Fraternally, Mr. Bosworth is a prominent Mason of the 32nd degree.

GEORGE STRIBLEY.

GEORGE STRIBLEY, for many years one of the prominent business men of Cincinnati, passed out of life December 5, 1898. He was born at St. Columb, Cornwall, England, April 6, 1824, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Robarts) Stribley, the former of whom was a miller by occupation.

After obtaining a fair education in a private school, our subject apprenticed himself to the shoemaking trade and worked at the same for some years. In November, 1847, he came to America and located at Cincinnati, where he worked for two years at his trade. In 1849 he opened an establishment for the manufacture of shoes by machinery and by 1852 he was employing 50 men. In 1862 he adopted machines for sewing shoes, being the first to make the innovation, as he was the first to use machines for the fitting of uppers on shoes. Mr. Stribley was the first user in Cincinnati of the McKay sole sewing machine, and his progressive ideas were shown by his adoption of steam to the manufacture of shoes. All of these wonderful improvements are old to the present generation, but it was his genius that first discovered their suitability. While others hesitated, he was prompt in utilizing the new methods and soon was the greatest shoe manufacturer west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Mr. Stribley also interested capital in his enterprises and in 1864 found financial backing in James Rowe, who became his partner for several years, later Mr. Stribley becoming sole owner. In 1878 he erected the immense factory which the increase of the business demanded, and in 1882 Edward P. Rogers, his son-in-law, was admitted to partnership and, later, H. W. Andrews. Mr. Stribley was a man of peculiar executive ability and of surpassing energy. He never sought a political office, and the only public office he ever filled was that of member for three years of the first Board of Aldermen in Cincinnati. During the Civil War he was staunch in his support of the administration and all his life was identified with the Republican party. He was president of the Cincinnati Shoe Manufacturers' Association, and was also president of the arbitration board which was intended to settle

disputes between employees and employers. In 1875 he made a visit to his old home in England and met the friends of his youth, remembering with characteristic kindness those who had not been so successful as himself. In appearance Mr. Sibley was imposing; in manner, genial and pleasant.

Mr. Sibley was twice married. First, to Mary Logan, of Scotch descent, March 13, 1851; she died soon after the birth of her only child, Mary, who married Edward P. Rogers, son of Joseph H. and Mary (McIlvaine) Rogers. Joseph H. Rogers was a member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Cincinnati, and attained prominence as one of the city's early business men. The McIlvaines were of Kentucky stock. Edward P. Rogers is at present connected with the Rogers Wheel Works, of Aurora, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have four children: Mary Edith; Rose Mary; Joseph Hill and George Sibley. The family residence is at No. 2320 Gilbert avenue, Cincinnati.

On September 16, 1853, Mr. Sibley was married to Amelia Deacon, a lady of English birth. She died while abroad, in London, England, July, 1883, leaving three children: Fannie, who married Thomas F. Parry, of Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, and has four children—Helen, George, Louise and Amelia; Helen, who married Charles J. Myer and has one daughter, Helen; and William R., of Cincinnati.

Fraternally Mr. Sibley was a Knight Templar, a 32nd degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, and an Odd Fellow and a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment. He was one of the founders of the Church of the Advent (Protestant Episcopal) and for 40 years was a vestryman. The qualities which characterized him were sturdy integrity, personal independence, unflagging industry and loyalty to his country, family, friends and employees, being regarded among the latter with feelings of the highest esteem.

SCOTT BONHAM.

SCOTT BONHAM, a successful lawyer and ex-member of the Board of Legislation of the city of Cincinnati, was born in Midway, Madison County, Ohio, January 25, 1858, and is a son of William J. and Letitia (Hays) Bonham. His parents were natives of Fayette County, Ohio, and his mother is still living. He is of Scotch-Irish descent.

Mr. Bonham was educated in the schools of Midway, in the Bloomingburg Institute, and Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he graduated in the class of 1882 with the degree of A. B. At intervals while in college he taught school, thus beginning to aid himself in acquiring a good education when but 15 years of age. For one year after graduation he was principal of the schools at West Unity, Ohio, during 1882-83. Then he attended the law department of the University of Virginia, completing his law study and receiving the degree of LL. B. at the Cincinnati Law School in 1885. While in college he was the freshman class orator on Washington's Birthday in 1878, and in the junior discussion debated with Samuel M. Taylor, formerly Secretary of State of Ohio and now United States Consul to Glasgow, Scotland, on the merits and demerits of Greek letter fraternities. He was a member of the editorial staff of the college paper, known as *The Transcript*, and was selected by the Cincinnati Law School in 1885 to represent his class in forensic debate. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio May 28, 1885, and at once opened an office in the Esplanade Building. His success as a lawyer was immediate and has been continuous. He was admitted to practice in the United States courts in 1893. He is a general practitioner in civil and commercial law, both in the State and the Federal courts, and was for several years attorney for the Dairy and Food Commissioner of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and has been attorney for numerous building associations and other business enterprises. His office is now located in Lincoln Inn Court.

Mr. Bonham is an enthusiastic Republican in politics, and has been most active in party affairs. In 1883 he was a delegate from Williams County to the State Republican Convention, a delegate to the Hamilton County Republican Convention in 1889, and since that date has been a delegate to nearly every city, county and State convention. He was an alternate delegate from Ohio to the National Republican Convention held in Philadelphia in 1900. He was elected a member of the Board of Legislation April 6, 1891, for the short term under the new charter, was elected by an increased majority in 1892, reelected in 1894, and again elected in 1897, for the term expiring in 1900; during the period he was one of the city's legislators, he served two terms as president of the board, 1898-99. As a member of that board, Mr. Bonham carried with him the approval of good citizens generally by his earnest and eloquent support of all good measures introduced in that body and by his equally stalwart opposition of such as were opposed to the

best interests of the people. He was a member of the famous old Lincoln Club, of which he was president one term. He is a member of the Young Men's Blaine Club and the Stamina Republican League, in each of which organizations he has served several terms as a member of the board of directors. He has been active in the affairs of the Ohio Republican League, of which he served two terms as president, from 1901 to 1903, and in the affairs of the National Republican League. From 1889 to 1891 he was president of the Glee Club of the Young Men's Blaine Club. He was a member of the 2nd Cincinnati Cavalry Troop and president of the Cincinnati Cavalry Club, in the organization of both of which he was actively identified. In college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He was elected alumni trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1902 for a term of five years. Mr. Bonham was made a Mason in 1879 and has served as master of Lafayette Lodge, No. 81, F. & A. M.; he is a member of Willis Chapter, No. 131, R. A. M.; Cincinnati Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; and Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has taken the 32nd degree in Masonry, according to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT SIMPSON.

ROBERT SIMPSON, for many years a well known figure in the insurance world of Cincinnati, died March 11, 1897. He was born at Rochester, New York, March 16, 1830, and was a son of William T. Simpson. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester and began his business life as an attache of the leading newspaper of his native city, but journalism seems to have offered fewer inducements to the young man than did other lines.

Early in life he became associated with the company constructing the telegraph line from New York City to Buffalo and thence to the Mississippi Valley, the nucleus of what later became the system of the Western Union Telegraph Company. That Mr. Simpson was a faithful employee and competent operator was demonstrated by his selection as head of the operating department in New York City, this merited promotion bringing him into considerable prominence and resulting in his being sent, in 1852, to the island of Cuba, as superintendent of construction and as instructor of operators on

lines projected and contracted for from Havana to various seaports. This important mission Mr. Simpson satisfactorily performed and then returned to his native land. At a later date he removed to Davenport, Iowa, having become interested in the lumber business, and in 1858 he established a general insurance agency in Cincinnati and built up a large business. Mr. Simpson then decided to limit his operations to life insurance and opened negotiations with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey, which resulted in his accepting the agency of this corporation in the city of Cincinnati in 1863. The business association then formed continued until his death.

Mr. Simpson selected College Hill as his chosen place of residence in the Queen City and for more than 20 years was deeply interested in the development and improvement of that delightful part of the city. He was the leader in its affairs and the generous promoter of the enterprises which have made College Hill what it is to-day. He was financially interested in various very important business undertakings, and was one of the prime movers in the building of the Cincinnati & Northern Railroad. He served for a long period as president of the board of directors of the Ohio Military Institute and contributed time, advice and money to many other organizations.

At Saratoga, New York, on September 12, 1854, he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Hartwell, who is a daughter of Thomas and Phoebe Hartwell. He left four sons: William T.; Orville, proprietor of the Straub Machinery Company; and Robert and Frank H., who are engaged in the insurance business in Cincinnati. Mrs. Simpson still retains the beautiful home on College Hill, in which her husband took so much pride and spent so many happy years.

HENRY C. URNER.

HENRY C. URNER, secretary and treasurer of the Little Miami Railroad Company, is a citizen of Cincinnati, whose personal character, business connections and public services entitle him to high esteem. Mr. Urner is well known in this city, where he was born January 30, 1830, being one of six children born to Benjamin and Elizabeth (Keyser) Urner, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania.

Both the Urner and Keyser ancestors became established in Pennsylvania at an early day, the paternal line coming from Switzerland, and the maternal from Holland, in which country members of the family suffered martyrdom during times of religious persecution.

Benjamin Urner, father of our subject, moved from Pennsylvania to Maryland and thence in 1825 to Cincinnati, engaging here in mercantile pursuits and continuing until his death in 1857. He was survived by his widow until 1878.

With many other prominent business men of the present day in Cincinnati, Henry C. Urner attended the old Cincinnati College and M. Hazen White's boarding school, and was 19 years old when the golden tales from California attracted his attention and induced him to join a party for the far West, in 1849. He reached his destination safely and remained there four years, mining, prospecting and merchandising, returning then to Cincinnati. In 1880 he was elected president of the National Insurance Company and was identified with it for the succeeding seven years, having also served said company as secretary for 26 years previously. Since March, 1892, Mr. Urner has been secretary and treasurer of the Little Miami Railroad Company, a position of honor as well as responsibility.

In viewing the mighty structures of Cincinnati, it is but natural for the mind to revert to the builders of these and to admire the enterprise which made them, and what they represent, possible. The Chamber of Commerce, one of the great commercial organizations of the city, vast in its scope, has Mr. Urner as one of its members; he has served twice as its president, while much was due to his active and judicious management as a member of the building committee, that its present stately structure was erected. He has the honor of having in his possession Certificate No. 1, which was the first issued by the Chamber of Commerce, although Mr. Urner was not, strictly speaking, the first member. Still another example of his capacity was in the rebuilding of the Court House after its destruction in the riot of 1884. In politics Mr. Urner is a Democrat and during the administration of President Cleveland served four years as United States marshal. In times of stress and trouble, the civic authorities knew they could always depend upon Mr. Urner, and during the times of public suffering incident to the floods of 1883-84, he was mainly instrumental in the securing of the handsome sum of \$400,000 for charity. He is a man of great benevo-



MAJ. ANTHONY O. RUSSELL.

lence and his name may be found on the list of members of directing boards of many charitable institutions.

On February 13, 1872, Mr. Urner was married to Maria Harley, who is a daughter of John P. and Emily (Kimball) Harley, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in New York. The three children of the family are: Eloise S., Henry and Martin H., and the attractive and comfortable home is located at No. 2315 Park avenue.

Fraternally Mr. Urner is a Mason of high standing, having secured the 33rd degree in 1873. A man of genial, social temperament, he served for many years as president of the Queen City Club, where his personal characteristics, which have won him hosts of friends, make him an agreeable companion.

MAJ. ANTHONY O. RUSSELL.

For more than a quarter of a century the name of the late Anthony O. Russell was linked with the commercial enterprises and prosperity of Cincinnati, and represented a man whose business ability, indomitable courage, vitality and forcefulness stamped his individuality upon the city which had been his home ever since infancy. Few men of his time were more fully endowed with that clarity of view and that keen foresight as to probabilities, with the ability to provide for possibilities, which mark the successful business man.

Anthony O. Russell, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born December 4, 1826, in Southington, Connecticut, and was four years of age when his parents, in 1830, moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. At the age of 11 years he was apprenticed to H. H. Robinson at the printer's trade, serving for seven years in the office of the *Enquirer*. According to the custom of the craft, he then started out as a journeyman, working on this paper and on other journals in New Orleans, Louisiana; Louisville, Kentucky, and Memphis, Tennessee. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was working in Memphis, but his loyalty and patriotism made him hasten north. He joined the "Guthrie Greys," 6th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., becoming captain of Company G, and served with gallantry and valor throughout the entire war. He was a notable figure in many battles and after two years of service was promoted to the rank of major, an honorable title by which he was afterward known.

When the war ended, Major Russell returned to Cincinnati and here took charge of the job printing department of the *Enquirer*, a step in the direction of future success. In January, 1867, in association with Robert J. Morgan and John F. Robinson, he purchased the printing office from Washington McLean and the great firm of Russell, Morgan & Company was established. This concern later became the Russell-Morgan Printing Company, now the United States Printing Company, the largest show and label printing house in the world, and manufacturers of three-fifths of the playing cards used, the capacity being 75,000 a day. From its inception, Major Russell served as its able, careful and conservative president. Until within a few years of his decease he attended actively to the duties of the position, and even when failing health confined him largely to the house his was the directing power.

Major Russell is survived by a widow and five children: Mary (Mrs. F. J. Bachelor), of Norwood; Fannie (Mrs. W. H. Baldridge), of New York City; Helen (Mrs. H. E. Langdon), of Cincinnati; Willis W., of New York City; and George G., of Sebastian, Florida. Helen Russell married H. E. Langdon, whose father was one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of Cincinnati. H. E. Langdon is one of the progressive wholesale grocers of this city, and occupies a beautiful residence in Avondale.

Major Russell was a man of genial presence and kindest instincts. Unselfish and generous, he won the affection of employees and associates and was long a most active and popular member of the Cuvier Club. In politics he was a most ardent Republican, although no inducement could make him accept any political preferment. It was with feelings of deepest regret that the citizens of Cincinnati learned that one of their great men had passed to his eternal rest. After months of serious illness, his end came with blessed peacefulness in April, 1900, surrounded by those closest and dearest to him, at his beautiful home on Mound avenue, Norwood.

CAPT. WILLIAM WIRT PEABODY.

It is a long call from the humble position of stake-driver for a railway engineer to the highest and most responsible positions in one of the great railroad systems of the country, but the eventful life of Capt. William Wirt Peabody has answered every demand and he has honorably filled every in-

termediate position. His name is known and his character esteemed throughout railroad circles all over the country. Captain Peabody was born October 26, 1836, at Gorham, Cumberland County, Maine, and is a son of William H. and Hannah (March) Peabody.

Well equipped as to education, being a graduate of the Maine State University, in 1854 he started out to make his own way in the world, fortified by good health, good morals and a determination to succeed. He reached Marietta, Ohio, when work was being pushed in laying out the route for the old Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, and right there, at the bottom of the ladder, our subject began his very remarkable railroad career. From carrying surveyor's stakes for the engineer who was laying out the route of the railroad, he was advanced to the position of secretary to the first president of the road, his manner, intelligence and capacity having attracted the attention of the late Noah L. Wilson, with whom he remained, in that office, for two years. Successively promoted, he became paymaster, master of transportation, and general superintendent of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. His bearing toward others had ever been so genial and considerate and he had become so personally popular, that in 1877 when the great railroad strike tied up the business interests of the country and transportation lines in Cincinnati were practically closed, the only undisturbed line was the one over which Captain Peabody presided. His men loyally remained with him, so great was their confidence in his integrity and in the justice of what he demanded of them. Captain Peabody was later made general superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, later general manager, and then president, a position he resigned to accept that of general manager of the Trans-Ohio Division of the Baltimore & Ohio system, when Cincinnati lost him, the headquarters being at Chicago. At a later date, in the reorganization which was made by several roads, resulting in the formation of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, Captain Peabody accepted the position of vice-president and general manager, and was enthusiastically welcomed back to Cincinnati. Although now retired from business activity, no name is held in higher regard in railroad circles than that of Captain Peabody.

In other lines of activity Captain Peabody was no less prominent. During the Civil war he served as a member of the 149th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and later raised a company which became a part of the 64th Regiment. In

civic affairs he has also been conspicuous. He served two successive terms as president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, a position that of itself is sufficient to give honorable standing; was president of the board of managers from Ohio at the World's Fair in Chicago; served four years as president of the Lincoln Club; was for several years a member of the Cincinnati Exposition Commission and president of the 10th and 11th expositions and was president of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association for a long time. He is a Knight Templar and a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason.

On July 2, 1861, Captain Peabody was married to Sarah E. Ferree, who is a daughter of Rev. John Ferree, a Methodist clergyman of Chillicothe, Ohio, and four children were born to them, two of whom still survive. The record is as follows: Emily E., deceased, who was the wife of A. M. Stewart of St. Louis, Missouri; Orland S., deceased; Anna S., who is the wife of William A. Hall, of Cincinnati; and William Wirt, Jr., who is a very prominent business man of New York City.

For many years, the beautiful and genuinely hospitable home of Captain Peabody has been at Madisonville; there, after his strenuous life, he enjoys his leisure, surrounded by family and friends and all that tends to make life pleasant. Regarding his success, it may be justly asserted that it has been achieved wholly by himself and its lesson is that patient industry brings its reward. During his long public life, he has known intimately and has numbered among his friends many whose noble lives and characters have made their names household words.

FRANCIS MICHAEL GORMAN.

FRANCIS MICHAEL GORMAN, junior member of the prominent legal firm of Roettinger & Gorman, of Cincinnati, is one of the leading members of the bar of Hamilton County, with which he has been identified for a number of years. Mr. Gorman was born September 4, 1857, in Cincinnati, and is a son of William and Nora (Nestor) Gorman, both of whom were born in County Galway, Ireland.

Mr. Gorman was reared on his father's farm in Sycamore township, Hamilton County, Ohio, preparing for college in the local schools, and becoming a student at the National Normal University at Lebanon at a later date.

There he was graduated with credit in 1878 and began to teach school and study the law. His preparation for the Cincinnati Law School was made under the careful tutelage of the late Timothy Danielson Lincoln. After his graduation in 1884 Mr. Gorman practiced his profession alone for two years and then entered into a partnership with Charles M. Thompson, under the firm style of Gorman & Thompson. This association continued until September 1, 1902, when the firm dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. Both partners were for years concerned, either together or individually, in much of the city's important litigation. Mr. Gorman's present business associate is Philip Roettinger, who is well known in the legal circles of Cincinnati.

Mr. Gorman has shown much legal ability as solicitor for the numerous villages, the affairs of Reading, St. Bernard, Lockland, Elmwood Place and Arlington Heights being in his hands for a number of years. He has also been prominent in political circles and in 1887 was a Democratic candidate for county solicitor, and in 1903 was the candidate of the same party for judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He is regarded as one of the most able advocates as well as safest counsellors among the exceptionally brilliant and able men who represent the bar of Cincinnati. He is well known among those citizens who have proved themselves solicitous for the welfare of the city and deserves, as he receives, the respect and esteem of the public.

On June 14, 1887, Mr. Gorman was married to Lillian Herancourt, a member of a prominent family of Cincinnati, and they have one daughter, Helen, and two sons—Harold and Robert. The pleasant and attractive home is located in Hartwell, where Mr. Gorman delights to show hospitality to his many friends.

JOHN VALENTINE CAMPBELL.

JOHN VALENTINE CAMPBELL, assistant corporation counsel of Cincinnati, is one of the successful lawyers of this city, where he has practiced since the beginning of his professional career. He was born in Newport, Kentucky, December 21, 1868, and is one of four children born to John S. and Mary (Valentine) Campbell.

John S. Campbell was born in Virginia, where his family was prominent.

He removed with his parents to Newport, Kentucky, and after a long and prosperous business career is now living a retired life in Cincinnati.

John V. Campbell, subject of this biography, was graduated from Woodward High School of Cincinnati, and later attended De Pauw University and the University of Michigan, receiving a thorough classical education. Having determined to enter the legal profession, he pursued a course of study in the Cincinnati Law School, and graduated with the class of 1890. Immediately thereafter he engaged in practice in Cincinnati, and grew to be one of the most successful practitioners of the city. He served for a period as title examiner in the office of corporation counsel, and in 1897 became second assistant corporation counsel. He served in that capacity until 1903, when he was promoted to the office of first assistant corporation counsel, succeeding Wade H. Ellis in that important position. He is an able lawyer and has successfully conducted much important litigation for the city.

Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Larora Talbott, a daughter of the late Thomas B. Talbott, an eminent physician of Hamilton, Ohio. Fraternally, our subject is a member of the Blaine Club and other prominent political and social organizations of the city. He and his family reside in a beautiful home in Avondale.

GEORGE D. FRY, SR.

GEORGE D. FRY, SR., one of the oldest residents of Cincinnati and also one of her pioneer iron manufacturers and long actively associated with her river interests, passed out of life, on October 3, 1903, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Sibbet, at No. 1037 Wesley avenue, in the 93rd year of his age. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1810.

With the exception of five years of his early boyhood, Mr. Fry spent the whole of his long and honorable life in Cincinnati, assisting in the promoting of her commercial, industrial, religious, educational and social life. While particularly identified with the iron trade, few public institutions or enterprises were founded or inaugurated in early Cincinnati without profiting by his counsel and beneficence. He became a member of the iron firm of E. Jacobs & Company, manufacturers of building and jail iron, with a plant located at Elm and Pearl streets, Cincinnati, and many of the leading

penal institutions of the country, built prior to the Civil War, were equipped with the product of this firm. He was largely instrumental in establishing the city's great steamboat interests and for years was a moving spirit in the city's business life. When he retired from active business, the men who are now so ably directing the city's affairs were but lads at school, and scarcely one of his business contemporaries still survives.

Mr. Fry was a man of settled convictions and an active Abolitionist. When Ohio's distinguished son, Salmon P. Chase, was president of the old Free Soil party, Mr. Fry was secretary of the Anti-Slavery Association, and a friendship cemented then continued through the life of Mr. Chase. The death of Mr. Fry removed the last of the members of the original Free Soil organization in this city. When the Civil War was precipitated upon the country, he lamented that his age precluded enlistment. Until his death he retained his interest in public affairs and never missed casting his vote at an election, from 1832, when he supported Andrew Jackson, until the local campaign in the spring of 1903.

Mr. Fry retained his mental faculties to a remarkable degree and enjoyed more than any of his descendants of four generations the anniversary party that was arranged on his birthday, July 4, 1903. He was, in many ways, a type of an almost extinct class of men, for in him was found the urbanity and polish which was a contribution from Huguenot ancestry, and which served to make him notable in social life as long as he lived. During the last year of his life, Mr. Fry seldom left his home, but his constant reading made him familiar with the changes which were going on in his beloved city, and upon expressing an unusual interest, his son, few months before his death accompanied him on a drive through those parts where his active business life had been mainly passed. He was always pleased to tell of the early days and his retentive memory made him a most interesting conversationalist.

The funeral services were held at the home of Mr. Fry's daughter, Mrs. J. W. Sibbet, and the remains were interred at Spring Grove Cemetery. The pall-bearers were his grandsons and nephews: Dr. C. E. Sibbet, H. Shipley Fry, William Walter, Thomas Raymond, William E. McCall and William C. Van Loon, all of Cincinnati.

Mr. Fry was married to Rachel McCall, a member of a pioneer family of Ohio, whose death took place in 1893, after 60 years of wedded life. The surviving members of their family are: Mrs. J. W. Sibbet, whose husband

is a prominent citizen of Cincinnati; Isaac D., who resides in Clifton; Rev. Harry O., who resides in Norwood; and George D., who is a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

It is meet that the life history of a man like Mr. Fry should be recalled: he was one whose private life was without reproach; one whose public spirit was never shadowed by self aggrandizement, and was an exemplary pattern for those who, while seeking the betterment of their own fortunes, remember the needs of those about them. For many years Mr. Fry was a worthy member of the Baptist Church and this religious body was frequently the recipient of his generosity.

GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER.

A long, useful and honorable business career was terminated by the death of George K. Shoenberger, on January 2, 1892, at his palatial home in Clifton, known as the "Scarlet Oaks," one of the most magnificent private residence properties in the State of Ohio. He had long been identified with the commercial interests of Cincinnati, but his birth took place at Juniata Forge, Pennsylvania, in 1808.

Mr. Shoenberger was a son of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who was not only an eminent physician, but was also an iron manufacturer of considerable note in the great iron city of Pittsburg, being one of the pioneers in the industry there. In the declining years of the founder, his son John succeeded him as manager of the great Pittsburg plant and in 1834 George K. was sent to Cincinnati to open a branch of the industry in this city. This was the opportunity which our subject needed in order to bring his business faculties into play, and step by step he built up an iron industry here which not only amassed a fortune for himself, but was the means of bringing much capital here and of contributing vastly to the city's prosperity. It can scarcely be denied that the honorable and energetic business men of a community are its greatest benefactors and in this light must the late George K. Shoenberger be regarded. For many years he was a most active and interested member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and was always in the forward rank of those who displayed devotion to the best interests of the city. In 1853

he was elected a trustee of Spring Grove Cemetery and much of its great beauty is due to his disinterested efforts and financial assistance.

Few of the charitable institutions of Cincinnati failed to profit, at one time or another, from Mr. Shoenberger's generosity, although his liberality was most conspicuous to the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, whose wards appealed to his kind and tender heart. He was very charitable and in his donations to worthy objects was exceedingly liberal. For a man of wealth and high social position, Mr. Shoenberger was singularly unostentatious and carefully avoided public and political honors. He was a great lover of art as exemplified in fine painting, and immediately after locating in Cincinnati purchased rare and expensive productions of the artist's brush, to which he added from time to time, until it was conceded by competent judges that he had one of the very finest collections in the State of Ohio. Many of his valuable pictures still adorn the walls of the "Scarlet Oaks" home-stead in Clifton. During his early days in Cincinnati his intimate and close friends were such eminent men as Miles Greenwood, Buchanan Reed, Nicholas Longworth and many other noted characters.

In 1835 Mr. Shoenberger was united in marriage with Sarah Hamilton, who died in 1881, and they were the parents of the following children: William H., of Canada; Peter, deceased; Mrs. William P. Chambliss, deceased; Mrs. Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. J. C. Sherlock, of Cincinnati. In 1883 Mr. Shoenberger was married to Ella Beatty, who is a daughter of Dr. John Beatty, of Coburg, Canada.

HARRY RHODES SMITH.

With the death of the venerable pioneer citizen, Harry Rhodes Smith, the city of Cincinnati lost a man of sterling character, of remarkable public spirit, and one who had for years been prominently associated with its business affairs. Mr. Smith was born July 18, 1821, at Columbus, Ohio, and his long and beneficent life quietly closed, at his late home, No. 2027 Auburn avenue, on December 19, 1903.

The early life of the late philanthropist and esteemed citizen was passed in Licking County, Ohio, and his education was secured in the common schools. After coming to Cincinnati, he learned the watchmaking trade, and

later he became the junior partner in the firm of Beggs & Smith, one of the pioneers in the jewelry trade of this city, the business location being for many years on Fourth street. After the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Smith himself continued the business for many years. Subsequently he went into the optical business, with which he continued to be identified until his retirement a few years since.

Mr. Smith's interest in and admiration for Cincinnati were well known and for years he justified the claim of his friends as one of the men of the city possessing true public spirit. His personal efforts were given to the furthering of all the movements which were designed to be of benefit to all classes of the people, and in him the laboring class found not only a sympathetic friend, but also a wise and judicious adviser. It will easily be recalled by those who have had the best interests of the Queen City at heart, that Mr. Smith's efforts in the direction of the proper and sanitary housing of the people brought about many remarkable reforms.

Although constantly consulted in regard to public matters, Mr. Smith was no seeker for civic prominence and never consented to accept any public office until 1890, when he was appointed a trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railway by the Superior Court of Cincinnati. As this appointment met with such universal approval, he could but bow to the popular will, and from that time on he concentrated his earnest efforts to the conducting of the affairs of that corporation. In 1896, when the proposition was made to sell the road, Mr. Smith prevented what he deemed a ruinous policy, and after he had publicly represented the facts in the contention, a vote was taken and the proposition was defeated, a result subsequently found most desirable and due in a large measure to his personal efforts. At a still later date, when a deadlock was formed in the board, regarding the extension of the lease, Mr. Smith broke the deadlock by casting his vote for the extension which was ratified by the people at the following election. He is recalled, also, in connection with his management of the interests of this road, when the question of the terminals came before it; the decided stand taken by Mr. Smith finally settled the matter. Until a very short time prior to his decease, Mr. Smith continued to attend the meetings of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, always showing as deep an interest as in former years.

In 1851 Mr. Smith married Anna McNaughton, and he is survived by

three children: Hon. Rufus B. Smith, judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton County, and a distinguished citizen of Cincinnati; Mrs. Sarah S. Shaffer, and M. N. Smith.

Undeniably Mr. Smith belonged to that class of citizens of whom extended meed of praise is entirely superogatory. His whole life was unostentatious, sober and virtuous, and the homely code of morals taught him by his New England father, and instilled by his Quaker mother, was sufficient to fill out a long, upright, useful, helpful life. His optimistic temperament and his genial nature did much to bring into the lives of others a cheering philosophy that served to lighten many burdens and to sweeten even the waters of affliction. There were but few of his old business friends of early days to follow his remains to their last home in beautiful Spring Grove Cemetery.

HON. JAMES J. FARAN.

HON. JAMES J. FARAN, who for many years was one of the leading citizens of Cincinnati, prominently identified with the city's growth and development in all its varied interests, arts, industries and public affairs, died December 12, 1892. His birth took place in Cincinnati, December 29, 1808, when this great and beautiful city was merely a small river town.

From its earliest days, Cincinnati has given encouragement to education and her schools have been far in advance of those of almost any other city of like size, and in these schools young Faran obtained an excellent education. In 1831 he was graduated from Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and immediately entered upon the study of the law. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar and soon became a factor in political life, ably representing the Democratic party of his district in the State Legislature in 1835 and again in 1837 and 1838, elections at that time holding for one year only. His ability brought him into prominence in the House and he was elected and served as Speaker during 1838-39. He was elected to the State Senate in 1839, and was reelected in 1841 and 1842. His brilliant career in the legislative halls of his State made him the chosen Democratic Representative for Congress, in 1844, and to this honorable position he was reelected in 1846 and was one of the distinguished statesmen of President Polk's administration. While interested and occupied with the affairs of

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the nation, he never forgot the needs of his city and in 1845 when Governor Medill appointed him one of the commissioners to supervise the erection of the present State House, he accepted and faithfully performed the duties. Other prominent positions held by Senator Faran were those of mayor of Cincinnati in 1855 and postmaster, under appointment of President Buchanan. Although a conspicuous Democrat, he was conscientiously led to sympathize with Hon. Stephen A. Douglas on the Kansas-Nebraska question, and this led to his removal from the position of postmaster.

Perhaps Senator Faran's fame rests with many admirers on his literary success, his talents as a vigorous writer having been noticed as early as 1834 while he was still in college. As the editor-in-chief of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, which journal he, with Washington McLean, purchased in 1844, he became a leader of public thought and made his paper one of the great powers in the political field. Many honors were thrust upon him and on more than one occasion he was urged to become a candidate for Governor, but local affairs and private practice appealed more strongly to him and he declined an elevation to a position which he was eminently qualified to fill.

In 1840 Senator Faran was married to Angelina Russell, a daughter of Robert A. Russell, of Columbus, Ohio, and a family of five children were born to this union, viz.; Mrs. J. T. Wann, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Dr. J. M. Dickson, whose husband is a surgeon in the United States Army; Sarah, the wife of George A. Prichard, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Charles R.; and J. J., Jr. Both sons are very prominent business men of Cincinnati. Mrs. Faran died in 1898, after more than 50 years of wedded life.

JOHN MILTON SCUDDER, M. D.

In the death of Dr. Scudder on February 17, 1894, the city of Cincinnati lost an eminent medical man and the profession of medicine, a noble exponent. He was noted both as practitioner and author, a long and busy life reflecting credit and honor upon the city in which so much of it was passed. Dr. Scudder was born September 8, 1829, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and at a very early age was deprived of the care of his father by the latter's death. Hence it is much to the credit of his memory that he, through his own

efforts, completed his preparations for Miami University at Oxford, leaving there to enter the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati and graduating with honor at the latter in 1856.

In 1857 Dr. Scudder was given the chair of anatomy at his alma mater, and later occupied the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Some years later he accepted the appointment in the same college of professor of pathology and the practice of medicine, ably filling the same until his death. To the profession at large, Dr. Scudder is known most favorably as an author and editor. In 1858 he published a practical treatise on diseases of women and in 1860 a work on materia medica and therapeutics. This was followed in 1864 by a more pretentious work on "The Eclectic Practice of Medicine," a subject much under discussion at the time, and in 1865 a very notable contribution under the name of the "Use of Inhalations." All medical subjects were covered in his book on "Domestic Medicine," and the "Principles of Medicine," issued in 1866 and 1867, while his papers and editorials in his journal, *The Eclectic Medical Journal*, which he edited from 1862 until his death, were always practical and of use in every school of medicine. During the dark days of the Civil War, when many scientific discussions came before the profession on account of late discoveries and existing conditions, Dr. Scudder was dean and treasurer of the Eclectic Medical Institute, and brought its standard of scholarship to rank with any in the country, a position it still enjoys.

Dr. Scudder belonged to the city, State and national societies of his school of medicine, and was also an honorary member of many others. His practice was always an absorbing one, but in later years he delegated a portion of it to two sons who are graduates also of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati.

On September 8, 1849, Dr. Scudder was married to Jane Hannah, who at death left one daughter, Mattie. His second marriage took place on February 4, 1861, to Mary Hannah, a sister of the former Mrs. Scudder, and a family of five sons were born to them. The eldest son, John K., graduated from the Chickering Institute in 1882, the University of Cincinnati, with the degree of A. B., in 1886, the Eclectic Medical Institute, with the degree of M. D., in 1888, and he received a Master's degree from the University of Cincinnati in 1890. He has been secretary of the Eclectic Medical Institute since 1888, and in 1896 he was appointed a member of the Ohio State Board

of Medical Registration. Robert Paul is a graduate of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and is practicing his profession in this city. William B. attended the public schools of this city and the University of Cincinnati, and in June, 1890, graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, where he filled the chair of ophthalmology for five years. H. Ford, the youngest son, graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1893 and is practicing his profession in California.

HENRY LAWSON KEMPER.

HENRY LAWSON KEMPER, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Cincinnati, died October 24, 1903, after a life of honorable business activity. Mr. Kemper was born in 1829 in a pioneer log cabin, not then an unfamiliar sight, which stood on the ground now occupied by the palatial residence of Joseph T. Carew on Walnut Hills. He was a son of the late David R. Kemper and a grandson of Rev. James Kemper. He was a brother of Dr. Andrew C. Kemper, of Cincinnati; of D. Rice Kemper, of New York City; and of Mrs. William Harvey and Mrs. Thomas Fullerton of this city.

Mr. Kemper was identified with Cincinnati enterprises all his life. For many years he was prominent in the city's commercial life, and for 40 years was a member of the firm of Kemper Brothers, one of the oldest business houses on Main street. He was a man of liberal public spirit, one who quietly supported measures he believed to be for the welfare of the city, doing his duty with no seeking after the notoriety which would bring him into prominence. Early in life, Mr. Kemper associated himself with a religious body and as a commentary on the reliability and stability of the man, it may be stated that he was made a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of this city at the age of 21 years. During the years that followed he was consistent in his professions and lived an exemplary life, which brought benefit to all with whom he was connected. The death of such a citizen naturally caused wide-spread sorrow, although a lingering illness had made the end not unexpected.

Mr. Kemper at his death was survived by his widow and by five sons and three daughters, namely: Henry L., who is receiving teller in the Citizens'



HON. CHARLES D. ROBERTSON.

National Bank; Philip S., who is a traveling salesman; S. Frederick, who is secretary of The Hall's Safe Company; Roger H., who is local agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut; William R., who is a prominent dentist of this city, with offices in the Lancaster Building; Eleanor N., Lonisa A., and Mrs. John H. McGowan, Jr.

HON. CHARLES D. ROBERTSON.

HON. CHARLES D. ROBERTSON, an eminent attorney-at-law of Cincinnati, formerly judge of the Court of Common Pleas, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in Scotland, March 6, 1839.

When 18 years of age, Judge Robertson went to India as a civil engineer, and in that capacity served from 1857 to 1862. He resolved to seek his fortune in the Western World, and accordingly left India for New York City. While in that city he was for some time engaged with Horace Greeley in the preparation of the "History of the American Conflict." In 1866 he entered upon the study of the law, and was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1872. He at once began the active practice of the law, and soon rose to a place of prominence among the members of the Cincinnati bar. From 1876 to 1883 he was a trustee of the University of Cincinnati. He was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1883, and served with characteristic ability for a period of five years. He then resumed his practice and has since continued. He has been identified with much important litigation, and served as one of the commissioners in the matter of annexing Clifton, Avondale and other suburbs to Cincinnati.

Judge Robertson was united in marriage in December, 1867, to Cynthia Buck, and they reside in a beautiful home in Avondale. Fraternally, the Judge is a past master of Avon Lodge, No. 542, F. & A. M., a Knight Templar, a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Mystic Shriner.

ROBERT MITCHELL.

The death of Robert Mitchell, on February 2, 1899, at his beautiful home in Avondale, removed from the business life and social circles of Cin-

cincinnati one who had long been prominently known. Mr. Mitchell was born in 1811 in Ireland, and accompanied his parents to America in 1824. They were farming people who sought a new home across the ocean and located on a tract of wild land in the State of Indiana. Amid pioneer surroundings, young Mitchell grew to sturdy manhood, and as he was the fourth member of a family of 10 children his services were very necessary in assisting to clear the land, and in providing for the children younger than himself.

In this newly settled region, and under existing circumstances, Mr. Mitchell's educational opportunities were limited, but his natural quickness of mind enabled him to easily master the simple curriculum of the schools in his neighborhood. The death of his beloved mother came as a great bereavement in his youth, but he remained with his father until the land was cleared and the future of the family somewhat assured. Then, endowed with little but a memory of his mother's teachings, good health and fixed habits of industry, he started for Cincinnati to make his own way in the world, and during the six succeeding years he thoroughly learned the cabinet-making business, later working as a journeyman in the same, finally securing some machinery and starting up a factory of his own. His efforts met with success, and in 1846, in order to enlarge his operations, he formed a partnership with Frederick Rammelsberg, which continued uninterruptedly until the latter's death. In 1849 the fruit of their labors was completely destroyed by fire, and as they had secured no insurance, it was a total loss. Not disheartened, however, they immediately built a larger and better factory, the business prospered and expanded and the time came when employment was given to 1000 men. In 1867 it was incorporated as The Robert Mitchell Furniture Company, with these prominent citizens of Cincinnati as its officers: Albert H. Mitchell, president; Richard H. Mitchell, vice-president; Robert Mitchell, secretary; and David T. Robb, treasurer. The product is furniture for residences, hotels, banks and offices, wooden mantles which this firm introduced into Cincinnati, interior woodwork, grates, etc., through an endless variety of choice designs and elaborate patterns. The buildings of this plant now cover 10 acres and it is the largest house in its line in the United States. This great enterprise is the development of Robert Mitchell's small beginning, and as long as he was physically able to visit the busy scene of his labors he took pleasure in visiting the various

shops, determined that no oversight should detract from the high standard of production which he had established and maintained.

Mr. Mitchell was first married in 1838 to Harriet Hannaford, and eight children were born to this union, the four survivors being: Albert H., president of The Robert Mitchell Furniture Company and an enterprising and substantial citizen of the Queen City; Emma, residing at the Hotel Alms, who married A. J. Redway, one of Cincinnati's prominent citizens, who died November 13, 1903; Mrs. William H. Ellis, residing at No. 559 Mitchell avenue, Avondale, whose husband is the senior member of the large contracting firm of W. H. Ellis & Company; and Richard H., secretary and treasurer of The Robert Mitchell Furniture Company. In his sons, the late Mr. Mitchell is well represented, both of them being able and successful business men. In 1863 Mr. Mitchell was married to his second wife, Lucinda Craig, who survived him but a short time, dying in July, 1901.

Mr. Mitchell was the type of a sturdy, self respecting, self made man, and he attributed much of his business success to his loyalty to duty, deference to obligations, full demands of employees, but equal fidelity to them, and to an honest delight in work. He was long a very active and useful member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. In politics he was an interested Republican without being a politician in any sense of the term. When the first Odd Fellows lodge was established in Cincinnati, Mr. Mitchell became associated with it. With his family he attended the services of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in Avondale, and his hand was never withheld in the cause of true philanthropy. The name of Robert Mitchell will be preserved in local history with others who, like him, were the founders of the industrial prosperity of the Queen City.

GILES SANDY MITCHELL, A. M., M. D.

Among the prominent physicians and surgeons of Cincinnati, the subject of this sketch occupies a leading position, both as a skilled practitioner and as an esteemed citizen. He was born at Martinsville, Indiana, in May, 1852, and is a son of Samuel M. and Ann (Sandy) Mitchell, a grandson of Col. Giles Mitchell, and a great-grandson of William Mitchell, who was

born in 1747 and was a Revolutionary soldier under General Washington at Yorktown. Col. Giles Mitchell migrated to Indiana in the latter part of the 18th century.

Dr. Mitchell attended the local schools and graduated from the Indiana State University at Bloomington in the class of 1873. In that year he came to Cincinnati and entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. T. A. Reamy. In 1875 he was graduated at the Medical College of Ohio and began practice with Dr. Reamy, in the same year marrying Mary A. Reamy, daughter of his preceptor and professional associate. Mrs. Mitchell died during the first year of married life. From 1876 to 1878 Dr. Mitchell traveled abroad and visited many countries both for pleasure and in the interest of his medical education. Since resuming practice in this city in 1878, Dr. Mitchell has filled many honorable and responsible positions. He is a member and ex-president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, American Medical Association and Cincinnati Obstetrical Society. In the Medical College of Ohio Dr. Mitchell was adjunct to the chair of obstetrics from 1879 to 1884, when he resigned to accept the professorship of obstetrics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, which he held for many years. He is a regular and valued contributor to the medical literature of the day.

On October 22, 1883, Dr. Mitchell was married to Ester De Camp, the eldest daughter of John and Serena (Hildreth) De Camp, both members of very prominent families. A sketch of John H. De Camp, brother of Mrs. Mitchell appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Mitchell is a lady of more than ordinary culture, a graduate of the art department of the University of Cincinnati, where she was the recipient of a gold medal for wood carving and drawing, and is equally gifted in music. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell have a beautiful home in Vernonville. Dr. Mitchell is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 81, F. & A. M., and McMillan Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.

JOSEPH POGUE.

JOSEPH POGUE, one of the pioneer merchants of Cincinnati, died at his beautiful home, No. 2154 Grand street, Walnut Hills, October 13, 1894. He was the youngest of five brothers, whose family name has long been

associated with the leading mercantile interests of this city. Joseph Pogue was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and was but a lad when he came to make his fortune in America, more than a half century ago.

Joseph Pogue was a member of The H. & S. Pogue Dry Goods Company at the time of his decease. This company was organized in a small way, prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, by his eldest brother, the late Henry Pogue, whose sketch and portrait appear elsewhere in this volume, who gradually secured his brothers as partners, and unitedly they built up one of the largest enterprises in the mercantile line in this portion of the State. After a very successful business life on West Fifth street, it was found desirable to materially enlarge their accommodations, and in 1878 the present quarters on Fourth street, between Race and Vine, were obtained and there the business is still carried on, with the only surviving brother, Samuel Pogue, as president.

Joseph Pogue was a prominent factor in commercial circles and his death left a vacancy which few men were able to fill with the same efficiency. Devoted to the upbuilding of his business, the interests of his life were centered, aside from his home and family, in the great house so firmly and substantially erected by the sagacity, prudence and excellent judgment of himself and his brothers. He believed in it, he took pride in its far-reaching connections and cordial trade relations, and he was equally proud of its reputation for the highest standard of business integrity.

Mr. Pogue was survived by his widow and two daughters—one the wife of Rev. George N. Eastman, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, and the other, Helen, who is the wife of Otis H. Fish. In private as well as business life, Mr. Pogue had a courteous and considerate bearing towards others, and was universally regarded with feelings of the highest esteem. His large estate was gained through the legitimate accretions of his business, and much of it was used for benevolent and public spirited purposes.

HON. THOMAS W. GRAYDON, M. D.

When Cincinnati pauses to take note of her long list of illustrious dead, she must recall with peculiar regret the late Dr. Thomas W. Graydon, who for so many years occupied so prominent a position in the medical, social

and political world. Dr. Graydon was born in 1850, in Ireland, and was 18 years of age when he came to the United States.

In his native land he had been given educational advantages, but an eye weakness developed at the age of 15 years which precluded study for a season and threatened to prevent his study of medicine, which had become the aim of his ambition. Some years devoted to an active existence on an Illinois farm built him up physically, and in 1871 he entered Griswold College, at Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until graduation and then entered the State University of Iowa. While a student there, his oratorical ability made him the Iowa representative to the Inter-State Oratorical Contest, at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he secured one of the prizes. In 1875 he graduated from the University and in 1876 established his home in Cincinnati.

Dr. Graydon was too true a citizen not to take an active interest in public affairs touching his State and city. He was an ardent member of the Republican party and represented the same in the State Legislature in 1885-86, his services proving to be of such value that he was urged to accept a renomination. This honor, however, he declined. In 1888 Governor Foraker appointed Dr. Graydon a member of the old Board of Public Affairs of Cincinnati, on which he served until the abolition of the office, in 1890. A few months later the mayor of the city appointed him a member of the Board of City Affairs, of which he became a conspicuous member on account of his earnest advocacy of various municipal improvements, the value of which he could justly determine, both as a physician and as a public official.

The high esteem in which Dr. Graydon was held was attested, in a measure, by the representative gathering which assembled to pay a last loving tribute to his memory. The pall-bearers were selected from among lifelong friends, and represented many of the prominent citizens of Cincinnati, as well as of other cities, namely: ex-Governor Frank B. Jackson, of Des Moines, Iowa; ex-Mayor John A. Caldwell, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio; ex-Mayor J. J. Sullivan, Perin Langdon, Joseph T. Carew, A. H. Pugh, John B. Mosby and Prof. Uri Lloyd. The Elks' pall-bearers were: Exalted Ruler Thomas J. Cogan, George B. Cox, Tilden French and August Herrmann. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick selected Norman G. Kenan, John R. Kingsley, Thomas Logan and S. P. Egan. Under the auspices

of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the remains were solemnly laid to rest in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Dr. Graydon is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna H. Graydon, and by five sons and four daughters, namely: Joseph S., John A., Thomas H., Lorna E., Bruce J., Ethel M., Margaret H., Frank S. and Helen H. The family residence is on Lafayette circle in Clifton.

GEORGE PUCHTA.

GEORGE PUCHTA is president of the Queen City Supply Company of Cincinnati, which during the last decade has built up a marvelous business. It occupies a big building at the corner of Pearl and Elm streets and is owned by George Puchta, president of the Business Men's Club, and F. N. Pund, both prominent business men of our city. The business of this firm is a peculiar one. It deals in all kinds of goods used in machine shops, factories, mills, quarries, railroads, etc. An idea of the extensiveness of this business in all its different departments can be gained from looking over the catalogue of the firm which is being issued every year and which contains nearly 3,000 illustrations of various articles. It can be said without exaggeration that the firm handles over 5,000 different articles, all of which are daily being used in shops, factories, mines, mills, quarries, on railroads and in hundreds of other industrial enterprises.

In the various stories of the very strongly constructed building, there can be found goods of more than 30 firms, the representative of which in Cincinnati is the Queen City Supply Company. Belts made of rubber and of leather, bellows, fans, anvils, wire and Manila ropes, drills, metals, grindstones, sandpaper, saws, files, pulleys, wheel-barrows, shovels, axes, asbestos goods, tools used by artisans, rubber hose, screws, nails and thousands of other things have systematically been arrayed so that orders can be filled in the shortest time possible.

The Queen City Supply Company has business connections in all parts of the country, and is therefore enabled to accommodate every one of its customers promptly. Anything and everything can be bought from this concern. The smallest nail, as well as the most complicated piece of machinery, can be had.

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The Queen City Supply Company was organized in 1890. It was the successor to Post & Company's supply departments, which had been in existence for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Puchta is a member of Norwood Lodge No. 576, F. & A. M.; Willis Chapter No. 131, R. A. M.; Ohio Consistory, 32nd degree; and Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

HON. ALBERT JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

HON. ALBERT JAMES CUNNINGHAM, one of the prominent members of the Cincinnati bar, a leading politician and an ex-Speaker of the State House of Representatives, was born in 1833 in Hamilton County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Catherine (Perkinpaugh) Cunningham, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania.

The early ancestors of Mr. Cunningham were natives of Scotland and Germany, who established themselves in Pennsylvania at an early day. From early childhood, the parents of our subject were residents of Hamilton County, Ohio, coming here in 1802. John Cunningham, our subject's father, was a prosperous farmer of Symmes township, where he died in 1848; his wife died in 1873.

Albert J. Cunningham was educated in Milford Academy and Antioch College, graduating at the latter institution in 1855. He immediately began to teach, and followed that profession for eight years, in the meantime preparing himself for entrance to the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1860. He began to practice in partnership with his former preceptor, Lewis French, and continued with that able attorney until 1870, when he engaged in practice alone and continued thus until 1899, when he admitted to partnership his son, Albert J. Cunningham, Jr., who is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati and of the Cincinnati Law School. The junior member of the firm is a well known young attorney of the Hamilton County bar, and is distinguished for his ability. He is a strong Republican and one of the leading members of the Young Men's Christian Association. The well equipped offices of Mr. Cunningham and his son are most conveniently located in the Blymyer Building.

For many years Mr. Cunningham has been interested in politics. In 1869 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and developed snf-



Frank Magie Ogden



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ficient strength to be elected Speaker of the House, a position he filled with the greatest ability and efficiency. The measure known as the "15th Amendment Bill" was introduced while he was speaker, and it was his vote as Speaker that broke the tie vote and decided its passage.

In November, 1864, Mr. Cunningham was married to Priscilla Catharine Losh, a daughter of Lot Losh, who is a prominent farmer of Columbia township, Hamilton County. A family of seven children have been born to this marriage. The beautiful family home is located on Harvey avenue, Avondale. The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist Church.

Fraternally, Mr. Cunningham is a Mason and Knight Templar, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Professionally, politically and socially, he is one of Cincinnati's leading citizens.

FRANK MAGIE OGDEN.

FRANK MAGIE OGDEN, whose extensive real estate holdings and important business associations made him one of the most conspicuous capitalists in a city noted for great wealth, died at his magnificent home, No. 62 Richmond street, Cincinnati, April 9, 1901. He was the only surviving brother of Mrs. Philip D. Armour, widow of the millionaire packer of Chicago. Mr. Ogden was born September 27, 1850, in Cincinnati, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Ogden.

For many years Mr. Ogden's name and personality were well known in Cincinnati on account of his connection with so many of the city's leading interests. Where great financial operations were under way, where public spirited movements were in progress, where needful charities were waiting for a promoter, the public usually found Frank M. Ogden a leading spirit. His loss to the city of Cincinnati was irreparable. His private charities were liberal, many of them so quietly distributed that only the recipients knew whose generous hand had bestowed the gifts.

Mr. Ogden married Gussie Debenath, a lady of many accomplishments and a social favorite; her parents were of French extraction. Mrs. Ogden has become known in the literary world and has also acquired some knowledge of the law. Both she and Mr. Ogden were members of the Young Men's

Mercantile Library Association, and she is having a memorial window made to be placed in the Library's new building, in memory of her late husband. Another monument to his memory will be a magnificent hotel which is to be erected on the north side of Fourth street, between Walnut and Main, on property lately acquired from Mrs. Ogden. This was a notable deal in real estate as Mr. Schmidlapp, the buyer, paid approximately \$4,367 a front foot for his purchase. Mrs. Ogden would not consent to dispose of the property except under condition that the new structure should be called the Hotel Ogden. Mr. Ogden left an estate which was quoted at \$500,000. Mr. Ogden was interred in that beautiful resting place for the departed, Spring Grove Cemetery. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

On April 6, 1903, Mrs. Frank M. Ogden married Ernest Drewitz, a well known musical composer and critic of Cincinnati and a thorough musician, whose place of birth was Germany, where he received a very complete education, musically and otherwise. Prior to settling in Cincinnati, he was pastor of a Lutheran congregation at Washington, D. C.

EDWARD H. BAKER.

EDWARD H. BAKER, a well known attorney-at-law of Cincinnati, was born in Athens, Ohio, May 22, 1856, and is a son of Col. George W. and Amanda (Mahon) Baker.

Col. George W. Baker came of New England stock and was also born at Athens, Ohio. He was a merchant most of the time up to the Civil War, although in 1851 he went west to the gold mines of California, and was reasonably successful. In July, 1861, he enlisted at Camp Dennison, in the 39th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., as captain of Company C. For a time he was commissary at Vicksburg, and served with General Banks in the Red River expedition. He was mustered out in 1866 as lieutenant-colonel. After leaving the army, he returned to Athens, where he was soon after elected mayor. He later served four years as treasurer of Athens County, after which he was elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in which capacity he served for 12 years. Leaving that office, he embarked in the book and stationery business and continued until the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency, when he was appointed postmaster of Athens. He served in

that office until President Cleveland appointed his successor. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Grand Army of the Republic and a Knight Templar in the Masonic order. His death occurred July 12, 1896, as the result of rheumatism contracted during his service in the army.

Edward H. Baker attended the public schools of Athens and Ohio University, from which he was graduated in 1877, and then worked with his father in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. In the fall of 1878 he entered the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the bar in June, 1879. He immediately thereafter opened an office in Cincinnati, where he has since been successfully engaged in practice. He stands high among the members of the profession, and has many friends throughout the city. In politics, he is a Republican.

In 1889, Mr. Baker was united in marriage with Rose E. Lillich, who died in 1895. He formed a second matrimonial alliance, in 1897, with Stella V. Sherwood, a daughter of Henry and Celia Sherwood, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOUIS SCHWAB, M. D.

LOUIS SCHWAB, M. D., one of the best known members of the medical profession in the city of Cincinnati, was formerly coroner of Hamilton County and is now a member of the board of medical directors of the Cincinnati Hospital. He is learned in medical science and a careful, painstaking practitioner; well meriting his rapid advancement to the front rank of the profession.

Dr. Schwab was born November 26, 1850, in Cincinnati, and is a son of Mathias and Solomena (Yeck) Schwab. His father was born near Freiburg, Baden, Germany, and his mother in Switzerland. A brother of our subject, Judge Schwab, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, is a prominent citizen of Cincinnati.

Louis Schwab received his early education in the public schools and in 1879 entered the Medical College of Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1883. After serving one year in the Cincinnati Hospital, he entered upon a practice at Cumminsville, where he to-day enjoys a very extensive

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practice. Dr. Schwab has been an enthusiastic Republican in politics, and in 1897 was chairman of the City Republican Convention. In 1898 he was elected coroner of Hamilton County, was reelected in 1900, and served with credit to himself and party. With Dr. A. B. Isham and Dr. C. R. Holmes, he was recently appointed by Mayor Fleischmann a member of the board of directors of the Cincinnati Hospital.

Dr. Schwab was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Fanny Sheppard, a daughter of Edwin F. and Mary J. (Ewing) Sheppard of Cincinnati. Mrs. Schwab died in May, 1891, leaving the following children: Mathias, born August 30, 1886; Nelson, born June 9, 1888; and Abigail, born November 16, 1889. Fraternally, he is a Mason.

GEORGE A. PRICHARD.

Death comes as a shock when its victim has passed the Psalmist's accorded years, and particularly so when it removes from the midst of attached kindred and admiring fellow citizens one still so well fitted to adorn the social circle and to feel interested in passing events, as was the late George A. Prichard, who passed away on May 21, 1900, at his beautiful home in Avondale.

Mr. Prichard was of New England ancestry, born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, December 5, 1815, and his formal education was such as was afforded in that intellectual State at the time, although it was small compared with his acquirements later in the school of experience. He was reared in habits of thrift and industry, and when he left his native village it was to accept a clerkship in a large wholesale house in Boston. Two years later he reached Cincinnati, and his business ability made him a welcome partner, in 1839, to his cousins, R. P. and R. A. Holden. An association of 10 years followed. Later he entered into the shoe business, in partnership with Charles Johnson establishing the Johnson & Prichard Shoe Company, which was at a later date succeeded by the George A. Prichard Shoe Company, which developed into the Prichard-Alter Shoe Company, a name that for a long period represented the highest class of workmanship and quality. After a long and honorable business career, Mr. Prichard retired from

activity about 1875, and passed the later years of his life in enjoyment of large means and in the following of congenial pursuits. Through life he was noted for his benevolence, as well as for his integrity, and his interest never waned in the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the founders and to which he was ever a most liberal contributor.

Mr. Prichard was twice married, first to a daughter of Daniel Colby, and second to a daughter of James J. Faran.

Mr. Prichard was a very successful business man, but he was one of the old fashioned kind, who accumulated his large fortune entirely by legitimate means, many of the modern methods meeting with his condemnation. A man of genial presence and kindly personality, he was venerated by his neighbors and most dearly beloved by his kindred. As one of the "Old Guard" business men of Cincinnati, the name of George A. Prichard will long be remembered with honor and esteem.

JOHN M. WITHROW, M. D.

JOHN M. WITHROW, M. D., one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Cincinnati, was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 10, 1854, and is a son of John L. and Margaret (Murphy) Withrow, of Scotch and Irish extraction, both natives of Butler County.

John Withrow, great-grandfather of Dr. Withrow, removed to Butler County, Ohio, in 1801, and purchased the property afterward owned by his descendants. Samuel Pattinger Withrow, the grandfather, was born in North Carolina, and died in Butler County, Ohio, in 1890, aged 92 years. He was a man of unusual learning and of remarkable character, and became one of the foremost citizens of his community. John L. Withrow, who had been a farmer by occupation, died in 1894. His wife died September 14, 1891.

Dr. John M. Withrow was the eldest of seven children born to his parents. He obtained his education in the common schools of Jacksonboro, the select school of Prof. Benedict Starr, of Seven Mile, and Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He then taught school in Jacksonboro for one year, after which he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and then served a year as principal of the school at Amanda, Butler County, later



entering the Ohio Wesleyan University again and graduating there in 1877. Dr. Withrow then returned to Amanda; after one year of teaching there, he was elected superintendent of the public schools at Eaton, Ohio. There he remained for four years, at the end of which period he entered medical college and graduated in 1884, after two years of study. That Dr. Withrow should have carried off six of the eight prizes offered the class of 100 students, is a pretty fair test of his learning and ability, and his succeeding years of activity have proved that no mistake was made in awarding them. In June of the same year he opened an office in Cincinnati and one year later entered into practice with Dr. Thaddeus A. Reamy, with whom he remained two years and then opened an office at No. 294 West Fourth street. In October, 1890, he purchased the residence at No. 300 West Seventh street, and in 1901 removed to the Herman Goepper homestead in Vernonville. Dr. Withrow is a close student in his profession and makes a specialty of the diseases of women. His practice is large and absorbing and among a class which makes it satisfactorily remunerative. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the Ohio State Medical Society; the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; and the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society. He is medical examiner of the Provident Life & Trust Company of Philadelphia; is clinical lecturer on diseases of women at the Miami Medical College; is professor of gynecology and dean of the Laura Memorial Woman's Medical College. He is connected with Christ, Presbyterian and Cincinnati hospitals in the department of diseases of women. Governor Campbell wisely appointed Dr. Withrow president of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital. He is a member of the board of trustees of Miami University. He was first appointed a member of this board by Governor George Hoadly in 1884, being reappointed in 1889 by Governor J. B. Foraker.

On October 16, 1888, Dr. Withrow was married to Susanna Barrett, daughter of George Barrett, one of the prominent merchants of Pittsburg. Mrs. Withrow died in 1894. In 1897 Dr. Withrow was married to Sarah Hickenlooper. Fraternally, the Doctor is a Mason and a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Politically, he is a Democrat. For a long period he has enjoyed membership in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. His reputation as a physician and surgeon extends far beyond the confines of Cincinnati.

CHARLES HENRY DAVIS.

CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, president of the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, and one of the leading financiers of Ohio, was born in this city in 1849, and is a son of John H. Davis. The family was established here by the father of our subject and his brothers, who were pioneers in the pork packing business. Their energy and business enterprise contributed largely to the early prosperity of the Queen City, and all became large capitalists.

Mr. Davis was educated in Cincinnati and during a busy life has been mainly identified with the interests of this city. Formerly connected with the firm of E. Morgan & Company and later with Teepen & Davis, being the junior member of the latter, he formed many business acquaintances and secured many friends and established the splendid reputation which has been his ever since. The latter firm became connected with the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, of which Mr. Davis was first elected vice-president, and in 1885, president. His conservative management of this great financial concern has earned it a just reputation for safety, and no bank in the State enjoys more prosperity or handles more important interests.

Mr. Davis married Grace A. Aikman, who was born in Indiana. The beautiful family home is situated at Pleasant Ridge, and is the scene of many social functions.

THOMAS KNOTT.

THOMAS KNOTT, who was the pioneer of Avondale, where he was engaged in the nursery business, and owned considerable valuable land, passed away March 7, 1901, on the 85th anniversary of his birth. He was well known to the citizens of Cincinnati and was always a familiar figure at the floral exhibitions of the city.

Mr. Knott was born in the little village of Boyle, Ireland, March 7, 1816, and was a son of Capt. William Knott, who was a man of considerable importance about Tavanah, where the family estates were located. Our subject was 20 years of age when he came to this country; soon after his arrival he located in Cincinnati. Here he went into the drug business, but relinquished it, as medical advisers told him his days were limited unless

he worked in the open air. About 1841 he left the city and opened nurseries in Locust Grove, now Avondale, when Reading road, or Main street, as it is now called in Avondale, was nothing more than a country mud road, and Mr. Knott's habitation, which still stands, was the only house within miles around. He was a great reader and was considered a well informed man, but in the science of horticulture he had no peer. He unceasingly worked at his nurseries and his exhibitions in Floral Hall never failed to attract a great deal of attention. Upon settling in Avondale, Mr. Knott purchased considerable land which became very valuable, as it afterward was included in one of the city's most beautiful residence districts. Knott avenue, the thoroughfare upon which the greenhouses are situated, is named after him. Mr. Knott continued hale and hearty up to three weeks prior to his death, when a general breakdown, due to the infirmities of old age, caused him to take to his bed. He was laid to rest in Spring Grove Cemetery.

On May 10, 1842, our subject was united in marriage with Elizabeth Lesly, a daughter of Alexander Lesly, who was born in County Longford, Ireland. To this union were born seven children, as follows: Wilber; Thomas and David, who conducted the business for their father during the last years of his life; Mrs. Walter Fye; Mrs. William Hickman; Louise and Elizabeth. Mrs. Knott died December 8, 1902, at the age of 80 years. She was a faithful member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. DeCAMP.

JOHN H. DeCAMP, one of the prominent business citizens of Cincinnati, died at his beautiful home in Newport, Kentucky, March 8, 1903. For some years he had been engaged in the steamboat supply and furniture business at No. 232 East Front street, Cincinnati.

John H. DeCamp was born at Branch Hill, Ohio, December 10, 1858, and was a son of John and Serena (Hildreth) DeCamp. He had one brother and two sisters, as follows: E. A. DeCamp, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Giles S. Mitchell of Cincinnati; and Rena DeCamp, who is an artist of national reputation.

Mr. DeCamp was a graduate of Woodward High School. He was

identified in turn with Barrett, Watters & Lewis, the L. D. Ault Wooden Ware Company and Compton, Ault & Company, all manufacturers of wooden ware. He was connected with these firms for a period of 25 years before he bought his father's business on East Front street. The steamboat supply business was an enterprise founded by the elder DeCamp some forty years ago. Prior to the building of railroads, when river traffic was at its height, the business house of John DeCamp grew and flourished and a large fortune was built up in it. When our subject succeeded his father, he still further extended its scope and brought to bear modern ideas and methods. He was well known through the marts of the city and was one of the most highly esteemed business citizens, being among the first members of the Young Men's Business Club, now the Business Men's Club Company.

In Cincinnati, on May 16, 1878, Mr. DeCamp was joined in marriage with Anna Masminester, who with one son, John Percy, survives him. John Percy DeCamp is at present conducting the business, which was established by his grandfather. He is a very successful young business man. Our subject was a consistent and liberal member of the Presbyterian Church and was a generous promoter of all established charities. The family is one of social importance both in Cincinnati and in Newport.

SAMUEL B. TOMLINSON, M. D.

SAMUEL B. TOMLINSON, M. D., a well known, prominent and successful physician of Cincinnati, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1829, and is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Biddle) Tomlinson, and grandson of Samuel and Ann (Garrison) Tomlinson.

The Tomlinson family is not only an old one in America, but it belonged to the parish of St. Peter, Cornhill, London, England, as early as 1542, for in the registry of that old church there is recorded that on Friday, October 10, 1542, occurred the christening of Alice, daughter of Mathew Tomlinson, register of St. Dionis, Backchurch, London; September 20, 1555, buried, William Tomlinson; February 4, 1585-86, married, Thomas Tomlyson of St. Margaret's, in New Fysh street and Anne More of this parish; May 13, 1611, baptized, Richard Tomlinson, son of John Tomlinson, register

of St. Antholin, Hudge Row, London. From the "Book of Dignities of the British Empire," we find that the Tomlinsons of England have held high political, military and ecclesiastical positions.

Samuel Tomlinson, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Frankford, Pennsylvania, now a part of Philadelphia, February 16, 1762. His wife, Ann (Garrison) Tomlinson, was born December 1, 1761, and died March 15, 1824.

Samuel Tomlinson, father of Dr. Tomlinson, was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, March 12, 1793, and died in Cincinnati at the home of the subject of this sketch, March 31, 1878. Rebecca (Biddle) Tomlinson, mother of our subject, was born in New Jersey in 1794, and died in Cincinnati in 1834.

Dr. Samuel B. Tomlinson of this sketch is the fifth of a family of six children. His education was obtained on College Hill and his medical reading was done under the tutorship of Prof. Thomas Wood of the Medical College of Ohio in Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1855; one year after his graduation found him in successful practice at the office which he still occupies. Dr. Tomlinson has been assistant anatomist in the Medical College of Ohio and is a valued member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

On July 9, 1869, Dr. Tomlinson was married to Athelia M. Spencer, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Spencer, of Cincinnati. After a delightful bridal tour of a year over the continent of Europe and the West Indies, Dr. Tomlinson returned to resume his practice in this city. The four children born to Dr. and Mrs. Tomlinson were: Fanny S., born July 4, 1840, died March 2, 1876; Sadie R., born October 31, 1871, died January 25, 1877; Fanny May, born May 9, 1876, who married Dr. C. Estep, a graduate of Pulte Medical College, class of 1890, and now a practicing physician of Price Hill, Cincinnati; and Samuel S., born September 10, 1878, who received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduated in the class of 1898 from Woodward High School and from the Medical College of Ohio,—Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati,—in the class of 1902. Since taking his degree in medicine, Samuel S. Tomlinson has been associated with his father in medical practice and has made a marked impression for thorough and practical knowledge of the profession. Dr. Tomlinson and family are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Price Hill, Cincinnati.

Mrs. Tomlinson is a lady of literary tastes and culture and is the gifted authoress of an illustrated volume of poems, entitled, "Summerland and Other Poems," and is a regular and valued contributor to the journals of Cincinnati, New York and Pittsburg. Dr. Tomlinson is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically, he is in sympathy with the Republican party.

CHRISTIAN MATTHEW LOTZE.

CHRISTIAN MATTHEW LOTZE, a prominent attorney of Cincinnati, is a native of this city, born here October 8, 1850, and is a son of Adolphus and Magdalena (Behring) Lotze, the latter of whom is the center of a very large and affectionate family of children and grandchildren.

The late Adolphus Lotze was long a prominent business citizen of Cincinnati. He was born in 1812 in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, and came to America in 1833, seeking a field for his inventive genius. After the usual trials and discouragements which meet the youth of little means, he succeeded in establishing the firm of Lotze & Lohn for the manufacture of stoves. It was located on the southeast corner of Fifth and Vine streets, and older residents can easily recall its founding and later expansion. Mr. Lotze invented the first warm air furnace ever manufactured in this country. At the time of his death, December 11, 1877, he was the head of the well known firm of A. Lotze & Sons, manufacturers of ranges and furnaces. The firm, whose style has been changed to A. Lotze's Sons & Company, is now composed of A. H. Lotze, Frederick B. Lotze and Adolphus Bering.

C. M. Lotze was graduated at the Woodward High School in 1869 and read law under the late distinguished Justice Stanley Matthews of the United States Supreme Court, and was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1871. Mr. Lotze had unusual opportunities and he attended the universities of Leipsic, Heidelberg and Berlin until 1873, when he returned to America and began the practice of his profession, in October of that year, in the law offices of Stallo & Kittredge in Cincinnati. In 1875 he formed the law firm of Lotze & Bettinger, which continued until 1880, since which time he has engaged in practice individually. His finely appointed offices are in

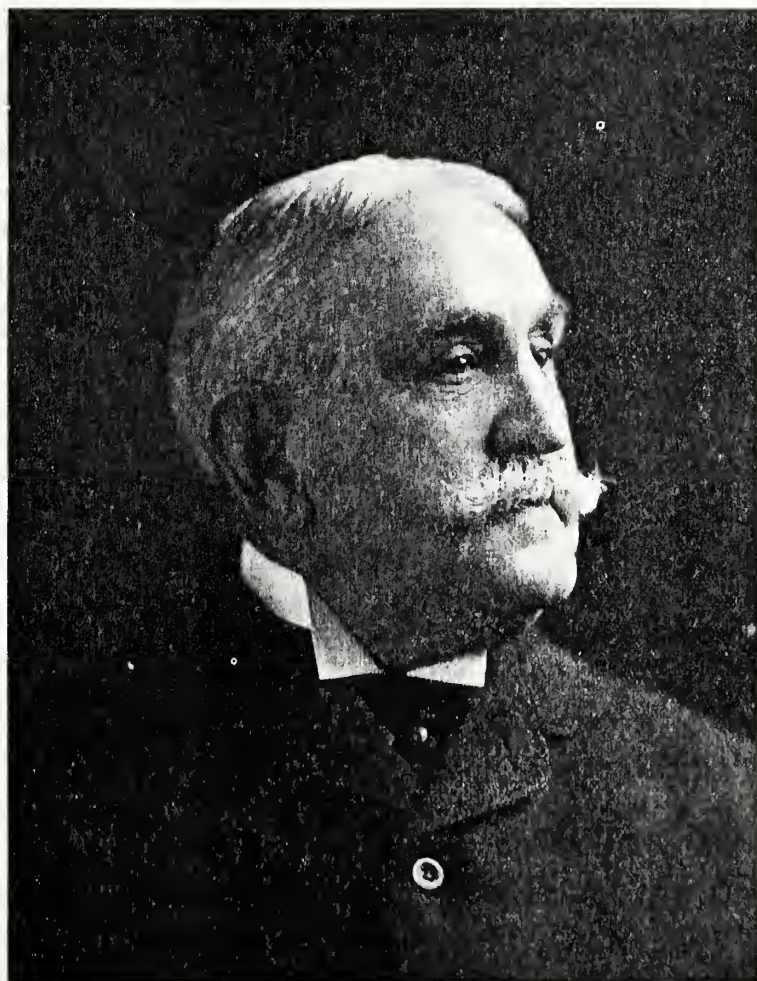
the Wiggins Block, on the corner of Fifth and Vine streets, the same location where his father began business so many years ago.

On October 5, 1876, Mr. Lotze returned to Europe and while in Germany was married to his cousin, Emma Magdalena Lotze, daughter of Prof. William Lotze, fulfilling an engagement made in 1871. The two children of this union are: Edmund W. and Erma Magdalena, and the beautiful family home is situated on East Ridgeway avenue, Avondale. In politics, Mr. Lotze is a Democrat, in this departing from the rule of the family. He has been prominently mentioned at various times both as a candidate to the lower house of the State Legislature and for the office of judge. He has served in many public capacities and was one of the most valued presiding officers of the society known as the Friends of Inquiry, whose meetings were for social and scientific discussion, and were held in the Unitarian edifice on Eighth and Plum streets. Mr. Lotze has been one of the agitators on the subject of cremation, and in association with his brother-in-law, Carl A. Nußen, promoted the formation of The Cincinnati Cremation Company, the initial meeting being held at his office in September, 1884. He is a man of education and travel and intelligently interested in all the leading questions of the day. As a lawyer and as a citizen, Mr. Lotze is held in high esteem.

WALTER B. KNIGHT, M. D.

WALTER B. KNIGHT, M. D., one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Cincinnati, has brought thorough preparation and natural ability to the practice of his profession. Dr. Knight was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, and is a son of Albert R. and Henrietta (Moore) Knight, the former of whom was a native of Maine, and the latter, of New Brunswick. Our subject's mother died in 1870, and was survived by her husband seven years.

Dr. Knight was but an infant at the time of his mother's death, and he grew up in the home of his uncle, the eminent Dr. D. W. Hartshorn of Cincinnati. He became a student in the public schools and at Chickering Institute, graduating from the latter well known institution. Immediately after, he began the study of medicine and graduated with much credit from Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati in 1888. He has continued in active practice in this city ever since, and is well and most favorably known to



JOHN CHARLES RILEY.

the profession and to the public. He is a valued member of the Hahnemann Medical Society and is a contributor to contemporary medical literature.

Dr. Knight was united in marriage on June 2, 1887, to Bertha Elinore Owen, who is a daughter of Bernard and Rebecca (Luken) Owen, the latter of English and the former of Irish descent.

In politics, Dr. Knight affiliates with the Republican party. Personally, he is most highly esteemed, and he finds many congenial friends in his fellow practitioners in the various medical societies and social organizations of the city. His business office is most conveniently located at No. 434 Race street. Dr. Knight combines with his professional ability a happy manner and pleasing presence which materially assist him in his work among the sick and afflicted.

JOHN CHARLES RILEY.

JOHN CHARLES RILEY, ex-postmaster of the city of Cincinnati and one of the prominent citizens and political factors, was born September 15, 1842, in Madison, Indiana. His parents were Hugh and Ann (McDonough) Riley, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1832, settled in New York City, and afterwards moved to Madison, Indiana. In 1844 the family removed to Cincinnati where, four years later, the father died, the mother surviving him 13 years. They were Roman Catholics; the son, John C. Riley, was also baptized in that faith, but his education in the affairs of the world made him very liberal in his religious views.

Mr. Riley secured an education in the Fifth District and First Intermediate schools of Cincinnati. The death of his father early threw him upon his own resources and at the age of 15 he began his business career in the humble position of errand boy in a local merchant tailoring establishment, and later filled the same station in a retail hat and fur store. The lad was ambitious and learned bookkeeping in Bartlett's Commercial College. Thus better equipped, he secured a clerkship in a wholesale hat house on Pearl street and from there went as bookkeeper to the lamp, oil and gas fixture house of Brown & Vallette on Fourth street, and in the course of time, through that attention to business which has always marked his career, he was accepted as a partner in the firm of J. D. Brown & Company, successors to Brown & Vallette. In 1865 he sold this interest and became asso-

ciated in the same business with McHenry & Carson, this copartnership dissolving in 1870, Mr. Riley then becoming a member of the firm of Carson & Company, with salesroom in the Pike Opera House Building. There he remained until 1875 when he again became associated with the house of McHenry & Company, a business arrangement which kept in force until his appointment by President Cleveland, in April, 1886, as postmaster of Cincinnati. His administration of the affairs of this office met with general satisfaction and is still fresh in the minds of his friendly fellow citizens, irrespective of party. However, Mr. Riley is a man of firm political convictions and has been a very useful member of the Democratic party. Two years of service were given in the City Council and for three years he was a member of the Board of Aldermen.

On May 30, 1864, Mr. Riley was united in marriage with Emma N. Baker, daughter of Nathan and Amelia (Horner) Baker, natives of Ohio, and two children were born to this union: Louis R. and Ada H. Louis R. Riley's death occurred May 14, 1901; he left a widow,—who before marriage was Carrie M. Maag, a daughter of Frank G. Maag, of Cincinnati,—and two daughters, Ethel and Hazel. Miss Ada H. Riley resides with her parents in their home on Purcell avenue, Price Hill. Our subject's family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Riley has held many positions of honor and has been proffered more. Judges Taft and Sage appointed him United States Jury Commissioner for the Western Division of the Southern District of Ohio during their administrations. He has ever been in the confidence of the leaders of his party and on March 8, 1893, he was offered the position of chief clerk of the War Department, through Senator Calvin S. Brice, and on April 3, 1893, he was tendered the position of Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, by President Cleveland. Both of these honorable positions he declined, preferring the life of a private citizen among his friends in Cincinnati. A portrait of Mr. Riley accompanies this sketch.

CHRISTIAN E. BROCKMANN.

The death of Christian E. Brockmann at his handsome residence on Montgomery avenue, Pleasant Ridge, in the summer of 1903, removed one

of the pioneer business men of Cincinnati. Mr. Brockmann was born in Germany, July 4, 1834, but had been a resident of this city since the age of 14 years.

While Mr. Brockmann was prominently associated with the various interests of Cincinnati, he will be best remembered by the business world as the founder and owner of The Brockmann Pottery Company, whose manufacturing plant is located on Richmond street, and whose retail establishment is at No. 312 Main street. His name was identified with many of the leading German institutions of the city, and he was always prominent in supporting their charities. His industry and perseverance, with consequent success, offer an example to those who follow in the paths already made smooth by the pioneers, of whom he was an example. Coming to Cincinnati a lad in 1848, he had little to depend upon except his own efforts, and that they were directed in the right direction is evidenced by the large estate he acquired and the honor and esteem in which he was universally held.

Mr. Brockmann married Josephine M. Ries, who still survives, with these children: Christian F., who is the manager of the Brockmann Pottery Company; Philip E.; Edward, who is connected with the pottery; Herbert W.; Mrs. I. Arnold, of Chicago; and Mrs. R. Ross Whiting, whose husband is a member of The Whiting View Company of Cincinnati.

While Mr. Brockmann had been in poor health for many months, his death was not expected, and came to his family and friends as a great calamity. It is hard to realize that one so kind and thoughtful, so necessary to the happiness of others, so useful in many avenues, should now be but a dear memory.

HON. WILLIAM H. LUEDERS.

HON. WILLIAM H. LUEDERS, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, formerly city prosecuting attorney and now serving his second term as Police Court judge, was born in Cincinnati, July 5, 1865. He is a son of a veteran of the Civil War.

Judge Lueders commenced business life as a newsboy and then learned the trade of cabinetmaker. Later he studied law in the office of Yapple, Moos & McCabe, and in 1886 was graduated with high honors from the Cincinnati Law School. He engaged in the practice of his profession until

1897, when he was appointed city prosecuting attorney. In 1900 he was first elected judge of the Police Court and made an enviable record, being returned to the office in 1903.

Perhaps no office in Hamilton County requires more judgment or greater wisdom to fill the requirements than that of Police Court judge, but Judge Lueders, with his legal training and experience, is peculiarly fitted for the position. He possesses all of the requirements demanded by the law, and in addition those human elements which must always come into play in the meting out of reward and punishment. Judge Lueders has a great personal following. He is prominent in the ranks of the Republican party, and is universally respected for his high personal and political standards.

WILLIAM EDWARD BLOYER, M. D.

There are few physicians and surgeons of the Eclectic medical school more widely known or more deservedly popular than is Dr. William Edward Boyer of Cincinnati. He was born February 13, 1853, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and secured an excellent education in the common schools and the Chambersburg Academy. Prior to entering upon the study of medicine, he spent 10 years in teaching school.

In 1872, as a teacher, Dr. Boyer came to Ohio, and in the following year began the study of medicine. In June, 1879, he was graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and subsequently settled in practice at Catawba, Ohio. He kept closely in touch with his college and in November, 1897, was called to Cincinnati to succeed Dr. Edwin Freeman, the noted anatomist, at the Eclectic Medical Institute. In the following year he was transferred to the chair of special and general surgery, an important position he still holds. Since 1895 he has been one of the instructors in clinical medicine at the Institute, where he is one of the most popular lecturers.

In 1900-01 Dr. Boyer received a token of the high esteem in which he is held, both in and outside of his own school of medical science, by being honored with an election as president of the American Official Association of Surgeons, surgery of this nature having been with him a special object of study and practice. He is generally regarded as an authority, and is called as consultant in this branch of surgery all over the country.

Dr. Bloyer is known as one of the leading advocates of Eclectic principles, and has been president of the State and National Eclectic medical associations, and is also one of the working members of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society. In addition to being one of the valued associate editors of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, since 1887 he has been one of the editors and publishers of the *Eclectic Medical Gleaner*.

On November 2, 1876, Dr. Bloyer was married to Helen Abigail Pinckney, a relative of that distinguished statesman, Hon. Elihu Root. Dr. and Mrs. Bloyer have one son,—William Root Pinckney, a student at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York,—and two daughters,—Maude Ginevra, a teacher in Cincinnati, and Mary Abigail. Dr. Bloyer's offices are conveniently located in the Lancaster Building.

SAMUEL L. HEWITT.

SAMUEL L. HEWITT, who died November 9, 1896, was a representative of one of Cincinnati's most prominent families. He was a man of exceptional business qualifications, honor and integrity, and during his short career made many staunch friends, in whose memory he will live until they are reunited in the life to come.

Mr. Hewitt was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1847, on what was then the farm of his grandfather Chase, now known as the Hewitt Sub-Division of Walnut Hills. He was a son of Charles Hewitt, whose death occurred November 14, 1888. After the death of his father, Samuel L. Hewitt assumed charge of the large estate left to his mother, and upon her death, January 17, 1892, became executor of her will. In the handling of his large business, his actions were characterized with the strictest integrity and fair dealings toward all. He was a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, which body passed resolutions of regret and sympathy for the bereaved wife and son. His entire life was spent in Cincinnati, where he had many friends of long years standing, and to them as well as to his immediate family his death in the prime of life was a sad blow.

Samuel L. Hewitt was united in marriage, March 18, 1875, with Norma L. Myers, a daughter of Theophilus and Susan (Epply) Myers. Her father was one of the most extensive real estate dealers of Cincinnati and Walnut

THE PROBLEM

The problem is to find a function $f(x)$ which satisfies the conditions that $f(x)$ is continuous on the interval $[a, b]$ and that $f(x)$ is differentiable on the interval (a, b) . The function $f(x)$ is said to be continuous on the interval $[a, b]$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that whenever x and y are in the interval $[a, b]$ and $|x - y| < \delta$, then $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$. The function $f(x)$ is said to be differentiable on the interval (a, b) if for every x in the interval (a, b) there exists a unique number $f'(x)$ such that $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = f'(x)$.

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Hills. Our subject and his wife became the parents of one child, Clarence C., who represents the interests of his father's large estate. Mr. Hewitt was an attendant of the Baptist Church, and in politics affiliated with the Republican party. Mrs. Hewitt and her son reside in a beautiful brick mansion on Walnut Hills at No. 1804 Kinney avenue.

MERWIN ASHER HIGH.

The death of Merwin A. High, assistant superintendent of the free delivery division of the Cincinnati Post Office, at his home, No. 1530 Chase street, on August 20, 1903, removed a faithful and capable public official, and a young man of unusual ability and personal attractiveness. Mr. High's lease of life was short, having not yet completed his 44th year. He was born in Cincinnati, August 22, 1859, and was laid to rest in Spring Grove Cemetery on his birthday.

Mr. High was educated in Cincinnati, was graduated from the Woodward High School in 1878, and soon after entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company in a clerical capacity. The fidelity to duty which always characterized him soon gained him promotion, and he was made superintendent of messengers. In that position he continued until 1894, when he left telegraphic work to accept a position with the Pope Manufacturing Company. Later he accepted a position in the postal service, being placed in charge of Station B, at Brighton, on June 24th of that year. In 1902 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the free delivery division of the Cincinnati Post Office, but failing health warned him as early as June, 1903, that he must take a vacation. An attack of pneumonia brought on complications, but it was hoped that the balsamic air of Northern Michigan would restore him to health. This hope was not fulfilled and he was brought to his home in this city in a precarious condition.

Mr. High was noted for the enjoyment he took in outdoor sports and he belonged to several clubs, being secretary of the Cincinnati Bicycle Club. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and was associated with other secret orders. Mr. High is survived by a widow and two children.

Mr. High was popular and deservedly so and it was a matter of the greatest sorrow to those with whom he had been so intimately connected in

his official capacity, that so faithful and conscientious a worker should have been removed. He possessed in unusual degree those characteristics which make friends, a personal magnetism which drew others to him. His place may be filled, but never so well filled as by the kind husband, loving father, true friend and faithful official who now sleeps in the quiet Spring Grove Cemetery.

MOST REV. WILLIAM HENRY ELDER.

MOST REV. WILLIAM HENRY ELDER, whose connection with the Cincinnati Catholic Archdiocese extends over a period of 22 years, is now the oldest bishop in the American hierarchy. He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, March 22, 1819, and has been a bishop for more than 56 years.

Archbishop Elder began his educational course at Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, Maryland, and then went to Rome where he took his theological course in the College of the Propaganda and was there ordained to the priesthood in 1846. For a number of years after his return to the United States, he was director of the ecclesiastical seminary and professor of theology at Mount St. Mary's College, where his ability, learning and zeal became so apparent that on May 3, 1857, he was consecrated Bishop of Natchez, Mississippi, in the Cathedral at Baltimore, by Most Rev. Francis P. Kendrick, assisted by Rt. Rev. John McGill and Rt. Rev. James F. Wood.

During the whole Civil War Archbishop Elder was located in Mississippi, where he, with his priests and communities of Sisters, did all in their power to alleviate the suffering and to prepare men for a Christian death. He adhered to his people, satisfied that under the United States Constitution there existed no right to hinder a State from seceding; and that as a citizen he owed his first allegiance to his own State. At one time he was put under restraint for a while on account of his refusal to pray for the success of the Union. According to his convictions, the acceding to this request would have been neither right nor expedient. On the restoration of peace, Archbishop Elder found a bad spiritual condition through Mississippi. Some congregations had been dispersed, some had been discontinued and a number of priests had died. Soon after the war, he had the yellow fever in Vicksburg, which almost terminated his life.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its various parts. The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its various parts.

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When the financial troubles occurred in the Cincinnati Archdiocese, Archbishop Purcell asked Rome to send him a coadjutor and Archbishop Elder was appointed to take up the work, receiving the appointment from Rome on April 18, 1880, and from that time was practically the head of the diocese, succeeding to the full office and title of archbishop on July 4, 1883, at the death of Archbishop Purcell. Although advanced in years, he took a prominent part in the Plenary Council at Baltimore in November, 1884, and directed the manifold affairs of the diocese, traveling through it at various times. At his request Rome gave him a coadjutor, in the person of Archbishop Henry Moeller, his friend and brother prelate (whose sketch will be found in this volume) who bears the brunt of heavy official duties. Archbishop Elder is a man of great intellectual attainments and has a personality which has won for him the love and esteem of the citizens of Cincinnati.

EBENEZER A. KINSEY.

The death of Ebenezer A. Kinsey, on February 5, 1894, deprived the city of Cincinnati of the services of one, whose previous business achievements had given promise of a great future usefulness. From the position of office boy he had, by energy, honesty and ability, climbed to that of proprietor of The E. A. Kinsey Company, dealers in railway supplies and machinery. Mr. Kinsey was born on Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, December 18, 1865, and was a son of Joseph and Ann Frances (Ammidown) Kinsey.

The late Joseph Kinsey, whose death occurred in Cincinnati, December 12, 1889, at the age of 61 years, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, January 18, 1828, being one of a family of nine children born to Oliver and Sarah (Griffith) Kinsey, the former of whom was born November 24, 1780, one of a family of 11 children, and died October 4, 1855. Sarah (Griffith) Kinsey was born November 3, 1791, and died December 6, 1831. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Ebenezer Davis and Rebecca (Fisher) Ammidown, of Southbridge, Massachusetts. A family of 13 children were born to Joseph Kinsey and wife, four of whom still survive. For many years Joseph Kinsey was one of the leading and successful merchants of Cincinnati, and amassed a large fortune. He was influential in many ways and was a Mason of high degree.

The late Ebenezer A. Kinsey was educated in Cincinnati and graduated with credit from the Woodward High School in 1833. He then entered the house of Post & Company in the capacity of office boy, was rapidly advanced through the positions of shipping clerk, bill clerk, secretary, and was then made vice-president of the concern. In December, 1890, he purchased the mercantile department and under his management the business grew rapidly, and at the time of his decease, under its new name, it had grown into one of the largest concerns of its kind in the West.

On April 24, 1889, Mr. Kinsey was married to Susannah Miles, a daughter of John DeBray and Lucy (Davis) Miles, of French and English ancestry, respectively. Two children were born to this marriage,—Ruth and Helen.

Mr. Kinsey was identified with the Republican party. He was a man of public spirit and was proud of his city and ever ready to promote its interests. In private life he was upright and honorable and won the esteem of all who knew him.

The religious views of Mr. Kinsey, like those of his ancestors on both sides, were those of the Society of Friends.

SAMUEL PERKINS BISHOP.

The death of Samuel Perkins Bishop, February 1, 1902, removed from Cincinnati a notable citizen, one whose years had reached almost a century and whose energies had been long devoted to the development of the financial interests of his city. Mr. Bishop was born in 1807 in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, whither his parents had journeyed for their health, the family home being in New York. His mother died in 1817.

Mr. Bishop attended school at Norwich, Connecticut, later at Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1826. He studied medicine and practiced the profession for seven years, finally abandoned it, and with his father worked upon the construction of a railroad between Owego and Ithaca, New York, and then came to Cincinnati. After his arrival here, he secured a position with the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company. At that time, the bank printed its own money, and never experienced any trouble until hard times came; during one panic, the bank had

\$700,000 of its own notes out,—the sum of \$300,000 was redeemed, and the remainder was never presented for redemption. He became teller for the bank, and it prospered and built a structure at the southwest corner of Third and Main streets. In August, 1857, during the great panic, the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company went to the wall for the sum of \$3,000,000. James P. Kilbreth was appointed assignee and Mr. Bishop remained with him until 1866, when he was elected secretary of the Cincinnati Safe Deposit Company. Upon the death of the late Henry Peachey, Mr. Bishop succeeded him as president, a position which he retained until the consolidation of the Cincinnati Safe Deposit & Trust Company with the Central Trust & Safe Deposit Company. He was the associate and friend of such history makers of this city as L'Hommedieu, Reuben Springer, John D. Jones, Josiah Lawrence, Griffin Taylor, W. R. Lee, G. Carlisle, B. B. Whiteman, Nicholas Longworth, Charles Davis, Gardner Phipps, S. Davis, Jr., J. S. McKeegan, Briggs Swift and Elmore Cunningham.

In 1841 Mr. Bishop was married, and his estimable wife passed away at the family home, No. 828 Oak street, Walnut Hills, but a few years ago. The surviving children are: Daniel L., formerly purchasing agent for The Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Company, who resigned that position in order to give his attention to other enterprises; Henry H., Edward P. and Newton P.

For many years Mr. Bishop was treasurer of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. For about three score years he was active in the financial world and was among the oldest bankers in the country. He was held in the highest regard in the business world of Cincinnati and was sincerely esteemed by a large circle of personal friends.

MICHAEL HEISTER, JR.

MICHAEL HEISTER, JR., late superintendent of the City Infirmary of Cincinnati, died in this city November 16, 1902. Mr. Heister was born in Cincinnati, February 3, 1860, and was a son of Michael Heister, so well known to residents of the city as proprietor of the famous Heister Restaurant, on Main street.

Our subject, after completing his education, learned the details of his

father's business and then opened what was known as the Merchants' Restaurant, which he conducted for a number of years. In 1890, when the present Board of Public Safety went into power, Mr. Heister was appointed superintendent of the City Infirmary, his wife being matron of the same, and this position was filled with the greatest efficiency for a period of two and a half years, and was ended by the death of Mr. Heister. The position was one of the gravest responsibility, Mr. Heister having the welfare of 900 inmates at stake. While he was a man of great firmness, he also possessed the other necessary qualifications which made him an exceptional officer in this situation. His efforts met with the commendation of the public, by whom he was thoroughly respected.

On February 3, 1884, Mr. Heister was married to Anna Enneking, who, with two children, Irene and Clarence, still survives. With his family, he was a devout member of the Catholic Church. His funeral obsequies were imposing, both on account of the great esteem in which he was held and his wide acquaintance, and also because they were conducted by the ritual of the Elks, of which he was a valued member. During the time he lay in state, at the Elks' Temple, his remains were respectfully viewed by the largest concourse of people which had ever passed through its portals. The services were conducted by William A. Hopkins, exalted ruler of Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5, B. P. O. E., and burial took place in St. Joseph's Cemetery on Price Hill.

ABRAHAM BETTMAN, M. D.

ABRAHAM BETTMAN, M. D., whose long and useful career closed with his death on January 14, 1901, at his home in Cincinnati, was for many years not only an eminent physician of this city, but was also one whose learning and skill were highly considered throughout the State. Prior to the Civil War few names of medical practitioners carried with them more weight through the West than did that of Dr. Bettman. Born in 1805, of Jewish descent, he entered upon his practice long before the important medical discoveries of the last century gave their assistance to practitioners, and built up a reputation entirely dependent upon his own close observation and ability.

Dr. Bettman survived the greater number of his early associates in

practice, his life covering 96 years. His practice covered the whole city, and his charities and benefactions knew neither color nor creed. He was a constant resident of Cincinnati, and actively engaged in the practice of medicine from the year 1846 to the time of the last sickness that resulted in his death. He was associated in his practice with such men as Dr. John Alexander Murphy and numerous other early physicians of the city, who like him have joined the great majority. He was an acknowledged leader in public movements and his advice and influence led to the adoption of many sanitary improvements.

In 1844 Dr. Bettman married Sara Forchheimer, whose death occurred in 1886. One son of this union survives, in the person of Dr. William Bettman, who has long been known as one of the city's leading dental practitioners. The name of Bettman is held in high esteem in the professional circles of Cincinnati.

HON. HIRAM D. PECK, LL. D.

HON. HIRAM D. PECK, LL. D., formerly judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, was born near Cynthiana, Kentucky, March 23, 1844. On his father's side he comes of sturdy New England ancestry, his grandfather, Hiram Peck, being one of the founders of Montpelier, Vermont, and a colonel commanding Vermont troops in the War of 1812. His mother came of a Virginia family and was also descended from the prominent Broadwell family of New Jersey.

Hiram D. Peck was very young when he prepared for college under the preceptorship of Rev. Cater Page at the academy of Cynthiana. He pursued a classical course of study in Miami University, from which he was graduated in 1862 at the age of 18 years. He enlisted for service in the 86th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served from May until September, 1862, then returned home to engage in the study of the law, a profession he had determined in youth to enter. He attended Harvard Law School until his graduation in 1865, and then located in Cincinnati to practice. His success was assured from the first, and from 1873 to 1876 he ably served as assistant city solicitor. In 1876 he was elected city solicitor and served in that capacity two years, when he returned to private practice. He formed a partnership with Mr. Goss which continued until the election of Judge



RAPHAEL STRAUSS.

Peck to the bench. In the spring of 1883, he was nominated by the Democratic party for judge of the Superior Court, and his election followed. In 1884, he was reelected to that office and served out his term but declined a second reelection, resuming the practice of the law as a partner of Frank H. Shaffer. The firm is now Peck, Shaffer & Peck, and is one of the strong law firms of the city of Cincinnati. Judge Peck has made an especial study of corporation law and his extensive practice is largely confined to that branch of the law. He was a director of the University of Cincinnati from 1878 to 1883. In 1891 he was appointed professor of the law of evidence and corporations, a chair he filled for six years. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1892 by Miami University, and also by the University of Cincinnati. He was appointed trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home by Governor McKinley in 1894, and reappointed in 1895. In 1884, without his knowledge, he was placed in nomination by the Democratic party to represent the First District of Ohio in Congress. He has been one of the counsellors of the Democratic party and is always interested in his party's success. He has a well earned reputation as a student of his profession, and is quite as well informed on all general subjects. He is possessed of no mean literary ability, and as a speaker is forcible and eloquent. Socially, he is very popular, and numbers his friends almost by his acquaintances.

November 18, 1868, Judge Peck was united in marriage with Harriet E. Weld of Boston, Massachusetts, of the wealthy and influential family of that name. Two sons and a daughter were born to them, as follows: John Weld, who is a member of the law firm of Peck, Shaffer & Peck; Arthur Minot, who is engaged in the manufacturing business in Cincinnati; and Edith Weld, who is at home.

RAPHAEL STRAUSS.

The death of Raphael Strauss, May 7, 1901, removed from Cincinnati one of the city's most gifted miniature and portrait painters, and deprived artistic circles of a very prominent member. He was born March 10, 1830, in Bavaria, Germany, and died at the age of 71 years, at his home, No. 565 Hale avenue, Avondale.

Mr. Strauss was born with artistic and poetic genius. When but 24

years of age, he came to Cincinnati, and soon became recognized in artistic circles, his methods being his own. He followed no master, but, through force of natural ability, commanded first attention, then admiration, and finally became regarded as without an equal in delicate detail work pertaining to his particular line of painting. Patrons flocked to his studio in the Pike Building for a period of over 30 years, and he painted portraits of nearly all the leading citizens of this city and of many residents of other places. Several of these have attracted most favorable comment, notable those of ex-Governor Bushnell and the late Frederick H. Alms. At all times his studio was the resort of lovers of the unique in art, and, until within a few months of his decease, he was the vice-president of the Cincinnati Art Club. He was also a member of the Hebrew society,—Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Strauss is survived by his widow and four children, viz.: Mrs. Julius Freiberg, Jr., Mrs. Daniel Goldstein, Philip Strauss and Joseph B. Strauss, of Chicago, Illinois. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

JAMES HARLAN CLEVELAND.

JAMES HARLAN CLEVELAND, formerly United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio and at the present time a leading member of the Cincinnati bar, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, January 21, 1865. He is a son of Francis L. and Laura (Harlan) Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland attended Princeton College and was graduated from that institution in 1885, receiving the Chancellor John C. Green fellowship in mental science. He studied at the University of Berlin, Germany, during the following year. Returning to America, he prepared himself for the legal profession in Washington, D. C., with his uncle, Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and at the Columbian Law School, but just prior to his graduation he received, February 29, 1888, an appointment as assistant district attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, a position he retained until November 3, 1889, when he retired to form a partnership with C. Bentley Matthews, under the firm name of Matthews & Cleveland. On March 28, 1894, he was appointed United States district attorney for the Southern District of Ohio by President Cleveland, and during that administration made

a most enviable record. In October, 1897, the firm, of which he was a member, became Matthews, Cleveland & Bowler by the addition of Robert B. Bowler, formerly Comptroller of the Treasurer of the United States, and in February, 1898, Cleveland & Bowler, Mr. Matthews retiring, and so continued until the death of Mr. Bowler, September 16, 1902. Upon the death of Gustavus H. Wald, dean of the Cincinnati Law School, in June, 1902, Mr. Cleveland, who had been identified with the school as a professor for several years, was chosen as his temporary successor and until a new dean could be found who could devote his entire time to the institution.

Mr. Cleveland was married in Washington, D. C., June 5, 1888, to Grace E. Matthews, a daughter of the late Justice Stanley Matthews, and they are the parents of five children.

DAVID JUDKINS, M. D.

In recalling the leading events in the life of the late eminent Dr. David Judkins, almost every avenue of progress in the city of Cincinnati, for more than 50 years, must be touched, for so open minded, philanthropic and public spirited a citizen was foremost in every enterprise promising to be of benefit to the city, whether in the line of medical science or otherwise. The triumphs of his personal career were, however, in the line of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Judkins came of professional ancestry, his father having been first a practitioner at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, where his distinguished son was born, July 17, 1817. In Cincinnati the active mind of the youth developed and he became one of the noted students of the Woodward High School and at the old Cincinnati College, from which institution he passed to the Medical College of Ohio, where he was graduated March 10, 1842. He had the honor of being chosen as the first interne of the Cincinnati Hospital; he continued to be a member of that institution's medical staff for 30 years and at his death was president of its board of trustees. He managed its affairs with the scrupulous care he gave his own. As time advanced and opportunity came, he went abroad and sought in foreign methods and means of study the hidden secrets which would enable him to help the suffering in his own land. It was through his disinterested efforts that the Cincinnati Hospital, to which were welcomed

the poor and afflicted, became so thoroughly equipped and so truly a great and generous charity. During the progress of the Civil War he was foremost in pushing the work of the noted Irwin Mission on Sixth street, and more than once accompanied the surgeons in their Christian like work of succoring the sick and wounded and of bringing them to the shelter and care of the mission, regardless of the color of their uniform. In this there was no self seeking, only pure, Christian, brotherly concern. He was appointed by President Lincoln, during the war, surgeon in charge of the East End Hospital, Cincinnati, and was afterward appointed by Gen. U. S. Grant as surgeon in charge of the Relief Corps at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in which capacity he served with distinction; on his return to Cincinnati, he brought with him a negro, presented to him by General Grant.

Dr. Judkins became widely known for his skill, and belonged to and was honored by many medical bodies. His contributions to medical literature were always practical and invariably attracted attention. His manners were simple and unaffected, his associations and hospitality singularly democratic, while his friendships once bestowed could scarcely be shaken. He was, through temperate living and exemplary example, just the right man to influence the young and for a long period found time to be a director and the vice-president of the Young Men's Bible Society. He was also director of the Home Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian Church and for many years was on the executive committee of the Irwin Mission. Dr. Judkins died, lamented by the whole city, November 12, 1893.

Dr. Judkins married Susan P. McGrew, a refined and educated lady, whose death preceded his own, on January 24, 1888, survived by three children, namely: William Tyson, a leading attorney of Cincinnati, being a graduate of Harvard Law University in the class of 1877; Mrs. Anna J. Sheldon and Mrs. Fannie J. Dickson.

LOUIS J. DOLLE.

LOUIS J. DOLLE, a lawyer and prominent citizen of Cincinnati, was born in this city, January 15, 1862, and is a son of Philip and Catherine E. (DeBolt) Dolle.

Mr. Dolle attended the public schools of his native city, and subse-

quently St. Xavier College. He entered Cincinnati Law School, and was but 20 years of age at the time of graduation. Being under the required age, it was necessary for him to wait a year before applying for admission to the bar of the State, which he did January 18, 1883, three days after attaining his majority. He then began practice in his father's office, and upon the death of the latter in June, 1886, succeeded to his practice. He has not only retained his father's practice but has added largely to it, and has an excellent standing at the bar. Politically, he is a Democrat; though he has served as delegate to party conventions, he has never sought nor accepted political office.

DAWSON BLACKMORE, SR.

DAWSON BLACKMORE, SR., one of the representative business men of Cincinnati, whose death was deplored by family, friends and citizens, and by the Commercial Club in particular, passed away at his beautiful home on Woodburn avenue, January 5, 1898. For a period of 36 years he had been actively identified with the produce business, achieving success through personal effort supported by sound business judgment.

Mr. Blackmore was born June 23, 1831, in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he was reared and secured his education. For some years after attaining his majority, he traveled in the interests of the firm of Dubois & Augur, of Cincinnati. In 1862 he took up his residence in this city and was given a position in the office of the firm. One year later he embarked in the business for himself, associating with him Mr. Barton, under the firm name of Blackmore & Barton, the latter's interests being later bought by F. A. Laidley. It was decided to open an office at New Orleans, and for that purpose Mr. Blackmore went to the South where he remained one year, establishing favorable trade relations. An enormous business opened up, the river traffic was stupendous, and the warehouses at Vine street and the river front were kept overflowing with the produce in which the firm dealt, including flour, grain, pork and provisions. In 1878 Mr. Laidley retired and Mr. Blackmore associated with him Frank Kinsey, the business still being continued at Nos. 38-40-42 Vine street. After Mr. Kinsey's removal to Chicago at a later date, Mr. Blackmore continued in the business under the firm name of Dawson Blackmore & Company.

For years Mr. Blackmore was actively interested in the Chamber of Commerce, served on the board of directors and was highly regarded by its members. His business capacity was far beyond the average, his instincts were true, his foresight remarkable, and his associates were accustomed to regard his judgment with attention. In politics he was a Democrat but took no very active interest beyond two years of service during the early "eighties," as councilman from the First Ward.

In 1872 Mr. Blackmore was married to Mary J. Jones, who still survives, with the following four children: Dawson J., one of Cincinnati's foremost business men, president of the Krell Piano Company, who married a daughter of Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, and resides at No. 3351 Reading road; George G.; Charles C. and Josephine, who is the wife of Harry C. Sherick, Jr., the manager of the large book and bindery plant of Henry C. Sherick.

Mr. Blackmore possessed the patience and protracted effort required by a successful man of business, and was active even after disease made inroads upon his constitution. He was known, both in the Chamber of Commerce and in general trade, as a man of the strictest integrity, and he enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him.

COMMODORE LEE R. KECK.

By the death of Commodore Lee R. Keck, on July 13, 1901, the city of Cincinnati lost a useful and prominent citizen. Although for the past two years he had been obliged to lead a quiet and retired life, on account of failing health, he was not forgotten in the busy marts where for so long he had been conspicuous. He was one of the oldest rivermen in this part of the country.

Lee R. Keck was born in Milford, Ohio, in 1843. His parents were farming people in Pennsylvania, but had located near Milford a few years prior to his birth. He was an apt student and was 18 years of age and in his second year at the Woodward High School, when the Civil War broke out. He immediately offered his loyal services, enlisting in the 5th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., which was shortly after incorporated into the "Fighting 10th," with which organization he served with gallantry throughout the whole war. Surviving the dangers of the struggle, he returned to his home, and not long after became a resident of Cincinnati.

He served for a time as bookkeeper for the firm of M. & L. Glenn, and in 1881 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Big Sandy Packet Company. Later he was offered and accepted the same positions with the United States Mail Line, plying the Ohio River between this city and Louisville, Kentucky; was elected president of the Cincinnati & Memphis Steamboat Line; secretary and treasurer of the Consolidated Boat Store and the Licking Coal & Towboat Company; and a director in the Gibson House Company and the Eureka and Amazon insurance companies. These vast interests were ably managed by Commodore Keck and for many years he was one of the most striking personalities of the business interests of the Ohio River.

In 1864 Commodore Keck was united in marriage with Eva Glenn, a daughter of Lewis Glenn, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Cincinnati. A sister of Mrs. Keck married the late Alfred G. Corre of the Grand Hotel. Commodore Keck is survived by his widow and one son and one daughter. The daughter, Coralie, married Harry C. Hoefinghoff, a son of the pioneer foundryman, and president and general manager of The Bickford Drill & Tool Company; and the son, Lewis G., who is secretary and treasurer of The Bickford Drill & Tool Company, married Miss Hoefinghoff.

The impressive funeral services of Commodore Keck were according to the Scottish Rite ritual, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral. The pall-bearers were all attached friends, well known business men of this city, namely: George L. Quiggin, Charles E. Baines, Capt. J. D. Parker, Jacob Grossman, Samuel Reinhardt and Henry Garlick. Commodore Keck will long be recalled as a man of the highest integrity. In the various capacities in which he served, his executive ability, his untiring energy and his clear business foresight were not more notable than was his ability to command and to successfully meet the peculiar conditions incident to his life as a riverman.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, of Cincinnati, general manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, and one of the most experienced and popular railroad men of the country, was born at Canton, Mississippi, in 1861. His schooling was completed by the time he was 15 years

old, and at that age he entered upon railroad work as a messenger boy in the ticket office of the old Ohio & Mississippi road. Later he went with the St. Louis Union Depot Company, and successively filled the offices of messenger, clerk in the car department, timekeeper, purchasing agent, assistant paymaster, secretary, assistant superintendent and superintendent. From 1893 to 1896, Mr. Garrett was superintendent of the St. Louis Terminal Railway Association, and also terminal superintendent of the Wabash Railroad at St. Louis, and from 1894 to 1896 was also superintendent of the Merchants' Bridge & Railway Company. From 1896 to 1899 he was superintendent of different divisions of the Wabash Railroad. When he severed his connection with the Wabash road, it was to go with the Philadelphia & Reading as superintendent of the Philadelphia Division. Later he was made superintendent of the New York Division and still later was made general superintendent of the system. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the best operating men in the country.

In Mr. Garrett the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway has secured an indefatigable worker and one who is considered a strict disciplinarian. At the same time his knowledge of men is such that he secures his ends without friction and is one of the most popular men with the great army of employees of any official in the railroad service. His commanding personal appearance, combined with a pleasing geniality immediately wins attention, while his honorable business methods command respect. This great system is to be congratulated upon securing the experienced services of so valuable a man.

EDGAR T. BEHYMER, M. D.

EDGAR T. BEHYMER, M. D., one of the leading general practitioners of medicine and surgery of Cincinnati, with well appointed offices at No. 427 West Seventh street, was born May 25, 1855, at Locust Corner, Ohio, and is a son of Michael and Mary A. Behymer.

Dr. Behymer obtained his education at Parker's Academy, at Clermontville, Ohio, which was then a noted educational institution, and later became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio; from there he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, having determined upon a medical career. After his graduation in 1881, he located for



HON. H. L. GORDON.

(From a Photograph, Copyright, 1903, by J. E. Purdy, Boston.)

practice at Batavia, Ohio, and was soon after appointed physician to the Clermont County Infirmary. As secretary of the U. S. pension examining board, he served efficiently for four years, resigning that position when he removed to Cincinnati.

After settling in this city in 1894, he was appointed lecturer on minor surgery in the Eclectic Medical Institute, upon the resignation of Dr. E. R. Freeman, and in 1896 he was made assistant in the surgical clinic, a position he held until his resignation from the faculty in 1897. Since then he has been fully occupied in taking care of a large and lucrative practice. He is well known to the public and to the profession as a successful general practitioner and he numbers among his patients many of the leading families of the city.

Dr. Behymer was united in marriage, September 18, 1883, to Lida E. Blythe, of Owensville, Ohio.

HON. H. L. GORDON.

One of the most interesting figures in public life, in the city of Cincinnati, is Hon. H. L. Gordon, vice-mayor, ex-Lieutenant Governor of the State, and a leading member of the Hamilton County bar. Mr. Gordon was born August 27, 1860, at Metamora, Indiana, the fifth child in the family of his parents, M. B. and Sophia (Tracy) Gordon. His father was a prominent agriculturist in Indiana, where he died, in 1892, aged 76 years.

From the public schools of his native locality, Mr. Gordon entered De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and was there graduated in 1882, with the degree of Ph. B., three years later acquiring that of A. M. His choice of profession was the law and he pursued his reading with the law firm of Butler, McDonald & Mason, at Indianapolis, with whom he remained until 1887, when he removed to Wichita, Kansas. There he established a law office and continued in the active and successful practice of his profession for 10 years. In that period he served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Sedgwick County and later as city attorney of Wichita, and in 1895 he was elected a member of the Kansas State Senate.

In June, 1897, Mr. Gordon returned to the East, locating in Cincinnati and entering into partnership here with Otto G. Renner, with offices in the Blynmyer Building. At the time Mr. Gordon retired from the firm, in

1891, the style was Renner, Gordon & Renner. For a limited time he practiced alone, with offices in the Union Trust Building, but shortly became the senior partner in the prominent law firm of Gordon, Granger & DeWitt. This is probably one of the strongest legal combinations in the city, much of the attention of the firm being given to corporation law, although a general practice is carried on also. In 1899 Mr. Gordon was appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors and filled the office with credit for four years. On January 26, 1902, he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth; his term expired in January, 1904. The city election of 1903 resulted in his being elected vice-mayor of Cincinnati, the great interests of the city being in his hands during all the absences of Mayor Fleischmann.

In politics Mr. Gordon is a Republican, but his steadfast adherence to principle and his fearless championship of law and order under all conditions distinguish him from the average party man. He enjoys the confidence of the great party leaders, for this very attitude, and his judgment is consulted in all important movements. Mr. Gordon has shown himself a friend of education, morality and good citizenship and holds a high place in his profession and in public esteem. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Elk, and belongs also to the Itan-Nic-Nic Club. A portrait of Mr. Gordon accompanies this sketch.

ROBERT W. CARROLL.

ROBERT W. CARROLL, who for many years was at the head of the great publishing house of R. W. Carroll & Company, of Cincinnati, died at his home in Avondale, December 17, 1897. He was born July 28, 1826, in St. Clairsville, Ohio, and was a son of Dr. Thomas and Anne Lynch (Williams) Carroll. His father was one of the leaders in the medical profession in Cincinnati from 1841, his date of settlement here, until his death, March 13, 1871. His mother was a native of Lynchburg, Pennsylvania.

Robert W. Carroll, who was the second of his parents' sons, after completing his literary education at Woodward College, entered the office of Judge William Johnston for the study of the law. He made rapid progress and was admitted to the bar in 1848 and practiced for one year at Springfield, Ohio, removing then to Cincinnati, where he entered into partnership with his preceptor, Judge Johnston. He soon gained a reputation

for legal acumen second to none, and enjoyed a lucrative practice. His ability in his profession was marked and through his whole life, although giving his attention to other interests for a time, he displayed those qualities which distinguished him so long before the bar. In 1862 a combination of circumstances induced Mr. Carroll to embark in a mercantile business which he continued with remarkable success for four years, during which time he founded the publishing house of R. W. Carroll & Company. In the disastrous fire of 1866, his business was swept away, but he soon resumed and continued in the publishing line until 1880, one of the issues of the house being the *Christian Standard*, of which Elder Isaac Errett was editor. The firm was distinguished for perfect integrity and uprightness. In 1880, the publishing business having been disposed of, Mr. Carroll resumed the practice of the law and with as much success as formerly.

In 1854 Mr. Carroll was married to Lydia B. Conway, of Delaware, who died January 19, 1857. The death of the mother was followed by that of their only child, little Nora, on January 10, 1860. On May 1, 1860, Mr. Carroll was married to Mary Arabella Piatt, daughter of Jacob Wycoff Piatt, the Piatt family being one of the oldest and most honored in the Queen City. Jacob Wycoff Piatt was a most remarkable man and took a conspicuous part in the early political history of Hamilton County. He possessed great vigor and independence of character, which were brought into public notice by his position on the Bible, school and fire department questions. He was a most zealous friend of fire department reform, and the introduction of the paid fire department into our city was due in no small degree to his championship of it in the City Council, against violent clamor and opposition from the members of the old volunteer department. Mrs. Carroll and all the children, five in number, survive. Two sons live in Cincinnati: Louis, who is secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Sinking Fund; and R. deV., who is a prominent member of the bar, with offices in the Union Trust Building. The other members of the family are Eugene, the oldest son, who is manager of a water company in Butte, Montana; Laura (single), who lives in New York; and Belle (Durphy), who is also a resident of New York.

Mr. Carroll was a leader in all public movements tending to the prosperity and advancement of educational and reformatory enterprises. He was a man of the most perfect integrity and, although not formally united with any religious body, contributed to the support of all. He was of a



refined nature and possessed a cultivated mind and was a welcome addition to social circles. He left a large number of sincere friends who respected him for his exemplary character and loved him for his personal attributes. He passed away in serenity of spirit and those about him recall his own words, uttered to comfort those who grieved: "Death is neither to be dreaded nor deplored."

HON. WILLIAM LEDYARD AVERY.

HON. WILLIAM LEDYARD AVERY, whose death took place at his beautiful country home, at Hawthorne, Kentucky, May 12, 1898, closing a long and brilliant judicial career, was born in Cincinnati, November 21, 1833, and was a son of John Coleman and Lydia (Robinson) Avery.

Judge Avery had the advantage of prominent ancestry and was reared in a home which was a center of hospitality and cultured life. Entering Yale College at an unusually early age, he was graduated there with distinction in the class of 1855, immediately entering upon the study of the law. In June, 1857, he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, where he continued to reside and engage in the active practice of the profession until the outbreak of the Civil War.

In October, 1862, he was mustered into the United States military service, and in November of the same year was commissioned by the Governor of Ohio, a captain of Ohio volunteer infantry. His subsequent rise in rank was continuous, being commissioned by the President of the United States, captain and aid-de-camp, in 1863; promoted to be major and aid-de-camp, in 1864; and brevet lieutenant-colonel, March 25, 1865. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Southern Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas, and participated in the dangers and glories of the campaigns which included the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, in front of Chattanooga; Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay; and Spanish Fort and Blakely, before the city of Mobile. After this gallant service, he was mustered out August 29, 1865, with the rank of major and aid-de-camp, United States Volunteers, and brevet-lieutenant-colonel.

Returning to his native city crowned with military laurels, Judge Avery resumed the practice of the law, where his well disciplined intellect, his

legal knowledge and most thorough comprehension of all branches of the profession brought him the prominence which caused his appointment as judge of the Common Pleas Court on February 9, 1871, an honorable office he filled for three successive terms and which he resigned in October, 1884.

In his judicial service, Judge Avery summoned all the higher qualities of his nature. To his unswerving integrity, to his rare intellectual gifts and power of analysis in the solution of intricate problems of the law, he added a persistent, painstaking industry in the discharge of his public duties, so that it may be truly said of him that he faithfully kept the spirit as well as the letter of his official obligation "to administer justice without respect to persons, according to the best of his ability and understanding." He did much to elevate the character of the bench, to maintain for it the high esteem of the bar as well as the confidence of the public. He retained his position on the bench until premonitions of his fatal illness warned him that he was mortal and that his span of life might not be long extended. He was vouchsafed, thus, years of farther usefulness less oppressed by urgent responsibilities, and at the close passed peacefully away, leaving behind him a record of stainless integrity as a judge, of true valor as a soldier and a character above reproach in every walk of life.

On February 5, 1878, Judge Avery was married to Mrs. Johanna (Ummethun) Buddemeyer, widow of L. H. Buddemeyer. A son and daughter were born to this marriage: Coleman Avery and Ethel Avery. The family home is at No. 2115 Alpine place, Walnut Hills.

HON. WILLIAM WALKER SMITH, JR.

HON. WILLIAM WALKER SMITH, JR., a member of the Ohio State Legislature, and one of the prominent young attorneys of Cincinnati, was born at Covington, Kentucky, November 21, 1870, and is a son of William Walker Smith, who is at present engaged in the real estate business in Cincinnati. Our subject's father was formerly junior member of the wholesale grocery firm of Hill & Smith, that for many years was engaged in business at No. 45 Vine street, Cincinnati.

Our subject was three years old when his parents moved from Covington to Walnut Hills, and his early education was secured in Cincinnati and

he was one of the graduates in the class of 1887 at the Franklin school. At Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, he subsequently pursued the higher branches and was there graduated in 1891. Immediately after he took an extended tour in Europe, during which time he paid particular attention to the study of municipal affairs in London, Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Upon his return he studied law and upon being admitted to practice became associated with the law firm of Pogue & Pogue.

In 1898 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Blanche Pogue, who is the eldest daughter of the late Henry Pogue, whose sketch and portrait appear elsewhere in this work.

For a long period Mr. Smith has been prominent in Masonry and no less so in the Ohio Society of Sons of the Revolution. He is also a factor in politics and has an enthusiastic following who see in him, as a man of education, travel, enlarged views and proper public spirit, a leader of influence and ability. He is now serving his second term in the Ohio State Legislature, having been first elected in 1901 and reelected in 1903.

JAMES LANDY.

JAMES LANDY, whose death occurred in Cincinnati, November 18, 1897, was one of the leading photographic artists of the United States, one whose name had added interest to every public exposition for many years and whose fine artistic work has won appreciation from connoisseurs all over the world. Mr. Landy was born in 1838 in the city of New York, and as early as the age of 12 years displayed ability in photography.

In 1861 after continued study in his selected line, Mr. Landy established a studio in Cincinnati, on West Fourth street, opposite the Pike Opera House. There he soon became favorably known to the public on account of his superior work and artistic posing, and he commanded a large clientele. In 1870 he was presented by the commissioners of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition with a beautiful silver medal, in recognition of his fine work in that connection. Visitors to the various expositions and fairs during the past 30 years have found his art photographs occupying leading positions and exciting universal admiration, and they invariably won the awards. Mr. Landy, it will be recalled, won the \$500 prize—the Blair Cup—and in 1887

the diamond prize, the pictures on both occasions being the incomparable "Man Know Thy Destiny" and "Hiawatha." In 1876 he received the highest award at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and was presented with a bronze medal, and he also received awards at the Vienna Industrial Exposition, and the Paris Exposition. Emperor William of Germany, who is known as a very competent judge of art, was delighted with the pictures of Mr. Landy shown him at Vienna, and declared they were superior to any he had ever seen. In 1888 he was given the highest award at the Centennial Exposition in Cincinnati, and was given a bronze medal at the World's Fair, at Chicago. His original photographs of the "Seven Ages" are on exhibition at Shakespeare Memorial Hall at Stratford-on-Avon, England, and, just one week prior to the death of this distinguished artist, the librarian of the above mentioned hall notified Mr. Landy of a visit of the Prince of Wales to the exhibition and of the latter's request that his personal compliments should be transmitted to Mr. Landy. Honors were thus showered on him on every hand, and he was elected an honorary member of photographic associations at home and abroad, but, while this appreciation pleased and encouraged him, it did not serve to change him from the studious seeker after the highest expression of the beautiful, which had ever been his aim.

Mr. Landy is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Blandina Wayland, and a son, Dr. Edwin Landy, one of the prominent physicians of this city. He was a Mason of the 32nd degree and his funeral obsequies were conducted by the order and were held at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, a touching incident at this time being the presentation of the Scottish Rite ring of the deceased to his son. In private life Mr. Landy was esteemed for the many agreeable attributes which he possessed, and all over the city, wherever art was cherished or appreciated, were those who mourned the master.

LOUIS B. SAWYER.

LOUIS B. SAWYER, one of the most prominent of the younger generation of lawyers of the city of Cincinnati, is efficiently filling the office of assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio, under Harry M. Hoffheimer. He was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, August 8, 1872, and is a son of Nathan L. R. and Ella M. Sawyer.

After completing his preliminary education, Louis B. Sawyer began his preparation for the legal profession by reading law in the office and under the direction of Judge Littleford, and by entering the Cincinnati Law School. He was graduated from that institution in 1895, and was immediately afterward admitted to the bar. He became associated, as a partner, with his former preceptor, Judge Littleford, with whom he continued successfully until January, 1900. In 1896 he was elected village solicitor of Hartwell, Hamilton County, and served creditably in that capacity until January 7, 1901, when he resigned to accept appointment as assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County under Mr. Hoffheimer. He is a careful, painstaking lawyer, and has displayed ability in the trial of cases. He is thoroughly familiar with the rules governing the admissibility of evidence, and appears to advantage in addressing a jury, being a strong and forcible speaker.

Fraternally, Mr. Sawyer is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Mystic Shriner, an Elk, and a Knight of Pythias. He is a member of the Blaine Club, and a number of other political and social organizations. He is an enthusiastic Republican and since he attained his majority has always been active in the politics of Hamilton County.

FRANK M. COUDEN.

Among the prominent business citizens and influential politicians of Cincinnati is Frank M. Couden, who for the past five years has so capably held the responsible office of cashier in the customs office in this city and has taken an active part in political matters. Mr. Couden was born at Morrow, Warren County, Ohio, in 1869, and is a son of A. N. and Prudence Couden, natives of Ohio.

Mr. Couden has held a number of responsible positions at Morrow, for a considerable period being connected with the Morrow Rolling Mills. Since entering the customs office where he is deputy surveyor and cashier, he has made an enviable record which has won him the approbation of the heads of the department. It is a matter of record that on a number of occasions he has been assigned to duties which entailed great responsibilities and that under all circumstances he has acquitted himself with credit.

Mr. Couden has been a factor in political life in Warren County for a long time and on more than one occasion has been slated for high official life.

He is a stanch Republican, and in 1897 was a candidate of the party for the State Legislature from his home district, but in the interest of peace later withdrew in favor of Hon. Alexander Boxwell, as he would not allow his own ambitions to stand in the way of party harmony. He is looming up as a favorite candidate for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, which is comprised of Warren, Clinton, Greene, Highland, Brown and Clermont counties. He has many personal as well as business friends who recognize his fitness for this position and what an influence a man of his ability and integrity could wield as a statesman.

In 1894 Mr. Couden was married to Julia Southgate Smith, who was born in Illinois. He has continued to make his home at Morrow.

JOHN ALBERT THOMPSON, M. D.

JOHN ALBERT THOMPSON, M. D., who is known far beyond the city of Cincinnati as a specialist in all nose, throat and ear troubles, was born at Mount Carmel, Indiana, January 7, 1859. The family is of English and Scotch origin, a combination that has developed some of the most distinguished men of the century.

Dr. Thompson is a son of John and Mary (Jenkins) Thompson, the former of whom was born in 1822 at Mount Carmel, Indiana, where he subsequently became a farmer and merchant. On the maternal side, the family was of Massachusetts stock, where the grandparents were born, but removed to Ohio where Dr. Thompson's mother was born in 1827.

Dr. Thompson was reared in a comfortable home and was afforded excellent educational advantages, being sent to Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana, after completing the common school course. There he was most creditably graduated in 1880, receiving the degree of B. S. After a course of reading under Dr. Mackenzie he was graduated in 1884 from the Miami Medical College and soon after entered upon the general practice of medicine and surgery. This he continued with unusual success for eight years, during which time he was clinical instructor in the diseases of the nose, ear and throat at his alma mater and through close study and thorough investigation became so interested in this complicated branch of practice that he decided to make it a specialty. Since 1892 he has given his entire atten-



tion to these important organs and the medical literature of the day has been enriched by many valuable scientific articles from his pen.

Dr. Thompson is connected with all the leading medical societies, is a subscriber to all the reliable medical publications, and in every way is continually adding to his knowledge. His practice extends over a wide territory and he is justly regarded as an authority on all diseases pertaining to the throat, ear and nose. Few are beyond his skill and his scores of grateful testimonials tell of his success when others less patient and skilled have failed.

Dr. Thompson was married April 21, 1886, to Lillie Morris, daughter of Augustus and Elizabeth (Shepard) Morris. In politics Dr. Thompson is a Prohibitionist. His well appointed offices are situated at No. 628 Elm street, Cincinnati.

JOSEPH W. WAYNE.

JOSEPH W. WAYNE, a representative citizen of Cincinnati, died September 12, 1903, at the beautiful family home, at No. 717 Gholson avenue, Avondale. Mr. Wayne was born in Philadelphia, in 1821, of Quaker parentage; he spent the greater part of his life in Cincinnati, having settled here in 1843.

Mr. Wayne embarked in a hardware business on Main street in 1844, disposing of his store to Mr. Pickering some years later in order to engage more extensively in the manufacture of ice chests and other articles of popular demand. He continued in the manufacture of these articles until within a few years of his retirement from business, in 1899. He had numerous interests, one of these being the Second National Bank, of which he was a director for 35 years. At the age of 78 years, Mr. Wayne retired from business activity with the esteem and respect of contemporary and younger competitors, his business methods during this long period having been those of an honorable man.

In 1852 Mr. Wayne was married to Mary Frances Gove, who with two children survives. The daughter, Laura, resides with her mother in the beautiful home in Avondale, where the family has been located for 17 years. William G. Wayne, the only son, has charge of his father's large business interests. Mrs. Wayne belongs to one of the old families of New England,

and is a daughter of the late Amos Gove, senior member of the old and well known commission firm of Gove & Swasey, and one of the band of pioneers who settled in Cincinnati in 1838.

Mr. Wayne was a successful business man, but he was much more. He was interested in literature and art and spent his leisure in travel, becoming the possessor of many art treasures. A beautiful marble statue, which adorns the Cincinnati Art Museum, was a gift of Mr. Wayne, in 1878. He belonged to the Art Club and was a charter member of the Queen City Club. Politics did not especially interest him, although he was an intelligent voter and supported the Republican party. Mr. Wayne was a man of diversified interests and took an active position in the work of advancing the city, not only promoting its commercial supremacy, but as far as possible also advancing its educational and moral enterprises. Reared in the Quaker belief, in later years with his family he united with the Unitarian Church.

WILLIAM LOWRY DICKSON, A. M., LL. B.

WILLIAM LOWRY DICKSON, A. M., LL. B., son of the late Hon. William Martin Dickson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, was born in Cincinnati, March 7, 1856. After a thorough preparatory course of education acquired in the city schools, he entered Yale College, graduating therefrom in the class of 1878. Returning to Cincinnati, he commenced reading law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1881, after a comprehensive, systematic and severe course of instruction. While studying law, and for a time after being admitted, Mr. Dickson was instructor in Latin and Greek in the Cincinnati schools, after which he took up practice, which has steadily advanced and developed into a lucrative as well as an important one. As a lawyer Mr. Dickson is chiefly distinguished for the care and attention bestowed on the preparation of his cases, and the profound and exhaustive researches into all the points bearing upon them. His scholarly attainments, together with the gift of a natural and easy flow of language, render him particularly well qualified for his chosen profession, a fact which his large clientage and high standing at the bar clearly demonstrate. He has well appointed offices in the Union Trust Building.

In addition to his law practice, Mr. Dickson is lecturer on medical juris-

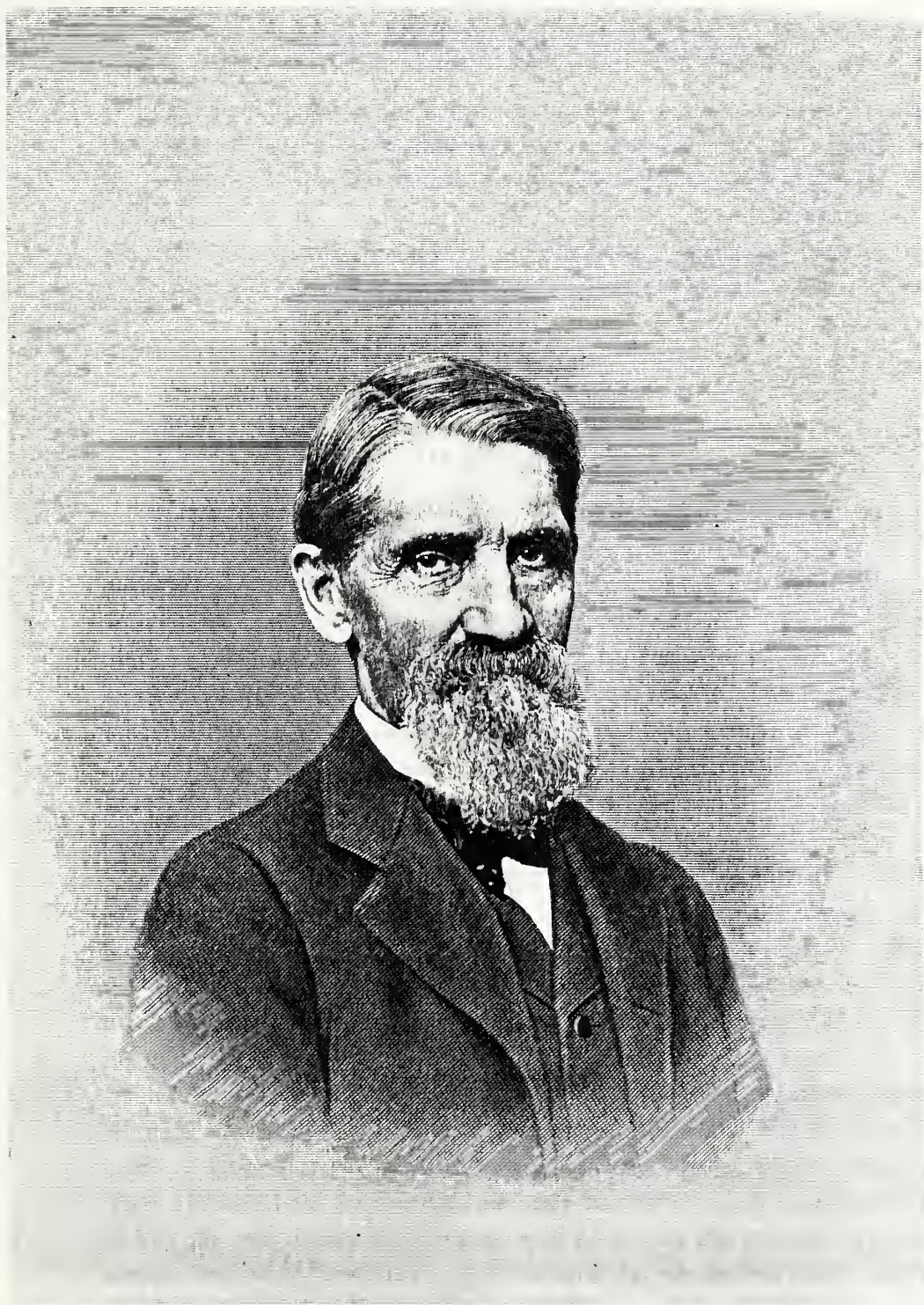
prudence in the Eclectic Medical Institute, a position to which he was appointed in 1890, and which is in itself a distinguished mark of honor. Mr. Dickson was married in 1887 to Minnie Goodhue. They have no children.

MARTIN FOX.

That the success of any great reform does not rest upon its justice is but all too evident, and when high ends are attained in any great movement the world may be sure that master minds have so directed the currents that obstacles have been overcome and human progress is just that much more advanced. These reflections come naturally in noting the voluntary retirement of Martin Fox from the presidency of the Iron Molders' International Union, after an association with that body for 28 years, and after a quarter of a century of official connection.

Through his resignation, the American trades union movement loses one of its most interesting figures and capable leaders. Through years of unflagging industry, with indomitable energy and resolution, facing most discouraging conditions at many times, Mr. Fox pressed on in the path of reform until to-day he stands one of the most respected labor leaders as well as one of the most highly esteemed comrades. He was the first of the great trades union leaders of this country to advocate and adopt the policy of arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of labor strikes. That his long struggles finally resulted in success has been but recently shown in the amicable mutual agreement signed all over the country by employers and employees. The first fruits of this policy of conciliation was the establishment of an arbitration board between the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, representing the employers in this industry, and the Iron Molders' International Union. That the past 13 years have been ones of peace in various iron industries is due in great measure to the cool, quiet, persuasive influence of Martin Fox and those closely interested with him.

Mr. Fox has been honored many times by the organizations which he has represented. In 1878 he was elected a trustee of the national union; in 1880, clerk to the president; in 1886, international secretary; and since 1890 has been international president. Failing health compelled Mr. Fox to resign responsibilities which he has carried so long. He still consents to



Henry Logue

serve in an advisory capacity but he feels as if his active efforts were brought to a close. No one more than Mr. Fox can realize what this means, but he can retire in the just belief that his life labor has been crowned with success and that the time is fast coming when strikes and lockouts will be entirely things of the past, and when employer and employee will stand together as brothers on the great peace platform of arbitration he has erected.

HENRY POGUE.

In the death of Henry Pogue, who passed out of life on January 15, 1903, of bronchial pneumonia, Cincinnati lost one of her prominent pioneer business men and most highly valued citizens. This great merchant was born in May, 1829, in County Cavan, Ireland, and was the oldest of five brothers, all of whom came to Cincinnati and here engaged in business. After serving an apprenticeship in the dry goods business at Cavan, in 1851 he followed the rest of his family, who had come to the United States the year before. He located in Cincinnati and here obtained a clerkship in a dry goods store on Fifth street, and as he was industrious and frugal accumulated means.

Just prior to the Civil War, Henry Pogue bought an interest in a small dry goods store on Fifth street, and entered the arena of business under the firm style of Pogue & Jones. In 1865, despite the depression incident to the Civil War, the business had so prospered that Mr. Pogue was in a condition, financially, to buy the large interests of John Crawford, then the leading merchant of the city, and at this time was formed the company of H. & S. Pogue, Samuel Pogue becoming a partner; later, the other brothers, Thomas, William and Joseph, also entered into partnership. In 1878 removal was made to the present site of the business, on Fourth street, between Race and Vine. Much of the surrounding property has been acquired by the family, and in the near future the company will build here the greatest dry goods emporium west of New York. Henry Pogue was the secretary and treasurer of the great company he founded, of which his only surviving brother, Samuel Pogue, continues as president. It was the wish of Mr. Pogue that his two sons, after graduating at Princeton College, should enter the firm

and still farther expand a business which owes so much of its remarkable growth to the enterprise of their father.

Although gifted with a business faculty which enabled him to excel competitors, Mr. Pogue was something more than a merchant, and was well qualified by nature, study and travel, to fill almost any position in life; but his tastes were so simple, his wants so few, that he sought neither social nor political distractions; he belonged to several clubs but to no secret organization. His elegant home with the domestic circle intact, his well selected library, his treasures of art, his choice of friends, and his private deeds of beneficence, made up the sum of interest in his life, outside the cares of his business. It was his habit to leave business cares behind about June of every year and remain at his summer home at Lakewood, New York, until late in September. He was a man of strong will and this was noted in his last illness, when, through its sheer force, he combated with death until he could take one last look upon the faces of his sons, who had been hurriedly summoned from college.

Mr. Pogue was an acknowledged Christian, a pioneer member of the Central Presbyterian Church at Mound and Barr streets, and was for years its treasurer. He was a man of a kind, loving and generous disposition, and extremely charitable.

In 1875 Mr. Pogue was married to Mary I. Crawford, second daughter of John Crawford, and he is survived by his widow and six children, viz.: Mrs. William Walker Smith, Jr., Elsie, Natalie and Margaret, and Henry, Jr., and John Crawford. Two daughters died in infancy: Charlotte and Elizabeth. Tributes of esteem from the world of business were tendered to the memory of Mr. Pogue on the day of his funeral obsequies, many of the leading business houses remaining entirely closed. Upon that sad occasion, six nephews officiated as pall-bearers. The beautiful home on Park avenue and Cypress street was visited by vast crowds, and among these few of Mr. Pogue's employees were absent, the desire being general to take a last view of one who had ever proved a just employer and also a kind and helpful friend.

The death of Mr. Pogue was a blow to the Chamber of Commerce where he was regarded with feelings of profound respect. His influence will long be felt in Cincinnati, and his name commemorated by the great business of which he was the head and front, and which, it was his pride to

realize, had been founded on the rock of business integrity. A portrait of Mr. Pogue accompanies this sketch, appearing on a page in proximity to this.

JACOB R. MCGARRY.

JACOB R. MCGARRY, a prominent representative of the legal profession in Cincinnati, was born December 10, 1836, in Champaign County, Ohio, and is a son of William and Catherine McGarry, both of whom were natives of Jefferson County, Virginia. The McGarry family history dates back to a period contemporary with the arrival of Lord Fairfax, of whom the first McGarry in this country purchased the estates in Virginia on which the family resided for generations.

Mr. McGarry obtained his early education in the public schools of Champaign County and then entered Wittenberg College, where his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. With others of his age, he enlisted for service on the first call of the President in April, 1861, and performed the duties of a soldier until he was mustered out in the following August. He then resumed his collegiate studies and was graduated at Wittenberg College in 1862. For several years he then applied himself to the thorough study of the law and in 1866 was admitted to the bar and soon entered upon the practice of his profession at Springfield, Ohio. One year later he was appointed assessor under the revenue laws then put in force, and he served in that capacity for three years. His public course met with such popular approval that upon the resignation of the mayor of the city he was appointed to fill the municipal chair and at the following election was the successful candidate of the Democratic party for the honor.

In 1871 Mr. McGarry removed to Cincinnati and formed a law partnership with the late Gen. Henry B. Banning, with whom he was associated until the latter's retirement from Congress. Since that date, Mr. McGarry has handled a very large and lucrative practice alone. He served one term as first assistant city solicitor under Joshua M. Dawson. He is regarded as not only a safe counsellor but as one of the ablest pleaders of the Hamilton County bar.

In March, 1863, Mr. McGarry married Mary E. Pearson, who is a daughter of Rev. John Pearson of Urbana, Ohio. Two children were born to

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this union: Amy W., a student at the Cincinnati Art School, and William H., who was bookkeeper for the Krell Piano Company of Cincinnati until his death, which occurred August 6, 1897. The family residence is in the pleasant and attractive suburb of Cumminsville. The religious connection of the family is with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

MORDECAI M. WHITE.

MORDECAI M. WHITE, a leading financier of Cincinnati and one of the city's most respected and esteemed citizens, was born in Washington County, Indiana, of North Carolina parentage. The White family has been one of prominence and substance in the Old North State for generations and there its members still represent the high born courtesy of the old nobility from which they sprung, combined with the general sincerity and simplicity of the Quaker faith to which almost all adhere.

Among such home surroundings Mordecai M. White spent his childhood years. His education was carefully pursued at Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, an institution of high repute, under the management of the Society of Friends. After completing a course which included bookkeeping, Mr. White went to Philadelphia and there filled a position in a mercantile establishment for some years. His subsequent location in Cincinnati came in the way of a chance acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Wells, who at that time was the proprietor of a large grocery house in the Queen City. The death of his grandfather, in 1847, placed a large amount of capital in the hands of Mr. White, including a number of slaves on the North Carolina estate. These human chattels were brought to the North by Mr. White in 1857 and 1859, given their freedom and comfortable homes provided for them. Mr. White did not sympathize with slavery and was only willing to accept his grandfather's gift until he could place the slaves where they could care for themselves.

With plenty of capital Mr. White came to Cincinnati in 1853 and with his friend Mr. Wells formed the well known business partnership of Wells, White & Company, the firm soon after admitting our subject's brother, Frank White, when the firm style became White Brothers & Company, and thus continuing business until 1875. In 1862 Mr. White engaged in a banking

business in partnership with John H. Hewson, and in 1873 the control of the Fourth National Bank passed into the management of this firm, Mr. White later becoming president of the bank. Mr. White probably owns more bank stock than any other individual in Cincinnati, being interested in the First National and the National Lafayette banks. After serving one year as vice-president he was elected president of the National Bankers' Association, a position of responsibility.

Although never a politician or office seeker, Mr. White has always been a most active citizen, all matters pertaining to Cincinnati receiving his attention and his strongest influence for their support whenever his judgment has deemed them beneficial. Mr. White has been the kind adviser of many young men who have come within the scope of his acquaintance and many owe a large measure of their success to this benevolent interest. He is a man of gentle dignity and is naturally kind and generous. His charities are large but they are not heralded to the world. The family residence is located in the aristocratic part of Cincinnati at No. 2343 Auburn avenue.

SIGMAR STARK, M. D.

SIGMAR STARK, M. D., gynecologist in the Cincinnati Hospital and the Jewish Hospital, is one of the learned and skillful physicians and surgeons of Cincinnati. His birth took place July 6, 1863, in Lowenberg, Saxony, Germany, and he is a son of Dr. William and Cecelia (Kaiser) Stark, and a grandson of Moses Stark, one of the noted Jewish rabbis of his native land.

In 1867 Dr. Stark accompanied his parents to Cincinnati, completed the public school course of this city, and graduated from the Woodward High School. He entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in the city of New York, and after graduation there served as interne in the German Hospital for one and a half years. The young student was not satisfied until he had visited the great medical centers of Dresden, Breslau, Vienna and Berlin, those homes of wonderful scientific investigations. Dr. Stark returned from this field of study in 1887 and immediately opened an office in Cincinnati, where he has continued in successful practice ever since. He has made a specialty of gynecology and has contributed many learned articles

on the subject to current medical literature. His professional memberships include the Ohio State Medical Society, the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Walnut Hills Medical Society, the Obstetrical Society of Cincinnati and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Dr. Stark was happily married in 1888 to Lilly Reis, who is the accomplished daughter of Julius and Julia (Seasongood) Reis, the former of whom was born in Germany, and the latter in Cincinnati, a member of one of the prominent families. Two sons have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Stark, namely: Robert H., born July 2, 1889, and Jack, born September 1, 1893. The family is connected with the Plum Street Temple. The charming family home is located at No. 1108 East McMillan street, Walnut Hills, while the Doctor is professionally located on East Eighth street.

EDMOND C. BOYCE.

EDMOND C. BOYCE, a most highly esteemed, prominent citizen of Cincinnati, is a familiar figure and has, since 1831, been identified with the city's life and interests. Mr. Boyce was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1829, and is a son of Dr. Charles F. Boyce, who came to Cincinnati in 1831 and was one of the earliest dentists of this city. His office was on the west side of Walnut street, north of Pearl.

In his youth Mr. Boyce worked at the trade of bookbinding, which he learned with E. Morgan & Sons, on the west side of Main street, above Third, and he also served two years at the trade of planemaker. Mr. Boyce was an active fireman in the volunteer department as a member of Invincible Company, No. 5.

From 1865 to 1868, Mr. Boyce was a city commissioner; from 1871 to 1872, he was superintendent of street cleaning, under Mayor S. S. Davis; and from 1879 to 1885 he was a member of the Board of Public Works. In addition to work in public positions, Mr. Boyce has dealt largely in real estate and has engaged in extensive contracting, a work of this character being the superintending of the excavations for the United States Custom House.

Mr. Boyce was married in 1855. Since 1856 he has been prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Few citizens of Cincinnati can more entertainingly recall the city's early days and promi-

nent men, than can Mr. Boyce. Many who have made records on the pages of history are in his reminiscences recalled in their local surroundings before public notice cast its effulgence upon them. His shrewd and witty comments supplement his wonderful recollections of events and localities and make a day spent with him most memorable.

RUFUS BARTLETT HALL, M. D.

RUFUS BARTLETT HALL, M D., one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of Cincinnati, was born in Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio, May 15, 1849, and is a son of Joseph B. and Irene (Bartlett) Hall. Our subject's parents were of Scotch-English extraction and natives of the State of New York. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Hall was Justis Hall, a native of New York, who removed to Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, and later settled on farming land in Aurelius township, the same being now owned by Levy Hall, brother of Dr. Hall. Joseph Hall was a farmer and millwright and engaged in those occupations until his death, which occurred in April, 1886. His family consisted of 14 children, of whom the following eight, of whom six now survive, grew to advanced maturity: William H., a merchant of Osceola, Iowa; James, a farmer of Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio, who died in 1893; George W., a farmer at Morse, Kansas; Rufus Bartlett, of this sketch; Dr. Willard A., of Chillicothe, Ohio; Levy, a farmer living in Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio; Dr. Willis W., of Springfield, Ohio, who died in 1889; and Margaret Ann (Mrs. McCurdy), of Barlow township, Washington County, Ohio.

Dr. Hall was reared on the homestead farm and attended the local schools. At the age of 13 he entered a select school at Marietta and five years later he returned as a teacher to his native township, where he continued for two years. It was during this period that he began the study of medicine and in 1869 he matriculated at Miami Medical College, where he was graduated in 1872. On March 26th of that year he opened an office for practice of his profession, at New England, Athens County, Ohio, two years later removing to Santa Barbara, California, where he practiced one year. After returning to his home for a short visit, he started on a tour of the Southern States. Upon his return he located at Chillicothe, where he successfully prac-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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ticed until his removal to Cincinnati, in April, 1888. Dr. Hall is well equipped for the duties of his noble profession, both by study and experience. In 1884 he went to Europe and spent one year there under private tutors in surgery, giving attention to almost every possible surgical condition. Since then he has given especial attention to gynecology. His learning and skill have gained him entrance and a prominent position in the British Gynecological Association; the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; the American Medical Association; the Ohio State Medical Society; the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and other professional organizations. He is an ex-president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and an ex-president of the Ohio State Medical Society. Dr. Hall is the surgeon in the gynecological department at the Presbyterian Hospital, Cincinnati, and is professor of surgical diseases of women, at the Miami Medical College, being also one of the clinical gynecologists of the same institutions.

On March 14, 1872, Dr. Hall was married to Margaret Chandler, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Bigley) Chandler, and they have had a family of four children: Joseph Arda; Anna Leona; Lydia, deceased; and Rufus Bartlett, Jr. Dr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, his connections are with the Odd Fellows and the Masons, being a Knight Templar in the latter order. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

Joseph Arda Hall, M. D., our subject's son, received his early education in the public schools of Chillicothe and Cincinnati. He pursued a full medical course in the Miami Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1897. He is now numbered among the prominent young physicians of Cincinnati, practicing his profession at No. 2513 Auburn avenue, Mount Auburn, this city. Recently he married Lucia Wheeler, daughter of Thomas B. Wheeler, of Troy, Ohio.

JOSEPH SCHREIBER.

For many years the late Joseph Schreiber was well known in Cincinnati, his business career having been one of integrity and marked with that success which attends industry, thrift and honesty.

The birth of Joseph Schreiber occurred August 26, 1828, in Herolz, Hesse, Germany, while his death took place, after a long and severe illness, at his home on Elm street, Cincinnati, April 27, 1897. At the age of 18 years, in 1846, he joined the tide of immigration to America, reaching New Orleans after a stormy voyage of 74 days. Seeking employment, he went to Pittsburg, thence to St. Louis, Missouri, and there carried on a coopering business for several years, removing it later to Cincinnati. In 1864 he disposed of this business and with Henry Hust engaged in an undertaking business, being a pioneer in this line; a few years later, he bought his partner's interest and still later formed a partnership with the late W. T. Gerstle, Sr. This partnership continued until 1873 when he established himself in the undertaking business at the present location, on Race street, between Findlay and Henry streets, his large establishment being complete in every particular. Until his fatal illness, Mr. Schreiber gave his personal attention to all the details and won the confidence and regard of the public. His estimable widow continues the business of Joseph Schreiber & Son and sustains its high reputation.

Mr. Schreiber was a popular member of almost all of the German societies of the city and his genial presence and friendly kindness were much missed. For a number of years he was a member of St. John the Baptist German Catholic Church and his burial was in St. Mary's German Catholic Cemetery.

In 1851, Joseph Schreiber was married to Mary Herberger, a daughter of Frederick Herberger, who was a German and in his native country followed farming. Ten children blessed this union, of whom seven survive, six daughters and one son, William A., who was born January 27, 1868, in Cincinnati, where he was reared and educated, and who is the manager of the undertaking business of Joseph Schreiber & Son,—he was married to Catherine Grieb, a daughter of Joseph Grieb, deceased.

WILLIAM PARKER BIDDLE.

WILLIAM PARKER BIDDLE, whose death occurred May 20, 1903, at his home at No. 659 June street, Walnut Hills, from an attack of appendicitis, was one of the leading members of the Hamilton County bar and a citizen

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whom Cincinnati could not well spare. Mr. Biddle was born in Green township, Hamilton County, Ohio, April 3, 1837. His ancestry can be traced back in this country to the days of William Penn, the eldest son of each generation, with but one exception, bearing the Christian name of William.

The first William Biddle to settle in America was born in England and located his new home in New Jersey. The family has always been a leading one in business and social life. Mrs. Biddle has in her possession a token of the esteem in which William Penn held one of the Biddles in the 17th century, in the shape of a gold-headed cane which the distinguished Quaker presented as a gift. Judge Biddle resided at Upper Penn Neck, New Jersey, and during the Revolutionary War rendered distinguished services as a captain in the patriot army. His son, William B. Biddle, the father of the late William P. Biddle, was born in 1807, near Salem, New Jersey, and died on the old homestead farm July 16, 1890, in Green township, Hamilton County, Ohio, after a residence in that township of 68 years. The mother of our late subject was Mary C. Parker, a daughter of an old pioneer of Cincinnati. She died in December, 1881.

William Parker Biddle was the eldest of 10 children who grew to maturity; he received his early education in the public schools of his township and later took a three years course, from 1853 to 1856, at Farmers' College. The succeeding three years were spent in teaching school. In 1859 he began the study of the law in the office of Judge Bellamy Storer, and was admitted to practice in 1860. After a year with Judge Storer, during which time he continued his attendance on law lectures, he entered upon practice and soon displayed that legal ability which contributed to his reputation for sound judgment and thorough knowledge of law and jurisprudence, making him the chosen counsellor of many great estates.

Mr. Biddle was always a consistent party man and on more than one occasion was urged to accept high, honorable and lucrative positions in the gift of the Democracy. Although no political aspirant, he accepted his election as alderman in 1875, was made vice-president of the Board of Legislation and served with the sincerity which marked the course of his life. He founded the Citizens' Committee of 100 over 25 years ago and was one of its active members during its existence. Mr. Biddle was one of the earliest members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in this city, and capably filled all its offices.

The first marriage of Mr. Biddle was to Abba E. Rogers, of Cincinnati, on March 4, 1861. She was a daughter of Hiram Rogers, an old resident of this city. Her death took place September 21, 1864, two children surviving her, William Rogers and Abba L. On July 13, 1871, Mr. Biddle was united in marriage with Lavenia Wardall, who is a daughter of Christopher and Adeline (Hoffman) Wardall, both of whom were descendants of early settlers of Green township, Hamilton County. Mrs. Biddle survived her husband and her grief at the passing away of a kind husband and congenial companion was shared by all those who knew him intimately.

A. C. SHATTUCK.

A. C. SHATTUCK, whose long and honorable connection with the Hamilton County bar has made him a well known citizen of the State of Ohio, is no less prominent in Cincinnati, where his name has been associated with almost all of the important litigation for a long period, and where he is regarded as one of the city's representative men. Mr. Shattuck was born at Plainfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, December 22, 1852, and is the only child of the late A. C. and Florilla D. (Warner) Shattuck. These parents were of English and Scotch extraction, respectively, although both were born in Massachusetts. The father was for a number of years a prominent retail merchant of Boston, in the book and periodical line.

A. C. Shattuck received his education in the public schools and later attended Geauga Seminary, at Chester, Ohio, subsequently entering Oberlin College, where he was graduated in 1878, with the degree of B. A. In 1879 he entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of LL. B. He then entered upon the practice of his profession, and in this has been eminently successful, winning many laurels. He has been very prominent also in fraternal life and is past noble grand in the Odd Fellows, and as a Mason is past master of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., past high priest of the Chapter, R. A. M., and past commander of Hanselmann Commandery, K. T. In the Scottish Rite he has attained to the 32nd degree, and also belongs to Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cincinnati.

On November 27, 1884, Mr. Shattuck was married to Mrs. Louise (Moore) Bailey, of Cincinnati, who is of English ancestry. One son,

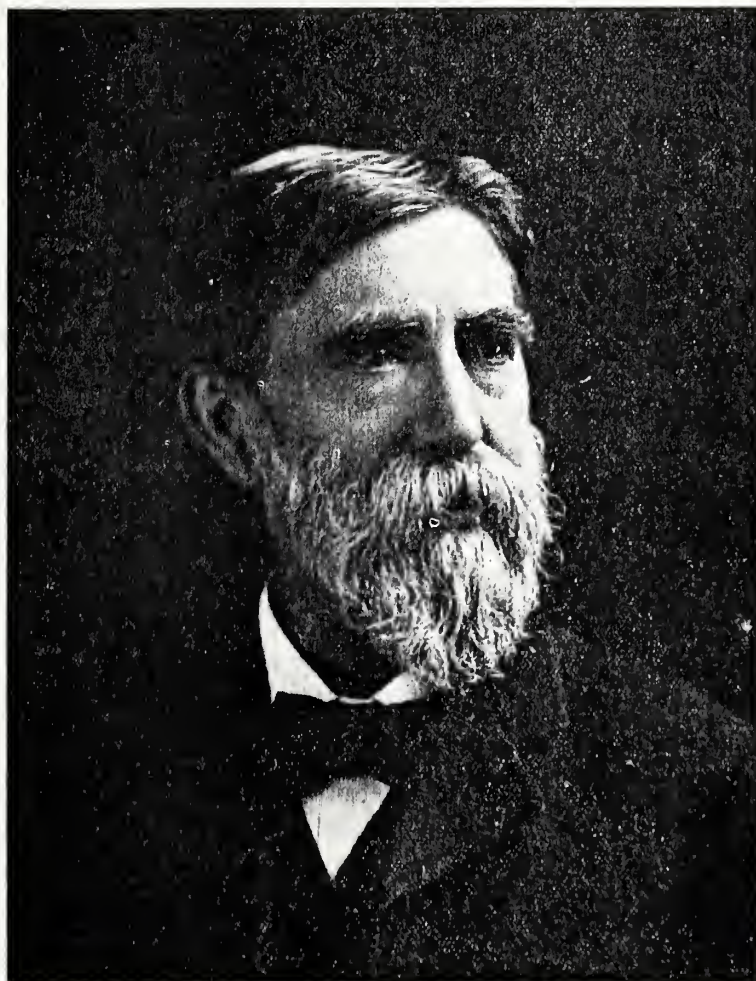
A. C., Jr., was born to this marriage, September 2, 1890. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck are members of the Columbia Congregational Church, in which he has been a teacher in the Sunday-school and its superintendent for a long period. Mr. Shattuck is well known also for his connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, of which organization he was for several years a trustee. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party. His commodious and convenient offices are located in the Johnston Building.

GEORGE A. BLAIR.

GEORGE A. BLAIR, commercial agent at Cincinnati for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, with office in the Carew Building, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1866. He is a son of Capt. James Blair, who for a period of 25 years was identified with the railway mail service at Cincinnati. Captain Blair was a veteran of the Civil War and afterward served in the regular army for a time. He was quite active in the local politics of the city. He died in December, 1900, at the age of 58 years, and his widow resides with a daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Fischer, at Columbus, Ohio, where Mr. Fischer is advertising manager of the *Columbus Dispatch*. Our subject has one brother, W. R. Blair, who is connected with the Cincinnati Gas Coke, Coal & Mining Company.

George A. Blair was 11 years of age when he accompanied his parents to Cincinnati, and has since made his home in this city. He began his business career as a clerk in Senator Foraker's law office, then entered the employ of the old Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, with which he remained for five years. He was next identified with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway at Cincinnati for nine years, and since 1898 has occupied his present position as commercial agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. He was a member of the board which first opened the Business Men's Club, and was vice-president of the club during 1899 and 1900. During the years 1900, 1901 and 1902, he was a director of the Fall Festival Association, and served as recording secretary during the festival of 1900. He has been actively interested in securing better terminals for the city, thus insuring greater development of this community.

Mr. Blair was united in marriage in 1888 to Eva Bower, and to them



HON. ALEXANDER BOTKIN HUSTON.

a son was born,—Archibald C. Mrs. Blair died in 1897 and in 1900 our subject was married to Ida D. Atkins of Cincinnati, a daughter of George Atkins, an early merchant of the city. The family residence is on Walnut Hills. Our subject is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 81, F. & A. M., and Kilwinning Chapter, No. 97, R. A. M., of Cincinnati.

HON. ALEXANDER BOTKIN HUSTON.

HON. ALEXANDER BOTKIN HUSTON, a member of the Hamilton County bar and an old and highly esteemed resident of Avondale, was born December 7, 1829, in Colerain township, Hamilton County, Ohio, and is a son of Paul C. and Esther (Phillips) Huston, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of New Jersey.

The ancestry of our subject is Irish on the paternal and English on the maternal side. His great-grandfather, John Huston, emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, in colonial days, and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and lost his life at the battle of Brandywine during the War for Independence. His grandfather, Paul Huston, with two brothers, Samuel and David, came to Cincinnati in 1794. Following the trail of General St. Clair's army when it went to fight the Indians, he struck out into the wilderness and settled upon a well located tract of land in Hamilton County, near the line of Butler County. The settlement became known and is still known as the "Huston Settlement," and the road from it to Cincinnati, as the "Huston Road," the latter becoming the Cincinnati and Hamilton Turnpike. There the grandfather reared a large family and prospered so well that he gave each of his children a large farm.

Paul C. Huston, the father of our subject, was born in 1797 and in 1822 was married to Esther Phillips, who was born in 1802, near Pennington, New Jersey. She was a daughter of Titus Phillips. Her parents subsequently migrated to Hamilton County, Ohio, and later to Sangamon County, Illinois, where the most of their posterity yet live. After marriage Paul C. Huston and wife settled on a tract of land some three miles from the old Huston home, but in the same township, located about 12 miles north of Cincinnati, on the Colerain and Oxford Turnpike. The tract with subsequent

additions became a farm of about 350 acres, a part of which, including the homestead, is still in the possession of members of the family.

On that farm Alexander Botkin Huston, the subject of this sketch, was born and there he spent his boyhood working on the farm and attending the district schools. In his 14th year he went to Cary's Academy, which institution became Farmers' College in 1846. According to the general custom of the time, he boarded himself, and continued there until he completed the prescribed course, graduating at the age of 18 years. Later he became one of its directors and never lost his interest in the institution. Among his schoolmates at that institution were President Benjamin Harrison, Bishop Walden, Murat Halstead, Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, the Nixon brothers, of the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, and Dr. Gray, late of *The Interior* of Chicago. In the fall of 1848, he came to Cincinnati to study the law, and entered the office of the county clerk, paying his way by clerking in the day time, his evenings being devoted to reading the law. He remained in that office some years, first under Edward C. Roll, and later under James McMasters.

In 1853 Judge Huston was admitted to practice the law but did not really begin his professional career until 1856, from which time until the present, except while serving on the bench, he has been continuously engaged in practice at Cincinnati, being associated with Edwin D. Dodd, as Dodd & Huston, from 1856 to 1864; with C. K. Shunk as Huston & Shunk, from 1866 to 1875; with John R. Holmes, as Huston & Holmes, from 1881 to 1884, and the remainder of the time, alone. He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, until it was interrupted by the loss of his voice for three years, and by his subsequent service on the bench. He has his office in the St. Paul Building. He assisted in organizing the present Cincinnati Gymnasium, and was its first president. Possessing marked literary tastes, he was one of the early members of the Literary Club of Cincinnati, organized in 1849, and helped to found, in 1860, the Shakespeare Club of Cincinnati, devoted to the study of the higher drama.

Judge Huston early took an active interest in the Masonic fraternity and was honored with the 33rd degree in 1872. He is one of a large family of Democrats, and has been more or less actively identified with the work of his party. He has repeatedly received nominations for office from its conventions, five of which were for Common Pleas judge,—in 1881, 1885, 1886, 1893 and 1896,—and in 1884 was nominated for the Circuit Court

bench. In October of the same year he was appointed by Governor Hoadly to a Common Pleas judgeship, in place of Judge William Ledyard Avery, resigned, and immediately assumed the duties of the office. In October, 1893, he was placed on the ticket of the Independent Citizens' party, without his knowledge, for the position of Common Pleas judge, but he declined to permit his name to be used. In the fall of 1896 he was one of the nominees for Common Pleas judge on the Lawyers' and Democratic tickets.

On December 27, 1871, Judge Huston was married to Alice M. Griswold, daughter of Hezekiah Griswold, then of Toledo, Ohio, and formerly of Hartford, Connecticut, in which city Mrs. Huston was born. Her ancestors were prominent in the history of that State, her maternal great-grandfather, Roger Welles, being a general in the Revolutionary War, a friend of Washington and a staff officer of Lafayette. Three children were born to Judge Huston and wife, namely: Paul Griswold, born June 22, 1873; Francis P., born May 18, 1879; and Alice Welles, born June 5, 1884. Paul Griswold Huston, after graduating from Woodward High School, attended Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1895; he then took a post-graduate course at Princeton and subsequently took a special course at the University of Chicago. He is the author of "An Old Fashioned Sugar Camp and Other Dreams of the Woods." He has devoted much of his life since leaving school in the haunts of Nature; his love for this life drew him into the Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, where he spent one year in field work. He is now engrossed in literary labors. Francis P. Huston completed his studies in Woodward High School and later attended the University of Cincinnati; he now holds a responsible position with The American Tool Works Company of this city. Alice Welles Huston graduated from the public schools of Avondale and also from The H. Thane Miller School for Girls, of Avondale. The Huston residence on Oak avenue, College Hill, has been the family home for a number of years. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

N. D. CARLILE HODGES.

N. D. CARLILE HODGES, librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, April 19, 1852, and is the youngest of

eight children born to John and Mary Osgood (Deland) Hodges. The father of our subject was also born in Salem, where he was one of the leading and prosperous merchants; he died in 1882, and is survived by his widow.

Mr. Hodges' preliminary education was acquired in the common schools of Salem, after which he pursued a course of study in Harvard University, from which he was graduated. He afterward took a course of study in Heidelberg University, Germany, and upon his return to this country accepted a position in Harvard University. There he continued for four years, after which time he held other positions as an instructor, and for some years was editor of *Science*. He was a librarian in the city of New York and at Harvard for a number of years, and was appointed to his present position in the spring of 1900, a position for which he is well qualified by reason of his training and experience. The patrons of the institution have found him a kind and courteous gentleman, and his administration of affairs as librarian has been eminently satisfactory to every one concerned.

May 13, 1886, Mr. Hodges was joined in marriage with Adele L. Goepper, who comes of a prominent family of Cincinnati and is a sister of Herman Goepper, a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, in religious attachment, are members of the Unitarian Church.

OTTO W. FENNEL, M. D.

OTTO W. FENNEL, M. D., a prominent member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, takes a leading position in the medical ranks of Cincinnati. Dr. Fennel was born in this city, September 29, 1861, and is a son of the late distinguished Prof. Adolphus Fennel and Anna Bode, both of whom were natives of Cassel, Germany. Professor Fennel was one of the best known chemists of this city and occupied a leading place on the faculty of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. His death on September 29, 1884, removed a man of great scientific knowledge.

After completing the common school course and also that of the University of Cincinnati, Dr. Fennel came under the able instruction of such medical tutors as Drs. Torcheimer, Joseph Aub and Edward Walker, which resulted in his more than creditable graduation from the Medical College

of Ohio, in 1884. He supplemented the knowledge gained in that institution with two years of close, scientific study in the great universities of Heidelberg, Gottingen and Vienna. Upon his return to Cincinnati, more thoroughly prepared to face the great responsibilities of his profession than three-fourths of his fellow practitioners, Dr. Fennel opened his office at No. 3018 Jefferson avenue. His treatment of every phase of illness, bodily and mental, has been most successful and has won him the confidence of the public, while his sterling character and personal characteristics have brought him the esteem and friendship of many.

Dr. Fennel was united in marriage in 1886 to Anna Koch, who is a daughter of John Henry and Eliza Koch, both of whom are natives of Germany. To this marriage two children have been born, namely: Eric, born in 1887; and Sylvia, born in 1889. Politically, the Doctor is a Republican.

HON. WILLIAM MARTIN DICKSON.

HON. WILLIAM MARTIN DICKSON, deceased, one of the eminent men of Cincinnati, whose memory will long be kept green on account of his distinguished services to his State, was born in Scott County, Indiana, September 19, 1827, and was a son of Rev. Jacob Dickson.

Judge Dickson enjoyed excellent educational advantages, passed through the collegiate course at Hanover, Indiana, and in 1846 graduated fifth in a class of 19, at Miami University. His financial resources depended largely upon his own efforts. After graduation, he taught school for two years, applying himself in the meantime to the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar, at Lexington, Kentucky, and then entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1850. It was at this date that he became a resident of Cincinnati and was employed as instructor in Greek, at St. John's College. In 1853 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Police Court, on the Independent Free School ticket, but this position he resigned in 1854 in order to enter the law office of Taft & Key, and later established himself alone. That he was rapidly making headway in public esteem was shown in 1859 when Governor Chase appointed him to fill a vacancy as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1860 he was nominated a presidential elector for Mr. Lincoln. His attitude of fairness in the discussion of public questions and

his known probity and great ability brought him offers of many responsible positions, and one of these, assistant judge advocate on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan, he declined in 1862, but in 1863, during the threatened siege of Cincinnati, he accepted the command of the negro forces, and he it was who organized the famous "Black Brigade", whose services in defense of the city is a matter of more than local history.

For years Judge Dickson was a trustee in the Medical College of Ohio, in which he took an interest until his death. In all movements to advance the city, in arts, industries and sciences, he was ever active, extensive travel both at home and in foreign lands making his suggestions appropriate and practical. In politics, he was a Whig early in life, and was one of the first to engage in the organization of the Republican party and thereafter through life he ably supported its principles. He was in entire sympathy with President Lincoln's administration, and indeed had written to Secretary Chase a letter, proposing the outlines of an emancipation scheme, fully a month before President Lincoln announced his great measure. Judge Dickson was learned, fearless and impartial, as a citizen he was public spirited and generous, and in private life he was exemplary to the highest degree.

On October 19, 1852, Judge Dickson was united in marriage with Annie Marie Parker, who was a daughter of Dr. J. T. Parker, a member of one of the most prominent families of Kentucky. A family of six children were born to this union, the three survivors being: Parker, William L. and Jennie. The two sons are very prominent lawyers of this city. William L. Dickson has served the city as an official and is one of the leading lawyers of Cincinnati, with offices in the Union Trust Building.

J. S. HILL & COMPANY.

Cincinnatians enjoy the reputation of having the most exquisite taste, so far as cigars are concerned, of all the people of the country, and this is not to be wondered at, for our city is one of the most important cigar markets in America. Consequently there is quite a number of wholesale and retail firms in the Queen City of the West, that deal in aromatic Havanas. One of the biggest and most prominent firms of this kind is that of J. S. Hill & Company, whose main office and store are at the corner of Fifth and Vine

streets, while branch stores are located at Fourth and Walnut streets, the Grand Hotel, Gibson House, Burnet House, No. 32 East Fifth street and the Ingalls Building. They are direct importers of Havana cigars and carry a large line of all standard brands.

J. S. Hill & Company are the sole agents for the following brands of fine cigars in Cincinnati: "Solace", "Chancellor", "Principe de Gales", "Belmont", "Webster", "Continental" and "Henry Irving". Among the 5-cent cigars that J. S. Hill & Company handle are the following well known brands: "Utopia", "J. S. H.", "J. S. Hill's Special", "Lexington", "Cocina", et cet. Smoking articles of various kinds are also to be had in the company's stores.

GEORGE J. MURRAY.

GEORGE J. MURRAY, well known as a patent attorney of Cincinnati and a member of the firm of Murray & Murray, was born in Rochester, New York, December 1, 1834, and is a son of George and Mary (Murphy) Murray. His parents, who were natives of Dublin, Ireland, came to America early in their married life, settling in Cincinnati in 1845, where the mother died in 1866, and the father, in 1867.

George J. Murray was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and Louisville, Kentucky, after which he learned the trade of designing and wood carving. He followed that employment in Cincinnati and Louisville until 1865, in which year he established a machine shop in the former city. He continued at that business for a time and then embarked in the manufacture of furniture. His factory burned in 1871 and he decided to abandon the business. He entered upon the study of the law with James Moore and attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating therefrom in 1873. He began the practice of the law, and has since continued, confining himself almost exclusively to the practice of patent law since 1880. His son is now in partnership with him, under the firm name of Murray & Murray.

On November 15, 1864, Mr. Murray was joined in marriage with Louise Haslam, of Cincinnati, and they have six children now living: Mary, a graduate of Hughes High School and Normal School, who was engaged in teaching school up to her marriage to Charles J. Paddack, son of the late Judge Paddack; Alice, wife of John J. Noonan; Walter, a graduate of Hughes

High School, University of Cincinnati and Cincinnati Law School, who is his father's law partner; Bertha, a graduate of Hughes High School; Louis, who is connected with the F. F. Adams Tobacco Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Ruth, who is a student at the Hughes High School. The family are members of the Church of the Holy Family, Price Hill. They reside on Hawthorne avenue, Price Hill.

SAMUEL ELLSWORTH ALLEN, M. D.

SAMUEL ELLSWORTH ALLEN, M. D., belongs to that class of professional men who have made Cincinnati a center for medical learning, scientific experiment and surgical skill. Dr. Allen was born August 16, 1864, at Glendale, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel B. and Bertha (Nye) Allen, and a grandson of Marsten Allen. Both his father and grandfather were natives of Massachusetts and both spent their lives in the wholesale drug business.

Dr. Allen's father settling in Cincinnati when the subject of this sketch was a lad, the latter's schooling was mainly received in this city, the youth graduating at the Hughes High School in 1882. He was given excellent advantages, his father then entering him at the School of Mines at Columbia College, and later the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. In 1886, after one year spent at the Medical College of Ohio, he entered the Miami Medical College and was most creditably graduated there in 1888. His proficiency gave him the coveted honor of the class of being made resident physician for the following year at the Cincinnati Hospital. In 1890 he went to Europe in order to perfect his knowledge of the diseases of the ear, nose and throat, in which he had become most especially interested, and visited with much satisfaction the colleges and hospitals at Berlin and Vienna, returning to Cincinnati in 1892.

Dr. Allen is an enthusiast in his profession and takes advantage of every avenue to increase his knowledge, belonging to the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and the Cincinnati Medical Society. He not only absorbs knowledge from other learned members of the profession, but has also contributed largely to medical literature.

On June 20, 1890, Dr. Allen was married to Harriet H. Collins, who is a daughter of Judge Isaac Collins, of Cincinnati. Their religious connection



MAJ. SAMUEL R. CRUMBAUGH, LL. D.

is with the Church of the Advent, Episcopal. In politics, Dr. Allen is identified, as a voter, with the Democratic party. His finely appointed offices are situated in the Lancaster Building. The delightful home is located at No. 1420 East McMillan street, Walnut Hills.

MAJ. SAMUEL R. CRUMBAUGH, LL. D.

MAJ. SAMUEL R. CRUMBAUGH, LL. D., United States supervising inspector of steam vessels, hulls and boilers for the Seventh District of Ohio, whose portrait is herewith shown, is one of a family of seven children born to his parents, John B. and Nannie (Bailey) Crumbaugh.

John B. Crumbaugh was born in Kentucky, and early in his career followed a mercantile life. Later he engaged in raising stock on a farm in Kentucky, where he lived the remainder of his life.

Samuel R. Crumbaugh was born in Logan County, Kentucky, in 1845, and there spent his boyhood days. His education is of the best. After receiving the regular common school education, he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he was graduated in 1868. He subsequently entered the regular army and served as adjutant of the 2nd United States Infantry, receiving through this service the title of major. He afterward spent two years in London, England, pursuing scientific studies at the Miners' and Engineers' School, Royal Institute. Upon his return to this country, he was made president of the South Kentucky College at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and served from 1878 to 1881. In the latter year he was appointed internal revenue collector for the Second District of Kentucky by President Arthur, and served as such until 1885, when he resumed the presidency of the South Kentucky College. He continued as such until 1889 and assisted in making that one of the best educational institutions of the State. He was reappointed internal revenue collector in 1889 and served until 1893. In April, 1898, he was appointed to his present responsible position as supervising inspector of steam vessels, hulls and boilers, for the Seventh District of Ohio, with office in the U. S. Custom House Building in Cincinnati. He has ably discharged the duties of this office, and received the commendation of his superiors and the general public. He is a member of the Supervising Board of Steamboat Inspectors, which meets annually and revises as well

as enacts rules and regulations governing navigation on inland waters. Major Crumbaugh is a man of commanding appearance and military bearing, and his many excellent traits of character have endeared him to his fellow men. His degree of Doctor of Laws was received from Butler University of Indiana.

Major Crumbaugh was united in marriage with Ida Black, an accomplished daughter of Dixon B. Black, and four children have been born to bless their home,—three daughters and one son. The son also holds a government office, acting as a special employee in the internal revenue service for the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The family belong to the Fourth Street Christian Church of Covington, Kentucky, in which city is located the beautiful family home. There they have many warm friends and move in the best social circles. Politically, Major Crumbaugh is a staunch Republican, and has always given his support to that party. He was a warm personal friend of the late President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, and also feels proud of the distinction of being classed among the friends of President Roosevelt. The Major has been mentioned as the possible successor of Dr. Howard Ayers as president of the University of Cincinnati. If a change is made in the management of that important institution, one of the foremost seats of learning in the country, no better choice could be made than the selection of Major Crumbaugh, for there are few men in the land better posted upon science and matters of general public importance or better qualified as a teacher and administrator.

WILLIAM JAMES DAVIDSON.

WILLIAM JAMES DAVIDSON, a member of the Cincinnati bar, was born in Newport, Kentucky, October 25, 1867, and is a son of W. A. and Sarah J. (Schofield) Davidson, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter a native of Kentucky of English descent. The father is a jeweler of Cincinnati and resides in Dayton, Kentucky.

William J. Davidson received his early education in the public and high schools of Covington, Kentucky, after which he began his preparations for the profession of the law. He first read under the instruction of Judge H. P. Whitaker of Covington, then entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which

he was graduated in 1886. After admission to the bar, he became associated in practice with his former preceptor, Judge Whitaker, the firm name being Whitaker & Davidson. In 1887 he moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and formed a law partnership with E. Y. Chapin. In 1888 he located in Cincinnati and formed a partnership with W. McD. Shaw (now judge of the Kenton County, Kentucky, Circuit Court), under the firm name of Shaw & Davidson, which existed until 1894, since which time Mr. Davidson has practiced alone.

On April 30, 1890, our subject was united in marriage with Mary Lou Shaw, a daughter of John J. Shaw, a merchant of Paris, Kentucky, and they have a daughter, Alma J. Religiously, they are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Davidson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Democrat.

REV. MURRAY SHIPLEY.

REV. MURRAY SHIPLEY, president and one of the founders of the Children's Home, of Cincinnati, died at his residence at No. 1052 Wesley avenue, Cincinnati, January 20, 1899. Rev. Mr. Shipley was born in 1831 in the city of New York, and was connected by the bonds of kindred with the well known Murray family of that place.

In youth Rev. Mr. Shipley accompanied his parents to Cincinnati and was educated at St. Xavier College. His business career began in the service of the dry goods house of J. D. & C. Jones, with which he was long connected, later becoming a partner in the firm of Winne, Haynes & Company. At the age of 35 years he abandoned business pursuits, but later resumed them in the interest of his sons and at the time of death was identified with a number of enterprises.

Few men of this city ever proved their charity and philanthropy more effectually than did the late Rev. Mr. Shipley. He was one of the active directors of the Children's Aid Society, which developed mainly through his activity and interest into the Children's Home. The latter institution was founded by Rev. Mr. Shipley in 1864 in a large three-story building on Park street, near the river, in the district occupied by the poor; during the remainder of his life he served as its president and its moving spirit. In 1871 this building was abandoned, and the famous old homestead adjoining the

Fifth District School, on Third street near Plum, was taken possession of by the Children's Home. That building was occupied until 1879, when the Home was moved to its present quarters, on Ninth street near Plum. During these years Murray Shipley gave the work his personal and financial support, and his memory is revered by those in charge of the institution as one of its staunchest supporters. Rev. Mr. Shipley was a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association and did much to promote its efficiency and usefulness. A man of refined tastes and intellectual ability, he was also one who found his greatest pleasure in lightening the burdens of others and in bringing sunshine into clouded lives. For a number of years he was one of the ministers of the Friends' Meeting House at Eighth and Mound streets.

Mrs. Shipley and seven children survive; his sons are leading business men of Cincinnati, and among them are: Caleb W., vice-president and secretary of Sechler & Company, carriage builders; and Murray, Jr., who is vice-president and secretary of The Lodge & Shipley Machine Tool Company and secretary of The Dietz Machine Tool Company.

ALBERT BETTINGER.

ALBERT BETTINGER, a well known attorney-at-law of Cincinnati, was born in this city, May 3, 1854, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Angst) Bettinger.

He was five years of age when he moved with his parents to Tell City, Indiana. His father was a brewer of Cincinnati for many years, and assisted in founding and building up Tell City, where he is now identified with a woolen factory. Albert Bettinger was educated in the common schools and at the Indiana State University at Bloomington, from which he was graduated. He then continued in the law department of the same institution. Later he studied law in the office of Kebler & Whitman of Cincinnati, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar. His first practice was in partnership with C. M. Lotze, with whom he continued for five years, then for five years he was with Herman P. Goebel. The latter partnership was dissolved upon the election of Judge Goebel to the Probate bench. Mr. Bettinger continued in practice alone until the expiration of Judge Goebel's six years on the bench, when their association in practice was renewed. He is a lawyer first, last

and always, and, although he has always been a steadfast Republican, has never sought nor accepted a political office.

Mr. Bettinger was married October 21, 1878, to Antonia Steinauer, by whom he has had three children: Charles, deceased; Antoinette, deceased; and Alma. The only fraternal order to which our subject belongs is the college Greek letter society, Phi Kappa Psi.

FRED LANGENBECK, M. D.

FRED LANGENBECK, M. D., whose long residence and successful practice in Cincinnati placed him in the front rank of the city's physicians and surgeons, died March 14, 1903. He was born in Germany, June 4, 1836, and was a son of Dr. Fred Langenbeck, who was a well known physician in his locality in Germany, where he died in 1838, leaving two children, our subject being the younger.

Dr. Langenbeck received his literary training in Germany, attending private schools until the age of 18 years when he came to America, locating at Cincinnati in 1857. He entered the Medical College of Ohio and was graduated at that institution in 1872, and immediately entered into practice here. He was well and favorably known through a large part of the city, entertained the most cordial relations with his brother practitioners, was identified with many of the leading charities and public spirited movements and was one of the prominent and valued members of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

In 1860 during a visit to his native land, Dr. Langenbeck was united in marriage with Augusta Adams, and a family of five children were born to them, namely: Nellie, Mamie, Charlotte, Fred and Anna. In politics Dr. Langenbeck was in sympathy with the Republican party.

HON. EDWARD N. CLINGMAN.

HON. EDWARD N. CLINGMAN, formerly member of the Ohio State Senate from Hamilton County, and a member of the Cincinnati bar, was born in this city September 29, 1854. Mr. Clingman began his school career at

Lebanon, Ohio, and continued it at Farmers' College and Miami University. In 1880 he was graduated from the University of Cincinnati, receiving the degree of B. A. A pleasant memory of his collegiate days is of his connection with the *College Journal*. Mr. Clingman depended entirely upon his own resources not only to secure his literary but also his legal education. Following his graduation from the University of Cincinnati, he served for two years in the internal revenue service of this district, and then began the study of the law in the office of Hon. Charles E. Brown. In December, 1884, he was admitted to the bar and was immediately taken into partnership by General Brown. He was elected to the Ohio State Senate in 1891, and during his term he gave his best efforts to the service of his section of the State, particularly to the University of Cincinnati, assisting in securing the appropriation for the university building in Burnet Woods Park. He served as chairman of the committee on universities and colleges and as a member of the committees on municipal corporations, common schools, library and judiciary. Miami University later conferred upon Senator Clingman the degree of M. A. It has been one of the aims of his life, to advance the cause of education through every avenue.

On June 30, 1885, Senator Clingman was united in marriage with Anna E. Schaeffer, who is a daughter of Lieut. George M. and Emma (Gunckel) Schaeffer. The family home, which is located in Clifton, is adorned with many works of art, the products of the brush of Mrs. Clingman, who is a talented artist. Mr. and Mrs. Clingman are members of the Episcopal Church.

THOMAS H. DARBY.

THOMAS H. DARBY, assistant United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, is one of the distinguished members of the Hamilton County bar.

Mr. Darby was born in London, England, October 6, 1869, and is a son of Walter and Clara (Oliver) Darby. Immediately after coming to the United States, he began his preparations for the legal profession and in May, 1891, was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. He at once entered upon the practice of the law in Cincinnati, where he has since resided. He soon acquired a lucrative practice and has been identified with

many of the most prominent criminal and civil cases tried in Hamilton County, notably the Alfred Knapp murder trial and the Johns-Miller postal fraud case. He is well grounded in the law, possesses a keen, discriminating mind and is a man of action, being capable of meeting any surprise the opposition may bring forward. He is strong and convincing in his arguments and on occasions reaches the realms of eloquence. When Mr. McPherson was appointed to succeed Col. William E. Bundy as United States district attorney, Mr. Darby was appointed his assistant, and has since served efficiently in that capacity. He has well equipped offices in the Union Trust Building, and in addition to his official duties has a large private practice to which he attends. He is a man of recognized ability and as he is just entering middle life the possibilities of the future are unlimited. Fraternally, Mr. Darby is a Scottish Rite Mason. In politics he is unswerving in his support of the Republican party, and is an active worker for party success.

WILLIAM MOERLEIN.

WILLIAM MOERLEIN, at the time of his death on September 17, 1896, was probably one of the most popular young men of Cincinnati, and was one who had impressed himself upon its business, and its charitable and social life.

William Moerlein was born November 19, 1865, in the city of Cincinnati, and was a son of the late Christian Moerlein, whose long and honorable business life in Cincinnati is so well remembered. The latter's business ability and energy, along with other admirable characteristics, were inherited by his son, our subject, but unfortunately the same robust constitution did not accompany them. After acquiring a superior education, William Moerlein became identified with The Christian Moerlein Brewing Company as its secretary. His close attention to the constantly expanding business caused a breakdown in health, which a trip through Europe failed to repair, and it soon became apparent to devoted friends and relatives, that he could not long remain.

Mr. Moerlein was noted for business ability and for his active sympathy with the things which educate and refine the city. He was deeply interested in art and was a welcome and familiar visitor in all the leading studios; he

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private research university located in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 and is one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in the United States. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its diverse student body. It has a long history of producing world-class scholars and leaders in various fields of study. The university's campus is located in the Hyde Park neighborhood of Chicago, and it is home to some of the most famous buildings in the city. The University of Chicago is a member of the Association of American Universities and is ranked among the top universities in the world.

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owned many paintings of great value, having probably the finest private collection in the city. His large means gave him many opportunities for charity and he was lavish in his donations to the various institutions.

Mr. Moerlein was familiarly known as "Billy" by his intimate friends in the Elm Street Club, where he was a charter member. He belonged to most of the leading social organizations of the city, but was devoted to his family fireside. The beautiful home at Clifton was adorned with all that could make life pleasant and enjoyable.

On May 21, 1891, Mr. Moerlein was united in marriage with Lena Baier, a daughter of George W. Baier, who was a well known citizen of Cincinnati. Both her parents have been dead for many years. Our subject is survived by his widow and a son, William C. J., who was born September 27, 1892. Probably Cincinnati never saw a greater outpouring of sorrowing friends that gathered to show their last tokens of respect at the funeral of William Moerlein. The sorrowing employees of The Christian Moerlein Brewing Company, numbering 500, attended in a body, realizing that a true friend to their interests had passed away. The long concourse of carriages followed the remains to Spring Grove Cemetery, eight carriages being required to carry the exquisite floral tributes, while four sets of pall-bearers attended, all being dear and valued friends. He was laid to rest in a beautiful section of this "God's Acre." His memory will be kept green by those who loved him well and truly mourn.

JEPHTHA D. DAVIS, M. D.

JEPHTHA D. DAVIS, M. D., one of the leading medical and surgical practitioners of Cincinnati, inherits a name and title which has been prominently identified with medical science for several generations. Dr. Davis' grandfather, also named Dr. Jephtha D., was born in 1808 in Kentucky, and he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Jephtha D., born in 1834, at Washington Court House, Ohio. On the maternal side, the ancestry was also connected with the profession of medicine, the mother of our subject being a daughter of Dr. Jasper Hand, a noted physician of Hillsboro, Ohio.

Dr. Jephtha D. Davis, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1866, at Circleville, Ohio. When he was a youth, his father removed to Ottawa,

Kansas, and there our subject attended the local schools and graduated with credit from the Ottawa High School, at the age of 16 years. He then attended the State University of Kansas at Lawrence, and there, too, won unusual honors for his age, graduating with the degree of A. B. when but 20 years old. His natural inclinations led him in the direction of a medical career, and he took up the study of medicine with his uncle, the late eminent Dr. Dawson, of Cincinnati. His graduation from the Medical College of Ohio, bearing off the Gold Medal for the best surgical drawing, but proved more conclusively his natural ability.

After graduation, Dr. Davis was appointed resident physician of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and after serving a year entered into partnership with his preceptor and continued until the latter's death. The Doctor's offices at the northeast corner of Third street and Broadway are the same that were occupied by the firm of Dawson & Davis. Aside from a very large practice, Dr. Davis is a consulting physician of eminence, and also is a lecturer much in demand. He ranks very high in the profession. In 1903 Dr. Davis was united in marriage with Anna Hunter.

GEORGE WILLIAM HARDING.

GEORGE WILLIAM HARDING, whose law offices are conveniently located at No. 141 East Fourth street, has made a success in the practice of his profession and by reason of his ability as a counsellor and pleader has a place among the leading attorneys of the city. Mr. Harding was born in November, 1847, at Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, and is a son of James S. and Lavina (Frazer) Harding, the latter of whom was born in Pennsylvania and came of Scotch-Irish ancestors.

James S. Harding was born in Virginia and belonged to a family noted for military prowess, his grandfather having been a Revolutionary patriot, and his father, a gallant soldier in the War of 1812.

George W. Harding was educated in the schools of Ripley and entered upon the study of the law under Hon. W. H. Sly of that city. He was admitted to the bar in the District Court of Clermont County in 1871. After two years of successful initiatory practice, at Aberdeen, Mr. Harding located in his native town and there met with deserved success. At a later period he

formed a partnership with J. R. Moore, at Georgetown, an association which continued until he removed to Cincinnati. From the time the Queen City counted him as a citizen until April 1, 1893, Mr. Harding was in partnership with A. E. Moore, but since the latter date he has carried on an individual practice. He has won great success at the bar, being gifted with all the requisites for a legal career.

On June 30, 1873, Mr. Harding was united in marriage with Emma E. Simpson, who is a daughter of Thomas Simpson of Adams County, Ohio, and three children were born to this union, namely: Mayme, who is the wife of James M. Cox, who is the editor of the *Dayton Daily News*, of Dayton, Ohio; William G., who is a reporter on a New York newspaper; and Alma, who is now the wife of George V. Richards. The family home is at the Eden Building on Grand street, Walnut Hills. Mr. Harding is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias. In his profession and in the social circles of the city he is widely known and most highly esteemed.

ADOLPH L. BROWN.

ADOLPH L. BROWN, deceased, was for many years a prominent attorney-at-law of Cincinnati and ranked high among the foremost members of the profession in this city. He was a man of strong mind and intellect and irreproachable character, and was esteemed as one of the substantial men of the community.

Mr. Brown was born in Cincinnati, January 13, 1857, and was a son of Louis and Louisa (Elsbach) Brown. His father took rank as one of the leading clothing merchants of the city, and was engaged in that line of business until his death. Adolph L. Brown, after careful preliminary preparation, took up the study of the law as a student in the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1879. Immediately thereafter he entered upon practice, and soon commanded a lucrative clientage. He was identified with many cases of importance, and was recognized as a lawyer of superior ability. He was a close student, and was not only well grounded in the law, but as well in all matters of interest to the public. Some 10 days prior to his death, Mr. Brown took a stroll through one of the hospitals of this city with a physician of his acquaintance and was particularly interested

in those patients who were suffering from pneumonia. He studied them as best he could on this occasion, and his friend asked why he was so interested in those patients. He replied that he believed that when he came to die, it would be that disease which would carry him off. It was but a few days later that he was attacked with the malady, and it did cause his death.

On April 1, 1896, Mr. Brown was joined in marriage with Blanche Oppenheimer, the accomplished daughter of Charles Oppenheimer, who was a well known citizen of Cincinnati. Our subject was a member of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons. He was a stanch Republican in politics and in 1896 was prominently spoken of as candidate for judge of the Common Pleas Court, but as the German newspapers insisted on a German for the place Mr. Brown was not nominated. In religious belief, our subject and wife were adherents of the Jewish faith. Mrs. Brown has a comfortable home at No. 3316 Reading road.

MARION L. AMICK, M. D.

MARION L. AMICK, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Cincinnati, was born in Jennings County, Indiana, September 13, 1843, and is a son of Obed and Mary Amick, the former of whom was born in North Carolina. The paternal great-grandparents were Peter and Catherine (Ingold) Amick, the latter of whom was born in Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Nicholas Amick, with his family removed from North Carolina to Indiana about 1818; his children bore the names of Daniel, John, Matilda, Abraham and Obed. On the maternal side of the family, the great-grandparents, George and Catherine (Overly) Black, were natives of Virginia.

Dr. Amick obtained his early education in the schools of Indiana, and in 1867 was graduated at Hanover College. He then entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery where he graduated in 1869, and was then appointed demonstrator of anatomy there, where he continued for two years. He was appointed professor of anatomy in 1871, and filled that chair until 1892, when he found it necessary to resign in order to pay attention to his absorbing private practice. Dr. Amick gave some of the best years of his life to this great medical institution and during his long connection with it was popular with both the faculty and the students. His expert knowledge

of anatomy made his lectures of the highest possible value to those in his classes; the charts that he employed in illustrating his lectures were prepared by himself,—they are still made use of in the college and are considered invaluable.

In 1879, Dr. Amick was united in marriage with Maggie Taylor, who is a daughter of the late John Taylor, of Cincinnati.

HON. LEWIS G. BERNARD.

HON. LEWIS G. BERNARD, of Cincinnati, is well known to the public as lawyer, journalist and political leader. For many years he has aided materially in bearing aloft the noble escutcheon of the Democratic party in the Buckeye State, and while he has been recognized as a power in the party councils of Hamilton County and the State of Ohio and marked honor paid him as a leader, yet strangely enough he has not in recent years been a candidate for political preferment. There has been no political campaign during the past 20 years in which he has not taken a conspicuous part. As a public speaker, he has rare tact, power and eloquence, and his reputation as a party leader is by no means confined to the limits of Ohio.

Mr. Bernard was born in the city of New York, October 4, 1845, and was one of a family of three children born to Gustavus and Betsie (Judah) Bernard. His father was a distinguished rabbi and was closely associated with the noted Rabbi Isaac M. Wise.

In his boyhood, Lewis G. Bernard attended public and high schools of his native State, after which he pursued a course of study in the Normal School at Albany, New York. Immediately after graduating therefrom, he entered the Albany Law School to complete his preparation for the profession he had chosen in life. He read law under the prominent jurist, Judge Ira Harris. After graduation, he came to Cincinnati in 1865 and engaged in the iron business for a period of 10 years. In the fall of 1875, he was elected clerk of the Board of Improvements, served as such one year, and in 1876 was elected clerk of Hamilton County, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the citizens of the county for a period of three years. He then entered the field of journalism and has since been on the staff of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. In 1883, he was elected chair-



Yours Truly
L. A. Harris

man of the Democratic Executive Committee of Hamilton County, and has been unanimously chosen to fill that office at every election since. The esteem in which Mr. Bernard is held by his fellow men is evidenced in an article which appeared in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, bearing date of December 6, 1902. It reads as follows:

"The leading Democrats of Hamilton County yesterday paid to Lewis G. Bernard the highest compliment that he has received during his long career as a leader of the local Democracy. He was sustained, without solicitation on his part, in his position as chairman of the County Executive Committee in the face of determined and questionable effort upon the part of some few men to force him to resign as chairman. During the time that the movement looking toward the ousting of Mr. Bernard has been in process of incubation, he has never at any time asked anyone to support him, and naturally he felt elated over the spontaneous and sincere way the best element of the party rallied around his standard yesterday. Of the 198 men who gathered at Richelieu Hall yesterday, only 82 voted for a resolution requesting Mr. Bernard's resignation, and the majority of the votes for the resolution were proxies. It is no secret that the authenticity of a number of these proxies is open to question."

Mr. Bernard was united in marriage with Julia Furst, a daughter of Jacob Furst, and a cousin of Abe Furst. Mr. Bernard and wife became the parents of four children, of whom three survive. Religiously, the family attend the Mound Street Temple. Such in brief is the life record of one who has attained distinction in professional life, high honor in political circles, and high regard and popularity in social circles.

COL. LEONARD A. HARRIS.

COL. LEONARD A. HARRIS, deceased, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, was for many years identified with Cincinnati's public affairs, serving twice as mayor, and was a participant in the Civil War, bringing distinction to his command and State. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, 1824, and died July 5, 1890.

Colonel Harris, after completing his studies in the local schools, attended higher institutions of learning, and with improved natural talents a brilliant

of the city of London, and the County of Middlesex, in the year 1790.

By the said Act, it is enacted, that the said Corporation of London,

in and to the said City of London, and in and to the said County of Middlesex,

shall have power, full authority, sole privilege, and sole jurisdiction,

to and lawfully to do, execute, and perform, all such things, matters,

and things, as shall be necessary, proper, and convenient, for the

better government, and more effectual execution, of the said Act,

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public career followed. The outbreak of the great Civil War found him, with other loyal, enthusiastic men, ready to put aside the most flattering business prospects in order to defend and, if necessary, to die for a united country. His ability and standing were recognized by Governor Dennison and he was commissioned a captain in the 2nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was with his regiment immediately ordered to the front, taking part in the first battle of Bull Run. His valor displayed on that occasion brought him prominently to the attention of President Lincoln, by whom he was authorized to raise a volunteer regiment. His personal popularity made it possible for him to present an enlisted regiment of the flower of Ohio youth in the short space of one month, and he took the field as colonel of that gallant body. In the terrific battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, during which he was in command of the Ninth Brigade, when 550 brave soldiers were killed and wounded and 41 missing at roll call, Colonel Harris' conspicuous gallantry brought him commendation on the field from General Rousseau, who warmly recommended still further promotion in his official report. The hardships of army life had, however, brought on a state of ill health which made it necessary for him to resign and return home. His popularity in his native city was shown by his election as mayor of Cincinnati late in 1862, and he entered on the duties of the office at a time when, perhaps more than at any other time, the prosperity of the city and the preservation of civic peace needed the firm directing hand of a man of Colonel Harris' character. It was during his term of service that the law was drafted for the enlistment of 100-day men, under which Ohio sent 30,000 volunteers into the field. Colonel Harris became colonel of the Seventh Regiment, Ohio National Guard. It was mainly through his excellent management that the city was able to build the City Work House and Hospital, both of them remaining highly creditable institutions. Many honors were tendered Colonel Harris, some of which he accepted and many he declined. He was twice trustee of the City Hospital, and in 1865 was reelected mayor of the city by so large a majority that it seemed almost unanimous. This office he filled until in August, 1866, when President Johnson nominated him collector of internal revenue for the First Ohio District. The House of Representatives of the 44th Congress appointed him one of the trustees of the National Soldiers' homes, and he served as such for many years with credit to himself and the institutions, which are located in the various States of the Union. He could

leave his home on business or on a pleasure trip with the satisfactory knowledge that Mrs. Harris knew how to attend to the whims and representations of the veterans who were always calling at the residence. In 1877, Colonel Harris refused the nomination of the Democratic party for State Senator, and also the place on the Board of Police Commissioners tendered by Governor Bishop.

Colonel Harris was an enthusiastic sportsman with rod and gun. As such he recognized the necessity for laws to protect game in certain seasons, and so became prominent in the first steps for the organization of the Cuvier Club of Cincinnati, of which he was president from 1874 until the time of his death. All of the property he accumulated, including large real estate holdings in Cincinnati and timber land in Northern Michigan, was left to Mrs. Harris, with the exception of a handsome bequest to the Cuvier Club.

On April 18, 1854, Colonel Harris was united in the bonds of matrimony with Catherine Griffith. Mrs. Harris is a lady of culture and refinement, moving in the best social circles of the city, and makes her home at the Hotel Sterling. She possesses a charming personality and has scores of friends in Cincinnati, some of whom she has known for a great many years.

GEORGE HENRY KOTTE.

GEORGE HENRY KOTTE, who was one of the founders of the Buckeye Brewery, and one of the best educated and most widely known German business citizens of Cincinnati, died at his home in this city November 1, 1893. Mr. Kotte was born in Germany in 1837, the son of a carpenter, and with his father he learned that trade.

In young manhood he came to Cincinnati and his industry soon gained him a foothold, but he was too ambitious to be contented with the mere results of his craft. Recognizing the necessity of mastering the English language, he became a pupil in the night schools as his necessities required him to work during the day, and in the course of two years had accomplished his desire. In 1860 he accepted a position as bookkeeper with Louis Hudepohl, the well known breweryman, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and in the course of time was admitted to a partnership with his employer. For 22 years the wholesale liquor firm of Hudepohl & Kotte was well known

to the trade, both partners accumulating fortunes. In 1880 Mr. Kotte became interested in the Fairmount Distilling Company, having previously, in association with Mr. Hudepohl, established the well known Buckeye Brewery. The great expansion of the latter enterprise brought many duties and responsibilities, the business being mainly under charge of Mr. Kotte. He was a shrewd, careful and enterprising man of business, always alert in his own interest but at the same time honorable in his dealings with others.

In 1870 Mr. Kotte was married to Mary Kate Tophorn, a daughter of John H. Tophorn, one of the older residents of Cincinnati. A family of nine children were born to this marriage, as follows: Clara, who is the wife of Henry C. Kairer, formerly manager of the Buckeye Brewery, now proprietor of the Star Bottling Works at No. 2268 Spring Grove avenue, with a beautiful residence at No. 2012 Jefferson avenue; Harry; Edward; Louis; William; Frank; Albert; Katherine and George.

For a long time Mr. Kotte was an active and valued member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. He was charitable and public spirited and his career reflected credit upon the city. The family belong to St. George's Catholic Church.

HENRY A. LAHMANN.

HENRY A. LAHMANN, deceased, formerly one of Cincinnati's most progressive business men, was in the fruit and produce business and a member of the firm known as Lahmann & Beeching. Mr. Lahmann was born on August 3, 1830, in Dielingen, Westphalia, Germany, and there received his schooling. In 1849, he embarked for the United States, and lived in Cincinnati until his death. When he first landed here he was a poor boy, but being ambitious and industrious he very soon accumulated a sufficient amount to engage in the grocery business, in which he was very successful. He continued in this until 1864, when, with John Beeching, he engaged in the fruit and produce business. This firm continued in business until the death of Mr. Lahmann, which occurred January 11, 1900. They built up an extensive and profitable business which was known throughout the adjoining States, and in a short time the concern became one of the leaders in the fruit and produce business of Cincinnati.

Mr. Lahmann was kind and generous, and one who loved his home.

Although plain and unassuming, he was an earnest and energetic business man. He was benevolent, and a liberal giver to the needy. His associates and friends will long miss his pleasant smile and cordial greetings. He was for a long time a member of the Chamber of Commerce and by his death that body has lost a valuable member and the city of Cincinnati has been deprived of one of its most highly respected and prominent citizens.

Mr. Lahmann was united in marriage with Elizabeth Schnedeker, and their union resulted in one child, Willie, who died aged nine years. At the time of his death, Mr. Lahmann was identified with the Third German Methodist Episcopal Church. Few men if any had a larger circle of friends than the subject of this sketch.

CHARLES ANSON MILLER.

CHARLES ANSON MILLER, who for many years has taken a prominent part in the public affairs of the city of Cincinnati, is one of the leading business men and is the oldest living funeral director of the city. He was born at Portageville, Chautauqua County, New York, August 19, 1842, and is a son of George A. and Esther (Fuller) Miller, and grandson of George A. and Louise (Haven) Miller.

Charles A. Miller received a very limited education in the public schools, and at a very early age came to Cincinnati with his parents in 1845. Here he was reared and when the Civil War broke out enlisted in the 5th Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., later in the 33rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., serving three years and three months with credit. In 1876 he engaged in the undertaking business, at which he has been engaged continuously to the present time, and is now the oldest living funeral director of the city. For the past 18 years he has been treasurer of the National Funeral Directors' Association, and is president of the Ohio Funeral Directors' Association. On July 26, 1902, he was appointed by Governor Nash as a member of the board of trustees of the Hamilton County Memorial Association.

Politically, Mr. Miller is a Democrat and has frequently been elected to public office. In 1881 he was elected by his party as treasurer of Hamilton County, and served until 1884. For a period of 15 years and three months he was a member of the Board of Elections. He, with James M. Glenn, Robert Allison and Thomas Paxton, was appointed by the Trustees of the

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the causes of the various geological phenomena which we observe in nature. The theory of the earth is based on the study of the earth's history and the changes which have taken place in it since its origin. It is a science which is constantly developing and improving as new discoveries are made and new theories are proposed.

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Sinking Fund of Cincinnati, as trustee to build and construct the beautiful City Hall, in which the citizens take so great pride. He served in this capacity from 1888 until the completion of the structure in 1894. In 1878, Mr. Miller was elected township clerk of Millcreek township and was the first Democrat elected in a period of 16 years. At the close of the Civil War, Mr. Miller received a lieutenant's commission; he is a charter member of Israel Ludlow Post, No. 76, G. A. R., and was its first commander. He is a member of Hoffner Lodge No. 253, F. & A. M., of which he is a trustee; and a member of Hanselmann Commandery, No. 16, K. T.

On August 11, 1866, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Melissa R. Campbell, a daughter of James C. and Phoebe (Hammell) Campbell of Cincinnati, and they have the following children: Charles E., engaged in lead and zinc mining at Fortuna, Missouri, who was married March 29, 1887, to Mary Cappeller, a daughter of William S. and Elizabeth Capeller; Hal, associated with his father in business, who married Millie Hess of Cincinnati; Warren C., a stock raiser of Cheviot, Ohio, who married Florence Brazell of Cincinnati and has two children,—Charles A. and Nelson; and George A., who married Hattie Moore, and is associated with his father in the undertaking business. Our subject is a member of the Northside First Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a member of its official board for many years. He is a man of excellent character and of charitable disposition, liberally aiding in all movements for the alleviation of the suffering and assisting the poor and unfortunate. He possesses a strong personality and has friends by the hundreds who appreciate him at his true worth and hold him high in their esteem.

W. H. MACKOY.

W. H. MACKOY, a member of the legal profession who has been in constant practice in Cincinnati since 1866, was born in Kentucky. He is of Scotch ancestry, his great-grandfather, James Mackoy having come to this country from Scotland prior to 1718, settling in King William County, Virginia. There his son, John Mackoy, grandfather of our subject, was born but early in the 19th century moved to Kentucky, purchasing a farm near the town of Greenup. His son, John, father of W. H. Mackoy, resided on

his father's farm during his boyhood days, then moved to Covington, Kentucky, where he lived until his death, a period of more than 50 years. He became a man of prominence there, and identified himself with all the best interests of the community. For many years he was prominently identified with the Presbyterian Church. His wife was Elizabeth Hardia, a daughter of William Hardia of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

W. H. Mackoy was reared in Covington where he received his early educational training, then entered the University of Virginia, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. He pursued the study of the law, and in 1866 entered upon the work of his profession, practicing both in the courts of Kentucky and Ohio. His office is in the Union Bank Building in Cincinnati. In 1890 he was a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention from the Second Legislative District, of Covington. In that body he served upon the committees on corporations and municipalities, and drafted the parts of the Constitution relating to those subjects. At the adjourned session of the convention held in September, 1891, he was made a member of the committee on revision, and rendered important and valuable services in making corrections in the draft of that instrument which were necessary to make it consistent in all its parts.

W. H. Mackoy was united in marriage with Margaret Chambers Brent, a daughter of Hugh Innes and Margaret Brent, of Paris, Kentucky. The issue of this marriage was three children: Lewis B., now deceased; Harry Brent, a member of the Cincinnati bar, and Elizabeth.

SAMUEL NEUKOM.

SAMUEL NEUKOM, who for many years has been one of the prominent business citizens of Cincinnati, was born January 15, 1826, at Neckarzimmer, Baden, Germany. In 1847 he came to America and in the following year located in Cincinnati, his business foresight anticipating the prosperity of this city. Until 1891 Mr. Neukom was actively engaged in an extensive contracting business, but since that date has lived practically retired.

On February 20, 1853, Mr. Neukom was united in marriage with Mrs. (Gerth) Koch, who was born December 19, 1823, at Renchen, Baden, and came to Cincinnati in 1846, with her first husband, Nick Koch. Seven chil-

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.
 In two Volumes. The first Volume contains the History from the first Settlement to the Year 1700. The second Volume contains the History from the Year 1700 to the Present Time.
 LONDON: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall, 1773.
 In the Strand, near St. Dunstons Church, in the Year 1773.
 The Author's Address is, at the Office of the Attorney General, in the Strand, near St. Dunstons Church.

PREFACE.

THE HISTORY of the City of Boston, from its first Settlement to the Present Time, is a subject which has long attracted the attention of the public. The first Volume contains the History from the first Settlement to the Year 1700. The second Volume contains the History from the Year 1700 to the Present Time. The Author has endeavoured to give a full and accurate account of the History of the City, and to show the progress of its Commerce and Industry. He has also given a description of the City, and of the various parts of it. The Author has also given a description of the various parts of the City, and of the various parts of the City.

dren have been born to them, four of whom died in infancy. The survivors are: Mrs. Emma Montag; Samuel Neukom, Jr.; and Charles Neukom. Mrs. Neukom has two surviving children of her first marriage: Mrs. Karoline Lepere and Nick Koch.

The handsome home of Mr. and Mrs. Neukom is situated at No. 47 East Clifton avenue and there on February 22, 1903, was delightfully celebrated the 50th or golden wedding anniversary. A guest of honor upon this happy occasion was John Efflein, who had acted as best man, a half century before. The whole family was present and all contributed to the pleasure of the venerable couple, who possess not only the love and reverence of their own family, but of a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN W. WARRINGTON.

JOHN W. WARRINGTON, whose career at the bar of Hamilton County, has been a most honorable and successful one, was born in Clark County, Ohio, July 22, 1846, and is a son of Rev. Charles B. and Mrs. Mary Davison Warrington. His father was a Methodist minister and was filling a conference appointment in Clark County at the time of our subject's birth.

John W. Warrington enlisted in the Union Army in 1862, and from that time on participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac with which he was connected. In the battle before Petersburg, April 2, 1865, he was seriously wounded. He returned home after being mustered out and resumed his educational training. His early education was procured in the common schools of the towns where his father preached, under private tutors and also under the preceptorship of his father. He studied law in the office of Alexander McGuffey, then attended Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he was graduated in April, 1869. He was admitted to the bar immediately thereafter and a few months later was appointed assistant to City Solicitor J. Bryant Walker. He served two terms in that capacity, then was elected city solicitor in April, 1873. He rendered the city valuable service and at the same time established an excellent reputation as a practitioner. Upon the expiration of his term of office, he became associated in practice with Thomas B. Paxton, which partnership still endures. It is a strong combination of legal talent and enjoys an extensive clientage. In

politics, Mr. Warrington is an earnest supporter of Republican principles and is a hard worker for party success. He was a presidential elector in 1876, voting in the electoral college that made Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, President.

John W. Warrington was married, June 29, 1871, and his wife died November 2, 1888, leaving two children. He formed a second union in August, 1892, with Mrs. Ella Spence Bragg, and they now reside on East Walnut Hills.

EUGENE BUCKLEY.

EUGENE BUCKLEY, one of the pioneer residents of Walnut Hills, at one time was one of the most prominent contractors of the city of Cincinnati, but for some years has been living a retired life. He is a son of Cornelius and Ellen (Hays) Buckley, and was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1826. His father was a prosperous farmer but died when our subject was quite young.

After the death of his father, Eugene Buckley assisted his mother in supporting the family and devoted his spare time to obtaining an education. Upon coming to the United States, he located in Keene, New Hampshire, where he was married August 22, 1851. He later moved to Cincinnati, where in a few years he grew to be one of the leading contractors of the city. He contracted extensively for paving and sewerage, and accumulated a modest fortune. One contract which he fulfilled was the laying of 32 miles of piping for the city of Springfield, Ohio, requiring a force of 350 men. He has also had nearly all the paving contracts on Walnut Hills. He and his wife are spending their declining years in ease and comfort at their cozy home on Walnut Hills, at the corner of Morgan and Copeland streets, where they have lived for over half a century. August 22, 1901, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, surrounded by scores of relatives and warm friends. They are widely known in Cincinnati, and the occasion was one long to be remembered.

Mrs. Buckley was before marriage Jane McCarthy, a daughter of Donald and Margaret (Donovan) McCarthy. She was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1828, and accompanied her parents to America, locating in Keene, New Hampshire. To our subject and wife have been born 11 children, of whom

The first of these is the fact that the human brain is not a simple organ, but a complex one, capable of performing a wide range of functions. It is this complexity which makes the study of the brain so difficult, and it is this complexity which makes the study of the brain so interesting. The second of these is the fact that the human brain is not a static organ, but a dynamic one, capable of changing its structure and function in response to its environment. It is this dynamic nature which makes the study of the brain so difficult, and it is this dynamic nature which makes the study of the brain so interesting.

THE HUMAN BRAIN

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six are living, namely: Mrs. Margaret Drout; C. F. Buckley; Mrs. J. W. Smallwood; Rev. Father Daniel Buckley, of Middletown, Ohio; Mrs. Jennie Buckley; and Jeremiah Buckley. They are also grandparents of 16 living children. Religiously, they are pioneer members of the Church of the Assumption on Walnut Hills.

WILLIAM McALPIN.

The name of the late William McAlpin recalls to memory one of Cincinnati's most beloved and valued citizens. He was born in Cincinnati, January 20, 1839, was a son of Andrew and Margaret (Merrie) McAlpin, and died June 3, 1899, leaving behind him a noble record of 60 well spent years.

Mr. McAlpin received his early education at Herron's private school, in Cincinnati, and at Colton's preparatory school, at Avon, Connecticut, and then entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1860. Soon after graduation, he began his business career with the old firm of McAlpin, Hinman & Company, and in 1863 was admitted to partnership. In 1867, on account of ill health, he was obliged to retire from activity. In 1885 the firm of Geo. W. McAlpin & Company was organized, and when the senior member, who was our subject's oldest brother, was removed by death, and the retail establishment of The Geo. W. McAlpin Company was organized, our subject reentered business, and in 1891 became the secretary of the concern. His business standards were high and during his whole career he lived up to them.

Mr. McAlpin was prominently identified with many of the interests and organizations in his native city, and held many positions of responsibility. During 1879-80-81, he served as exposition commissioner; he was one of the directors of the Board of Trade and Transportation in 1886. An ardent lover of music, he was instrumental in the establishment of the College of Music of Cincinnati; in 1882 he became recording secretary and officiated for three years, and for 10 years served as vice-president. When Moses F. Wilson was elected on October 15, 1892, to the Common Pleas bench and was thus obliged to resign as a trustee of the University of Cincinnati, Mr. McAlpin was elected to fill the vacancy, and in 1894 was re-appointed. He was made chairman of the Springer Statue Fund. In 1872

he was made a director of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association; was a director in the Society for the Suppression of Vice; was a director in the Humane Society; and was long actively interested in The Associated Charities of Cincinnati.

Early in life Mr. McAlpin united with the First Presbyterian Church; in 1864 he was elected one of its trustees and thenceforward served continuously as a member of the board until his death,—as clerk of the board from 1862 to 1866 and again from 1870 to 1875. From 1878 to 1879 he served as a deacon, and from 1878 to 1895 as an elder, and from 1877 to 1890 as superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. McAlpin was always deeply interested in young men and his influence among them was unusual. He served as corresponding secretary of the Young Men's Bible Society and for years was its president, and served for 16 years as president of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. McAlpin was much beloved by the younger generation. He possessed the faculty of inspiring confidence, and guided with a gentle hand and tender sympathy which veiled the curb. All creeds paid homage to his consistent, Christian life.

Mr. McAlpin was married on April 26, 1888, to Margaret Johnston, daughter of the late George W. C. Johnston, formerly mayor of Cincinnati. She is known in this city as the possessor of a remarkable voice. She survives her husband, with four children, viz.: George W., Margaret J.; William and Anna Hamilton.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LYLE, M. D.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LYLE, M. D., one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Cincinnati and one of the progressive and highly esteemed citizens, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, March 3, 1861, and is a son of Dr. John M. and Mary (Phillips) Lyle.

Dr. Lyle comes of old and honorable ancestry, being connected with many of the old aristocratic families of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His grandfather was Charles, J. Lyle, a noted student of history, who was long associated with the *Philadelphia Press*. On the maternal side the ancestry leads back to Alexander Henderson, of Fife, Scotland, who was born in 1583 and became a leader among the Covenanters. In tracing his ancestry, we also find distinguished soldiers who participated with gallantry in the

Volume 100, Part 1, 1970

The following articles are included in this volume:

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Revolutionary War, in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican War, and the name of Jones, a part of the name of his grandfather, was an inheritance from John Paul Jones, one of his kindred. The Lyle family was founded in America by one John Lyle, who, with his wife Rebecca Garner, came from London in 1700. They settled on a farm in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, whence their descendants scattered, many of them gaining footholds in business and professions as well as in the social circles of Philadelphia. In 1715 was founded the Episcopal Church at St. Davids near that city, John Lyle being its leading supporter.

Dr. Lyle was a student in the schools of Avondale until of sufficient age to enter upon the study of medicine. His reading was mainly done under the tutoring of his uncle, Dr. Arthur Lyle, which sufficiently prepared him to enter the Medical College of Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1882. His practice has met with unqualified success and he has long been accorded a place among the leading and representative practitioners of Cincinnati. He has been in charge of the Cincinnati Hospital for Consumptives since its organization July 7, 1897, and is medical inspector for the Ohio State Board of Health and the Cincinnati Board of Health.

On September 15, 1891, Dr. Lyle was married to Alice Morris Johnson, who is a daughter of Evan Lewis and Anna (Taylor) Johnson, the family belonging to the Society of Friends, of which Mrs. Lyle is also a member. They have three children: Alice Franklin Lyle, born July 15, 1893; Donald J. Lyle, born February 15, 1895; and Herbert Phillips Lyle, born July 23, 1903.

Dr. Lyle is a member of the American Climatological Society, American Medical Association, Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and Ohio State Medical Society, while fraternally he is past master of the Price Hill Lodge, No. 524, F. & A. M.; he organized and was the first high priest of Price Hill Chapter, R. A. M.; and is a member of Hanselmann Commandery, No. 16, K. T. In politics Dr. Lyle is a Republican. In religious connection he is a Presbyterian.

GEORGE W. NEARE.

GEORGE W. NEARE, deceased, who for many years was prominently engaged in the river service, in later life followed the fire and marine insurance



LINUS E. RUSSELL, M. D.

business. He was very well known to the citizens of Cincinnati, where he was counted one of the substantial men, and was always active in support of the city's interests.

Mr. Neare was born in Oswego County, New York, May 15, 1824, and spent his youth and early manhood in Cattaraugus County, New York, where for several years he taught school. At the age of 18 years he left the parental roof and went to Pittsburg, thence to Cincinnati, where his career as a steamboat man was soon afterward commenced. He continued on the river successively as clerk and commander until after the close of the war, and then engaged in the fire and marine insurance business very successfully and continued until his death in Cincinnati, October 24, 1895. His death was deeply mourned by his family, friends and business associates, and the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a member, passed resolutions of sympathy and regret.

On November 13, 1860, our subject was joined in marriage with Sarah L. Carrico, a daughter of E. J. Carrico, who was of a prominent family in Kentucky. Three sons and one daughter blessed this union. His sons, John C. and Douglas Neare, still continue the insurance business in which they were engaged with their father. The other son, Clifford R. Neare, is a physician of Orange, New Jersey. The daughter married Edwin C. Gibbs, a member of a prominent Cincinnati family. Mr. Neare was a member of the Masonic order, and in political affiliation was an unswerving Democrat. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Church.

LINUS E. RUSSELL, M. D.

LINUS E. RUSSELL, M. D., who reflects distinction on the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, by filling its chair of clinical surgery and operative gynecology, ranks with the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the country. Dr. Russell was born in 1851, at Burton, Geauga County, Ohio, and is a son of Luther Russell, Jr., and Sarah Jane (Creasser) Russell.

Dr. Russell's ancestry was of Scotch and English extraction, and his grandfather, Luther Russell, was an early pioneer of Northern Ohio, building one of the first log cabins in Burton township, Geauga County, in 1803. It was on this ancestral farm that Dr. Russell passed his childhood and at-

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tended the neighborhood schools. At the age of 12 years his love of study induced his father to give him academic advantages at Burton, which he so improved that at 16 he was prepared for Hiram College. Thrown then upon his own resources, he became a clerk in a general store and then taught school and thus procured sufficient capital to attend the spring and fall terms at the college and to thus profit by the lectures of James A. Garfield, later President of the United States. Intermingled with other studies and with necessary duties, Dr. Russell was reading works on medicine, under the supervision of Dr. James A. Bracken, and in 1871 was admitted to the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, where he was most creditably graduated in the following year. For the two subsequent years the young physician profited by a partnership with Dr. Bracken, who had removed to Warren, Ohio. It was during these early years of practice, before he had gained the public confidence which now attends every word and act, that he employed his spare time in the study of the law, and with such good effect that he successfully passed his examination and was admitted to practice, in the office of Col. E. B. Taylor,—President Garfield's successor in Congress. The value of this professional knowledge has been frequently demonstrated in his busy career, when he has officiated as a medico-legal expert in important cases.

Dr. Russell's reputation as a surgeon of more than ordinary skill was established to the satisfaction of the profession at a meeting of the Ohio Eclectic Medical Society, when his successful thyroidectomy operation, which he performed in 1876, with only the instruments found in an ordinary pocket-case, was explained to that body. It was the first successful operation of that nature ever performed in the State and it immediately brought the modest young physician into prominence. In 1886 he was elected surgeon of the Mitchell-Thomas City Hospital, at Springfield, Ohio, having served as president of the Ohio Eclectic Medical Society during the preceding year. At Nashville, Tennessee, in 1887, he was honored by election as president of the National Eclectic Medical Association. In 1879 he became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; in 1893 he was elected professor of surgery in the Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, Indiana, and during that year he was secretary of the section on gynecology and obstetrics at the World's Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, held at Chicago. Dr. Russell is one of the most learned men of his profession and he has contributed much literature to various medical publi-

cations, many of his papers creating wide-spread discussion, one of these entitled "Immediate Amputation Regardless of Shock in Railroad Injuries" being easily recalled. As an operator Dr. Russell has the skillful touch and the deft fingers which unfailingly follow the exact course his mind directs.

In November, 1889, Dr. Russell was married to Alice A. Zischler of Springfield, Ohio. They have one son, Linus E. Russell, Jr., who was born September 28, 1902. Dr. Russell is associate editor of the *Eclectic Medical Journal* and occupies commodious offices in the Grotin Building, Cincinnati. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

MICHAEL BURGOYNE.

MICHAEL BURGOYNE, deceased, who for many years was proprietor of the blacksmithing establishment located on the southwest corner of Oliver street and Central avenue, was one of the prosperous business men of Cincinnati and was popularly known to the citizens as "The Village Blacksmith." He represented the highest type of citizenship and had a host of friends.

Mr. Burgoyne was born August 18, 1846, and was of French-German parentage. He was an infant when his father's death occurred, and the mother shortly after brought her family of children to Cincinnati. Our subject attended the public schools of this city for a short time, then became apprenticed to William Russell as a blacksmith. He afterward entered the employ of P. J. Purcell who conducted a blacksmith shop on the southwest corner of Oliver street and Central avenue, and upon the latter's death in 1880 Mr. Burgoyne succeeded to the ownership of the business. He established a very extensive business and enjoyed much of the first class trade of the city.

On March 25, 1891, Mr. Burgoyne was united in marriage with Margaret C. Gibson, a daughter of George and Margaret (Burnett) Gibson, her father being a member of one of the oldest lithographing firms in Cincinnati—Gibson & Company. Two children were born to bless this union: Irene and Howard. Our subject died May 25, 1903. The funeral services were conducted under the direction of the Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5, B. P. O. E., assisted by the other orders to which he belonged. He was a man with many friends and his death was sincerely mourned by his fellow men.

Mr. Burgoyne was a Republican in politics, and was a power in the affairs of the Fourteenth Ward for many years, although he never sought his own political preferment. He was kind and generous and ever ready to help those who were not so fortunate as himself. He was a liberal financial supporter of the Children's Home of Cincinnati, and also of other worthy institutions. He was an honorary life member of Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5, B. P. O. E., of which he was a director; a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 17, K. of P., to which he belonged for a period of 20 years; a member and trustee of the Elm Street Club; and a member of the Blaine Club. He was liberal in his religious views.

J. PARKER GALE.

During the year 1903, the city of Cincinnati has been called upon to part with many of her prominent and useful men, and the death of J. Parker Gale, on November 29th, added a conspicuous name to the list. Mr. Gale was but in the prime of life. He was born in 1854 in Republic, Seneca County, Ohio, and was a son of John A. and Sarah (Parker) Gale.

The parents of Mr. Gale removed to Cincinnati while he was still small, and his education was secured in the Woodward High School. His whole business life was connected with the flour and grain line, his first employment being with the flour firm of A. S. Talmadge & Company, then located on Vine street, Cincinnati. Two years later he accepted a clerical position with the house of Newhall, Gale & Company, and in 1879 he purchased Mr. Newhall's interest and with his brother, B. W. Gale, formed the business firm of Gale Brothers, which has been so prominently identified with commercial affairs in this city.

Mr. Gale was one of the leading members of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, serving at various times on its directing board and capably filling important positions on various committees. His sudden call from their midst brought forth universal expressions of sincere sorrow from his fellow members.

Mr. Gale was a man who commanded the respect of all who had either business or social relations with him. He was singularly successful in

his commercial operations; his business standards were high and no stain of dishonesty ever clouded his integrity. Although still what is considered a young man in these days of prolonged business activity, he had made his influence felt in many lines of civic advancement, being most actively interested in making Cincinnati a great flour and grain port.

On April 26, 1887, Mr. Gale was married to Mary T. Somers, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Warrington Somers, who died many years ago, and Rachel Talbot, who still survives. The children born to this union—one son and two daughters—are all living, and are named as follows: John Warrington, Bessie Parker and Mary. The family are devout members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Gale was a member for 25 years, and was senior warden of his home church in Norwood at the time of his death. The beautiful family home is located on Ashland avenue, Norwood, a home which has been the scene of many delightful social functions.

Personally, Mr. Gale was very popular, possessing the kind, genial manner and friendly spirit which is sure to win esteem and affection. Among those who stood by his tomb in Spring Grove Cemetery were representatives of leading business and social organizations, who with personal friends thus bore testimony to the grief they felt for the passing away of one who held their respect and admiration to so great a degree.

ROBERT FREDERICK BLUM.

ROBERT FREDERICK BLUM, deceased, whose fame as a portrait painter and mural artist is world-wide, was one of the sons of Cincinnati of whom she has been justly proud. That this talented artist should have passed out of life in the midst of a brilliant career, brought regret to many who were deeply interested in his artistic work, and grief to a wide circle of personal friends.

Mr. Blum was born July 9, 1857, in Cincinnati, and his death took place on June 8, 1903, at his late home, No. 90 Grove street, New York City, resulting from an attack of pneumonia. He was a son of Frederick and Mary (Haller) Blum, the former of whom died in Cincinnati, June 15, 1902, and the latter, April 5, 1891. For a number of years the father was promi-

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ment in the insurance business and was located at Twelfth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati. Of the children born to them but one survives, namely: Mrs. Henrietta Haller, widow of Martin Haller, who died October 9, 1902. Mr. Haller was a German by birth and one of Cincinnati's leading copper-smiths.

After passing through the old Sixth District School and finally through Woodward High School, Robert F. Blum served an apprenticeship to a lithographer, Mr. Gibson, and began his artistic studies in the McMicken Art School of Design in Cincinnati, and continued his work at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. He made a specialty of frescoing and decorative work and was regarded as one of the leaders in this line in the country. His creative faculty was remarkable and his original designs excited admiration and brought him to the attention of appreciative patrons all over the country. He studied and painted in Italy and Spain in 1880, and was made a member of the Society of American Artists in that year. Though painting earnestly the while, he was known chiefly at first as an illustrator, and in that field, having studied in Japan for two and a half years, had the honor of being selected by the great Sir Edwin Arnold, as the man best qualified to illustrate that famous 'poet's work on Japanese life, "Japonica." His brush and pen work in this alone would have sufficed to keep his memory well alive. Later he painted portraits that won him distinction, notably the one of Joseph Jefferson as "Bob Acres," and attracted broad attention with his frieze for the Mendelssohn Glee Club in New York City.

In 1879, Mr. Blum established his home in New York City, entering into a partnership with Will Baer, also of Cincinnati and regarded as one of the best miniature painters in America. Mr. Blum was unmarried, his only surviving relatives being his sister, Mrs. Henrietta Haller and her children, Emma, Frederick Robert and Albert, who live at No. 472 Dayton street, Cincinnati. He was brought to his boyhood home in Cincinnati where the last sad rites were performed, and was laid to rest in Spring Grove Cemetery, by the side of those he loved.

SAMUEL J. JOHNSON.

SAMUEL J. JOHNSON, who for many years was well known to the citizens of Cincinnati, in connection with his auctioneering business, and who was

prominently identified with the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for many years, died at his home in this city May 25, 1893, aged 66 years. Other members of his family have also been well known, one brother, Frederick A. Johnson, who passed away a short time previously, having been the first Hebrew child born in the State of Ohio. Another brother, Edgar M. Johnson, now deceased, was a prominent attorney in the city of New York.

For many years Mr. Johnson conducted a successful auctioneering business, being well qualified by nature for the same, having a fine, resonant voice and the ready wit and genial manner associated with the profession. He was a member of the Allemania Club; the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel and of Eureka Lodge, No. 41, A. O. U. W. Upon the records of the Chamber of Commerce appears a testimonial as to the high esteem in which he was regarded by that body.

Mr. Johnson is survived by a widow, two sons—Samuel J., Jr., and David J.—and one daughter, Mrs. S. M. Rosenthal. His burial was in the beautiful United Jewish Cemetery on Walnut Hills. Mr. Johnson in every relation of life was an upright man and he was sincerely mourned by all who knew him. His memory is perpetuated by many acts of kindness and many deeds of charity.

STEPHEN COOPER AYRES, A. M., M. D.

STEPHEN COOPER AYRES, A. M., M. D., is a prominent member of a profession honored the world over and a leading representative of the skilled body of physicians and surgeons in which Cincinnati takes a just pride. Dr. Ayres was born in Troy, Miami County, Ohio, and is a son of the late Dr. H. P. Ayres, who removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1842. For nearly 33 years Dr. H. P. Ayres was a distinguished practitioner in that State, became president of the Indiana State Medical Society and a valued member of the American Medical Association, and was also a frequent contributor to the medical literature of that State.

Our subject spent his boyhood at Fort Wayne and was educated in the city schools. He then entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and was graduated at that institution in 1861, just in time to join his classmates in enlisting in the company of O. J. Dodds, of the 20th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and with it served in West Virginia. Upon his return home, he was pros-

trated for a time with typhoid fever and upon his recovery, during 1862-63, attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio in Cincinnati. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed acting medical cadet at Hospital No. 8, Louisville, Kentucky, and after his graduation at the Medical College of Ohio, in 1864, accepted an appointment as acting assistant-surgeon, United States Volunteers, in the Cumberland Hospital, at Nashville, Tennessee, and served there with the greatest efficiency, for the following year. His commission as assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, was received in 1865, after a severe examination and he was then assigned to duty at New Orleans and was placed in charge of the United States Barracks Hospital, and served there until honorably mustered out in February, 1866, when in recognition of his faithful and efficient services he was given the brevet rank of captain.

In September, 1866, Dr. Ayres became a student under Dr. Elkanah Williams, the best ophthalmologist of Cincinnati, and made a close study of the diseases of the eye and ear. In 1867 he entered into special eye and ear practice at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in 1870 he went abroad for the purpose of still closer study at the eye and ear clinics of London and Vienna. Upon his return, he located in Cincinnati and entered into partnership with his old preceptor, Dr. Elkanah Williams, an association which continued until the latter's death in 1888. For a number of years he served as oculist on the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, resigning in 1883. He served for several years as oculist on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, and is now on the staff of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital for Children, and also fills the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the Medical College of Ohio (now the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati). He was chairman of the section of ophthalmology at the meeting of the American Medical Association at Nashville, Tennessee, in May, 1890. Dr. Ayres is a member of the Ohio Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and also of Fred C. Jones Post, No. 401, Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Ayres is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the American Ophthalmological and Otological Association, and is a member of the International Ophthalmological Congress.

In October, 1873, Dr. Ayres was married to Louise McLean, eldest daughter of the late S. B. W. McLean, an old and prominent citizen of Cin-



HON. EDWARD J. DEMPSEY.

cinnati, and the following named children were born to them: Wylie McLean; Rowan; Robert Williams; and Louise and Gertrude, who reside at home. Wylie McLean was graduated from Yale in 1897, and from the Medical College of Ohio in 1900. After serving for a year and a half as interne in the Cincinnati Hospital, he completed his education at Vienna, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. He is at present associated in practice with his father in this line of special work. Rowan, who was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School (Yale) in 1898, is a mining and civil engineer in Mexico. Robert Williams was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School (Yale) in 1903.

HON. EDWARD J. DEMPSEY.

HON. EDWARD J. DEMPSEY, recently one of the judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, is the third son of the late John Shiel and Anna (Brereton) Dempsey, Irish pioneers of the city of Cincinnati, of which city Judge Dempsey himself is a native, and in which he has spent practically his entire life. Judge Dempsey's parents settled in the Queen City in the year 1848; a few years later found the elder Dempsey residing at the southeast corner of Seventh street and Broadway, in what in those days was known as the "bloody" 13th Ward of Cincinnati, and conducting there a general retail grocery store, and it was there, on September 26, 1858, that Judge Dempsey was born. In the year of Edward's birth, Judge Dempsey's father moved his business and residence to the southeast corner of Sixth and Plum streets. This was in the very heart of the Sixth Street Market space, a locality noted in the annals of early Cincinnati as the old "Fly-Market," and whose denizens were known as the "Fly-Market Rangers." This locality, while it lost much of the fame which came to it through the "Fly-Market Rangers," subsequently took upon itself a new glory in that, during the Civil War and the years following, it became the center of what was then considered "the life" and "the strenuousness" of Cincinnati, and in more recent years it has added new laurels to its crown in the fact that it was the original abiding place of the principal leaders of that political organization which has for the last 20 years controlled the destinies of the Queen City of the West. It was in this neighborhood and its environments that Judge Dempsey spent his infancy, youth and

young manhood, under the watchful care and strict discipline of his father, upon whom alone was devolved the awful responsibility of guiding aright the life steps of not only the young Edward, but also of three young brothers and a sister, who had been orphaned by the death of their mother in January, 1866. How well that old father fulfilled his obligations to his children is shown in the records, not only of Judge Dempsey, but also of the other members of his father's family.

Judge Dempsey's primary education was had in the Catholic parochial schools of Cincinnati, terminating with a five-year course in the locally renowned Cathedral school under the tutorship of W. J. Russell and C. J. O'Donnell. After this, Judge Dempsey entered, at his own choice and request, the public schools of Cincinnati, beginning with the intermediate course under the direction of John B. Peaslee, subsequently superintendent of the schools of the city, and finishing, under Hons. E. W. Coy and Jacob H. Bromwell, a regular four-years course at the more than locally celebrated "Old Hughes High School," graduating, with fair distinction from this latter institution in June, 1875.

Judge Dempsey's father intended him for a mercantile career, but the son's inclinations were to the law, and the latter's wishes, after much discussion between father and son, prevailed. In December, 1875, the father placed his son, as a student of the law, with the well known firm of Mallon & Coffey, composed of the late Judge Mallon and John Coffey. For four years young Dempsey assiduously pursued his studies under the guidance and counsel of his two preceptors, Judge Mallon and Mr. Coffey, and while, of course, much of Judge Dempsey's subsequent progress and success is due to his own ability and industry, still, as Judge Dempsey himself says, no young man had greater incentive and stimulant to learn, to progress and to succeed than had he, because of the fatherly interest which genial Judge Mallon took in his daily studies and of the delight with which Judge Mallon smoothed out the rough places for him, not only in the abstract principles of the law, but also in the application of those principles to questions that daily arose in the office or in the moot courts of the law school. And then add to this a constant association with jolly John Coffey, the wit and the life of the Cincinnati bar, a daily attendance with him on the courts, frequent participation with him in the trials of cases, discussions with him daily, aye hourly, of the points arising in the cases, practical instruction by him and with

him in the routine and methods to be pursued in connection with the work and the duties that called him to the various county offices, such as the filing of papers and pleadings with the clerk of courts, the examination of titles in the recorder's office, and matters of like nature, and then, as Judge Dempsey says, if after four years of effort and assistance of this kind, a young man failed to become a fair practical lawyer, the failure was because of himself; in other words, it was not "in him" to become a lawyer. In 1877, during his period of apprenticeship with Mallon & Coffey, Judge Dempsey entered the Law School of the old Cincinnati College; there he pursued the regular two-years course of instruction under the tutelage of such eminent men as the late Governor George Hoadly, Judge M. F. Force, Hon. Rufus King, Hon. H. M. Morrill, and Governor J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky.

In April, 1879, and before he had reached his majority, Judge Dempsey was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School at the head of his class of 81 students, and as the winner of the first prize given to the one who passed the best examination upon the rules and principles of the common law. This class of 1879 was a class noted in the annals of the old Cincinnati Law School for the professional as well as the political success of its members, and included in its roll such men as Hons. J. C. Harper, S. M. Johnson, E. J. Howard, Charles J. Hunt, James R. Foraker, John C. Schwartz, Orris P. Cobb and Wallace Burch, and Judges Howard Ferris, Edward Schwab, and Ellis Gregg, of Cincinnati, John B. Cockrum, of Indianapolis, Marshall A. Spooner, of North Dakota, and John P. Newman, of Newport, Kentucky. Judge Dempsey was admitted to practice October 6, 1879, by the old District Court of Hamilton County, Ohio, and remained associated with his preceptors for five years thereafter. In October, 1884, Judge Dempsey began to practice the law by himself in the city of Cincinnati.

In December, 1886, he went to Chicago, where he remained until March 4, 1889, part of the time in association with Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, the well known lawyer-political economist of that city.

Life in Chicago not being congenial or satisfactory to him, Judge Dempsey returned to Cincinnati, and opened an office in the Wiggins Building. In 1892, he associated himself with William M. Fridman, with offices in the Pickering building, where he and his associate did a fairly extensive and lucrative business until Judge Dempsey was called to the Superior Court bench in May, 1898.

On September 5, 1894, Judge Dempsey was married to Mary Agatha O'Leary, oldest daughter of the late Cornelius O'Leary and Margaret (Sullivan) O'Leary, who were among the first of the Irish pioneers of the West End of Cincinnati. Judge and Mrs. Dempsey have three living children: John Cornelius, aged eight years; Margaret Anna, aged seven years, and Edward James, aged six years. Judge Dempsey attributes most of his success, since his married life began, to Mrs. Dempsey; in fact, he says that she has been his mascot, and he always advises with her before undertaking any business or political venture.

It was at her suggestion that he undertook the candidacy which resulted in his election to the Superior Court bench in 1898. Judge Dempsey did not mix much in politics until 1896, when he accepted a nomination on the Democratic ticket for a Common Pleas judgeship.

It was the first McKinley-Bryan campaign, and every one knows what happened to those who were candidates on the Bryan ticket that fall. In the spring and fall of 1897, Judge Dempsey took considerable part in reform campaigns directed against the intrenched dominant political organization. His participation in these reform movements brought Judge Dempsey somewhat to the front in Democratic circles, and taken in connection with his sacrifice candidacy in 1896 placed him in a position favorable to the gratification of any judicial ambitions he might have. The opportunity came in the spring of 1898. Although only a mere passive candidate before the Democratic convention, he was enabled to grasp the nomination as a compromise nominee because of the fierce war waged against each other by the partisans of the two leading candidates, Hon. Guy W. Mallon and Hon. A. B. Benedict, and arising out of the dissensions in the Democratic party over the "Free Silver" question. Hon. John Galvin, an able, learned and politically independent lawyer, was the nominee of the Republican party. Mr. Galvin had been in rebellion against the leading faction of his party, and as a consequence that faction was disaffected toward him. The result was that in the election Judge Dempsey was chosen judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati for a term of five years which began May 1, 1898. During this five years Judge Dempsey had, as associates on the Superior Court bench, Judges Rufus B. Smith, William H. Jackson and Howard Ferris, and Judge Dempsey, himself, says that in these five years he did the hardest work of his life. It is a common notion that the lot of a judge is an easy and a happy one.

This opinion is not quite true, if a judge be conscientious in taking his proper share of the work that is before the court to be done, and in the disposing of it. To dispose of work, however, does not mean merely the getting it out of the way, because the results reached by the judge are also to be considered, and it is usually by these results that the judge himself in turn is judged. Tested by this standard, Judge Dempsey made for himself an enviable record while on the bench, for while some of his judgments have been appealed from, the great majority of his decisions, because of the careful and painstaking manner in which they were reached, have been acquiesced in by the litigating parties. So conspicuous was this trait in Judge Dempsey's character,—this desire on his part at all hazards to find out where the truth and the justice of a cause were,—that it raised him to the highest degree in the estimation of the practicing members of the Cincinnati bar, and this so much so that in the early part of 1903, when his official term was expiring, the Bar Association of Hamilton County, at the second largest meeting ever held in its history, by a practically unanimous vote, called for his retention on the Superior Court bench, and solicited all of the political parties to endorse him for reelection. But political exigencies decreed otherwise. The local Republican organization, strong and practically invincible, because of the possession of most of the local officers, declined to accede to the request of the Bar Association, and nominated as their candidate for judge, Hon. Lewis M. Hosea. There was a mayor to be chosen, together with every other city officer.

The fight waxed warm between the adherents of Hon. Julius Fleischmann, the Republican candidate for mayor, and of Hon. M. E. Ingalls, the candidate of the Citizens' Municipal party. Judge Dempsey was on the Ingalls ticket, which went down ingloriously to defeat, although Judge Dempsey had the solace, if solace it be, of leading his ticket by more than 8,500 votes, thus showing to that extent at least that an upright and conscientious judge does receive the approval of even the partisan, non-scratching voter. Since then, Judge Dempsey has been engaged in the practice of the law, having again associated himself with William M. Fridman, with offices in the St. Paul Building. In August, 1903, much against his will, and over his repeated protestations and declinations, Judge Dempsey was nominated, at Columbus, Ohio, by the State Democratic Convention as the candidate of his party for judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Reluctantly he accepted

this nomination as a duty he owed to his party, and went down to defeat, with Hon. Tom L. Johnson, in the forever to be remembered Republican landslide of November of that year.

Judge Dempsey is now permanently out of politics, and engaged in the practice of his profession, devoting himself to that, and to the welfare of his family and the care of his beautiful home, No. 551 Purcell avenue, Price Hill. Judge Dempsey is essentially a home man, spending all of his time not engaged in business with his family; he is not addicted to sports of any kind, but gives his leisure time to outside reading and studies. He is fond of a good novel, enjoys the theatre, follows the newspapers closely, and, if he has the time, digs a bit into philosophy and history. In religious belief, he is a Roman Catholic, and a member of the Price Hill Holy Family Church. He is also a member of the Duckworth Club, of the Catholic Young Men's Institute, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which he is president, of the Ohio and Cincinnati bar associations, of the National Union, and of the Old Hughes Society, of which also he is president. His portrait accompanies this sketch, being presented on a foregoing page.

WILLIAM CARSON, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

WILLIAM CARSON, A. M., M. D., LL. D., formerly one of Cincinnati's most prominent citizens and eminent physicians, passed out of life in this city, July 9, 1893. He was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, November 27, 1827, and was a son of William and Eliza F. (Claypoole) Carson.

William Carson, the grandfather of the late Dr. Carson, was born about the year 1788 in County Tyrone, Ireland, and was brought to America, the family settling in the State of Pennsylvania. There, in Franklin County, William, the son of William Carson, was born, and was old enough to bear arms in the War of 1812. In 1820 he settled at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he established a mercantile business and successfully conducted the same until his death in 1840. William Carson was a man of parts and most capably filled many of the public offices in his city and county. His wife's father was Abraham G. Claypoole, a Revolutionary soldier and one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, his certificate of membership, now in the possession of his great-grandson, Dr. Arch. I. Carson, bearing the signa-

ture of George Washington, as president, and of J. Knox, as secretary. The Claypoole family was associated with the Penn family and was established in Pennsylvania at the same time. Abraham G. Claypoole, who was a resident of Philadelphia, was appointed cashier of the Chillicothe branch of the United States Bank, in 1820, and came west to fill the position.

Dr. Carson received the best educational training that could be secured in the private schools of the day and at the Chillicothe Academy, then the only public educational institution of the city. He was but 13 years of age, when an accident deprived him of his father; he therefore became, in a measure, the director of his own career. In 1842 he entered the freshman class of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and was graduated in 1846, later in life receiving honorary degrees. His medical reading began under the supervision of the late Dr. David Wills of Chillicothe, and in the fall of 1847 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which noted school of medicine he graduated in April, 1850. In the following June he opened an office in Cincinnati, on East Third street, near Broadway, and it was in this city that his medical triumphs were won and his fame established. His professional life was most nearly connected with the purely medical branches, surgery having less attraction for him. For many years he was one of the busiest physicians of the city and was connected with St. John's Hospital, the Cincinnati Hospital, the Good Samaritan Hospital and the Children's Hospital under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was one of the original members of the Cincinnati Medical Society, which was merged into the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; was a member of both the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association; was a valued member of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History and of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In connection with hospital work, he was a clinical lecturer and for a time was connected with a summer school of medicine which had its headquarters in the building of the Medical College of Ohio. In 1869 he was made librarian of the Cincinnati Hospital Library and filled the position with the greatest efficiency until the date of his death.

Dr. Carson was twice married, first to Louise J. F. Whiteman, a daughter of Lewis Whiteman, the last named being a member of the old pioneer firm of Irvin & Whiteman. This marriage occurred October 12, 1854, and her death took place December 10, 1859. Two of her three children still

survive, viz.: Jane Findlay and Mrs. Eliza Faran. On May 26, 1863, Dr. Carson was married to Esther A. Irwin, who was a daughter of Archibald Irwin, senior member of the firm of Irwin & Whiteman. Mrs. Carson died June 8, 1891, leaving two children: Dr. Arch. Irwin and Mary Claypoole. The former succeeded his father in practice and has built up a reputation of his own. He is a graduate of the Miami Medical College and began his practice in 1889. He is located at No. 46 East McMillan street.

As one of the pioneer physicians of Cincinnati, the late Dr. Carson deserves extended mention, while as the promoter of medical science and upholder of its highest ethics in this section of the State, no practitioner was more eminent.

PROF. EDWARD WYLLYS HYDE.

PROF. EDWARD WYLLYS HYDE, engineer, educator, author and scientist, now secretary and actuary of the Columbia Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, for many years has been prominent in the city's intellectual and social life and an important factor in collegiate circles. He was born at Saginaw, Michigan, October 17, 1843, and is a son of Rev. Harvey and Julia D. (Taylor) Hyde. His paternal grandparents, Abner and Sadie (Ensworth) Hyde, as well as his maternal forebears, James and Elizabeth T. (Taylor) Taylor, were people of strong intellectual bias and prominent members of their several communities.

Professor Hyde was carefully and thoroughly educated although he taught himself French, Latin and German and the elements of mathematics. From November, 1862, to February, 1866, he served in the Union Army as an officer in the 33rd Regiment, United States Colored Troops. After the close of the Civil War, he accompanied his father to Virginia, and in 1869, having decided upon an engineering course, he went to New York State and pursued the course at Cornell University, graduating in June, 1872. Two years later he took a second degree, in presenting a thesis on skew arches. For two years he was one of the engineering instructors at Cornell and taught mathematics for one year in the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pennsylvania. He also spent a year in study and work at Ithaca, New York, and in 1875 was elected to an assistant professorship in mathematics and engineering in the University of Cincinnati, and later

was made professor of mathematics. From January 1, 1892, to January 1, 1893, and from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898, he served as dean of the University. He was also chairman of the faculty from October 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895.

Professor Hyde has been a close student and the results of his study and observations have been frequently made public. In 1890 he issued a book on the "Directional Calculus" founded on Grassmann's "Acesdehnungslehre." In 1876 he joined the American Association for the Advancement of Science and was secretary of Section "A" of the association in the Ann Arbor meeting, and was vice-president of the same section in the Washington meeting in 1891.

Professor Hyde has been a member of the Walnut Hills Congregational Church since its organization in 1884, having previously been connected with the Lane Seminary Presbyterian Church on Walnut Hills. In politics he believes in the principles of the Republican party, but also believes in voting for suitable candidates irrespective of party ties.

Professor Hyde was married to Sarah J. Rowe, of Cincinnati, whose parents were born in England. The handsome family home is situated at No. 814 Lincoln avenue. He possesses the respect and esteem of the community, and the warm friendship of very many, especially of the alumnal body of the University.

CHARLES H. HEINE.

The death of Charles H. Heine removed from Cincinnati one of her most prominent, estimable and progressive citizens, one whose ability and enterprise had much to do with establishing this city among the grocery centers of the country.

Of German parentage, Mr. Heine was an example of that industry, thrift and sterling integrity which has become indissolubly associated with representative citizens whose immediate ancestry can be traced to the Fatherland. Mr. Heine was one in the family of children born to Herman and Louisa (Schillinger) Heine, the former of whom was for a considerable period successfully engaged in the drug business at Rockport, Indiana. Herman Heine's death was caused by accidental drowning in the Ohio River in 1856. After this calamity, his widow returned to her father's home at

APPENDIX I

The first of the two main parts of the book is devoted to a study of the history of the English language from the beginning of the 15th century to the present day. The second part is devoted to a study of the English language from the beginning of the 16th century to the present day. The third part is devoted to a study of the English language from the beginning of the 17th century to the present day. The fourth part is devoted to a study of the English language from the beginning of the 18th century to the present day. The fifth part is devoted to a study of the English language from the beginning of the 19th century to the present day. The sixth part is devoted to a study of the English language from the beginning of the 20th century to the present day. The seventh part is devoted to a study of the English language from the beginning of the 21st century to the present day.

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Manchester, Michigan, and there Charles H. Heine was born November 7, 1856. Until he was four years old, the child remained with his mother and then was taken to the home of his uncle, Louis Mehmer, then a prosperous merchant of Cincinnati. Here Charles remained, a member of the household, until he was 24 years of age, attaching himself to all its members and winning the confidence of his uncle. He was given excellent educational opportunities and graduated at the Hughes High School in 1874. Following the close of his school days, he became a bookkeeper at the Union Stock Yards, where he continued for 18 months. In 1876 occurred the death of his uncle, the late Louis Mehmer, then a large wholesale grocer, at which time the son of the latter continued the business and engaged the services of his cousin Charles which soon became so valuable that he was admitted to a partnership. That Mr. Heine soon became the president of the Louis Mehmer Company is proof sufficient of his great business energy and ability. In 1889 Mr. Heine disposed of his interest in this business and then organized the firm of Charles H. Heine & Company, which, in 1891, became incorporated as The Charles H. Heine Company, one of the largest and wealthiest grocery concerns in the city.

Mr. Heine was essentially a business man, quick to see opportunities and bold to seize them, at the same time being guided by an unerring judgment which insured success. That his methods were upright and his standards of business integrity high, was proved by the cordial attitude of the trade and by the constantly increasing patronage which the concern enjoyed.

On October 10, 1880, Mr. Heine was united in marriage with Josie Fitzgerald, daughter of Hon. James W. Fitzgerald, formerly judge of the Cincinnati Police Court; the one child of this union died in infancy, and Mrs. Heine passed away in 1881. The second marriage of Mr. Heine was to Emilie L. Hauck, daughter of the late John Hauck, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Cincinnati, the founder and the president of The John Hauck Brewing Company, one of the largest of like establishments in the State of Ohio, and his wife, Katherine Billiod, whose father was proprietor of the Lafayette Brewery. The two children of this marriage, Emilie and Frieda, reside with their mother in the beautiful family home—the handsome stone residence at No. 816 Dayton street.

Mr. Heine was one of the best known men in the city, was prominent in financial circles and had he so desired could have been a leader in the Demo-

cratic party, his name having been frequently mentioned for the nomination for mayor, but he steadily refused all political preferment. His assistance was cheerfully given to others but he desired nothing for himself. In fraternal life, he was a Master Mason and a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Heine was a man of ready sympathy and generous instincts. His wealth was legitimately accumulated and was liberally disbursed, but like other truly charitable men he gave no publicity to his many benefactions. His home life was most beautiful and he won and kept the affection of many friends. Charles H. Heine will long be remembered with respect, admiration and love by a large number of the citizens of Cincinnati.

JOHN W. BAILEY.

JOHN W. BAILEY, deceased, formerly secretary of The Sol. Langdon & Son Company, and assistant manager of the Langdon Bakery of The National Biscuit Company, was one of Cincinnati's respected citizens. He was born in Washington County, New York, March 13, 1843, and was a son of Gilbert and Ann (Ward) Bailey. His father was an influential member of the New York bar.

John W. Bailey was educated in the seminary of Manchester, Vermont, and read medicine under the watchful eye of Dr. Gray, one of the foremost physicians of New York State. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted and served in the Hospital Corps. He received his honorable discharge at Fortress Monroe and came to Cincinnati to engage in the drug business with A. B. Merriam. He continued at that business here until December, 1869, then moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in the grocery business. In 1875 he returned to Cincinnati and was made assistant manager of the Sol. Langdon Bakery. He continued in that position with uninterrupted success until 1897, when he resigned because of ill health, and was leading a retired life at the time death overtook him. He was traveling in Europe with his wife and died suddenly at Bad Nannheim, Germany, August 16, 1902. He was a self made man in all that the term implies, his father dying when John was but eight years of age. Mr. Bailey was a kind husband, loving father and a true friend, his friendships being numbered almost

by his acquaintances. His remains were brought from Europe and laid to rest in Spring Grove Cemetery. His widow resides at the family homestead at No. 18 East Seventh street.

On October 10, 1870, Mr. Bailey was joined in marriage with Clara Langdon, a daughter of Solomon Langdon, one of Cincinnati's foremost and most respected citizens. This union was blessed with two sons: Perin L. Bailey, a prosperous merchant of Cleveland, Ohio; and Dr. G. L. Bailey, who is very prominent as a physician and surgeon of Cincinnati.

STEPHEN GANO, SR.

STEPHEN GANO, SR., probably the oldest living member of the Hamilton County bar and for more than a half century a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, is now living in happy retirement.

Mr. Gano was born August 5, 1819, on the present site of the Hamilton County Court House, and is one of six children born to Maj. Daniel and Rebecca L. (Hunt) Gano, two of whom grew to maturity: Stephen and Henrietta, who married Henry Chittenden of New York City. Maj. Daniel Gano was a son of John S. Gano, being one of 14 children, and was born at Columbia, at the present time a suburb of Cincinnati, May 29, 1794, being the first white child born in Ohio.

Stephen Gano, Sr., graduated from the Woodward High School in 1831 and is the oldest graduate of that school now living. After leaving Woodward, he studied the law and was admitted to practice in 1847. Two years later, with seven other young men of the city, he started on an adventurous trip to the gold regions of California, making the journey on mule back. He is the sole survivor of that merry party which made its way over the plains. He takes a certain pride in wearing a ring and gold-rimmed spectacles made from washings of the precious metal which he extracted, himself, from a California mine. Upon returning to Cincinnati, Mr. Gano resumed the practice of the law, in which he attained a high degree of success. Numbered among his clients were many of the most prominent citizens and business establishments of the city, and he continued in active practice until very recently.

Mr. Gano has five children, as follows: Mary R., wife of Loraine Ber-



nard; Fanny F., wife of George D. French; Hetty M.; Andrew L., who married Palunda Vail and his two children,—Blanche and Grace; and Stephen, Jr., who married Sophia Arron and has four children,—Howard, Daniel, Marguerite and Laura.

OTTO MARMET.

In the notable list of those far seeing and progressive business men to whom the great city of Cincinnati owes so much of her prosperity, the name of the late Otto Marmet, who was the largest coal operator in Cincinnati, and one of the most prominent in the United States, stands preeminent. After a long, honorable and successful career as business man and capitalist, as patriotic citizen and public benefactor, this most esteemed citizen passed quietly out of life, leaving that vacancy which wounds the hearts of loving relatives and friends, and which brought forcibly to his business associates the fact that a strong pillar had been taken away that could scarcely be replaced.

For nearly a half century, Otto Marmet watched with pride and fostered with care the growing interests of Cincinnati, his chosen home, constantly contributing to its prosperity his energy, his individual enterprise, and later his business experience and the use of a large part of his accumulated fortune, for both his public and private benefactions were frequent and generous.

Otto Marmet was born at Hamm, Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, June 25, 1828, of honorable parentage, and received by inheritance those qualities that made him successful in his various business undertakings. He was one of a family of seven children born to Dr. William F. and Clara (Niehaus) Marmet. His father was a distinguished physician and his mother was a Prussian lady of high birth, social position and wealth.

The subject of this sketch was liberally educated; the foundation of his education was laid in the high schools of Hamm, and he then pursued his studies for several years in the Jesuit College of Munster. Being fond of the study of languages and the natural sciences, he obtained a greater proficiency in them than many of his classmates. After completing his collegiate course, he entered the Academy of Medicine in Munster, but, before he obtained the degree he was seeking, his parents and the whole family left the old

world for the new. With an excellent education, speaking several languages fluently, a hopeful disposition and fair physical health, at the age of 22 years he began his career in the United States. He found employment for several years in Cincinnati and here became fully equipped to take his place in the business world and to ably manage large interests and great enterprises, to seize opportunities, to mold circumstances and to successfully attain justifiable results. He made the name Marmet widely known, and as widely respected. In May, 1885, he went into the iron and hardware business with his brother-in-law, August Froelking, their place of business being for years on Central avenue, near the Mohawk Bridge. For many years as the head of the firm of Marmet & Froelking, one of the largest hardware establishments in Cincinnati, later as founder of the well known firm of Marmet & Company in Cincinnati, of which he was president several years, and still later as president of The Otto Marmet Coal & Mining Company of Raymond City, West Virginia, and as president of The Marmet-Halm Coal & Coke Company, of Cincinnati, he managed affairs of great magnitude with a clearness of judgment and thoroughness of method which placed these corporations among the leading ones of West Virginia and Ohio, respectively. In 1866 he sold his interests in the iron and hardware business, and went into the coal business. This act was the turning point in his life, as he then entered the field of enterprise to which he was by nature peculiarly adapted. He was the sole proprietor of the mines that yield the Raymond City coal in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. During the many years that he was necessarily a prominent figure in the city's life, on account of his wealth and high social position, Mr. Marmet laid a broad foundation of business integrity and commercial reliability. Honest, honorable and trustworthy in every position accorded him by his fellow citizens, he at all times held the public welfare on a par with his own, and was, indeed, an invaluable citizen.

The death of Otto Marmet occurred on October 3, 1899, and among the vast concourse, which assembled to pay respect to one whose 70 years of life had been filled with so much calculated to win public esteem and personal affection, were representatives of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce of which Mr. Marmet had been so valued a member; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he had long been connected; of the Masonic fraternity, in which he was prominent; and of business, professional and social circles, with which he was constantly in close touch. Mr. Marmet was in no sense

a politician, although his fealty was given to the Republican party, and his influence directed to its support. He was prominent in many philanthropic enterprises, and his generosity was unbounded. Although the possessor of vast wealth, Mr. Marmet was singularly simple and unaffected in his life, the soul of hospitality and a factor in social life, but personally a man of quiet tastes, devoted to his home and family. His friendships were strong and lasting, wholly uninfluenced by his rise to wealth and power.

On September 6, 1860, Mr. Marmet was united in marriage with Sarah Bogen, a daughter of George Bogen. Mrs. Marmet was regarded by the great corporations, of which her husband had been president, as possessing the necessary requirements to fill the position of president after his decease. Mr. Marmet is survived by his widow and two daughters, one of whom married Dr. Rudolph H. Reemelin. With her younger daughter, Lena, Mrs. Marmet occupies a beautiful suite of apartments in the Hotel Alms. The family has long belonged to the best and most exclusive social circles of Cincinnati, and is well known in the same circles of other cities.

FREDERICK DHONAU, SR.

FREDERICK DHONAU, SR., one of the leading carriage and wagon manufacturers of Cincinnati and a most highly respected citizen, died at his late residence on Dhonau street, Cumminsville, on Sunday, May 24, 1903. The passing away of Mr. Dhonau removes from the ranks of the early business men of this city one whose enterprise and absolute integrity did much toward the development of industrial life in this community. Mr. Dhonau was born in 1828 and at the time of his death was 75 years and four months old.

The great manufacturing plant on Colerain avenue, Cumminsville, shows what the pluck and energy of an honest, temperate and industrious man was able to accomplish. Mr. Dhonau came to Cincinnati in 1849 and began his business at Cumminsville in a small way, later, with the assistance of his two capable sons, Charles H. and Frederick, expanding it to its present proportions. In business circles, Mr. Dhonau always stood high and the general esteem in which he was held caused the naming of his residence street, on the North Side, in his honor.

CHAPTER 2. THE FUNDAMENTALS

The first part of the book is devoted to the study of the fundamental properties of the real numbers. We begin with the natural numbers, which are the counting numbers $1, 2, 3, \dots$. These numbers are defined by the Peano axioms, which are a set of axioms that describe the properties of the natural numbers. The first axiom states that there is a unique natural number 1 . The second axiom states that for every natural number n , there is a unique natural number $n+1$. The third axiom states that 1 is not the successor of any natural number. The fourth axiom states that if a set S contains 1 and the successor of every element of S , then S contains all natural numbers. The fifth axiom states that if a set S contains 1 and the successor of every element of S , then S is the set of all natural numbers. The natural numbers are used to define the integers, which are the numbers $\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots$. The integers are defined as the set of equivalence classes of the natural numbers under the relation $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$ if and only if $a + d = b + c$. The integers are used to define the rational numbers, which are the numbers $\frac{a}{b}$, where a and b are integers and $b \neq 0$. The rational numbers are defined as the set of equivalence classes of the integers under the relation $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$ if and only if $ad = bc$. The rational numbers are used to define the real numbers, which are the numbers x that can be approximated by rational numbers. The real numbers are defined as the set of equivalence classes of the rational numbers under the relation $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$ if and only if $a - b = c - d$. The real numbers are used to define the complex numbers, which are the numbers $a + bi$, where a and b are real numbers and i is the imaginary unit, $i^2 = -1$. The complex numbers are defined as the set of equivalence classes of the real numbers under the relation $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$ if and only if $a = c$ and $b = d$.

CHAPTER 3. THE FUNDAMENTALS

The second part of the book is devoted to the study of the fundamental properties of the complex numbers. We begin with the natural numbers, which are the counting numbers $1, 2, 3, \dots$. These numbers are defined by the Peano axioms, which are a set of axioms that describe the properties of the natural numbers. The first axiom states that there is a unique natural number 1 . The second axiom states that for every natural number n , there is a unique natural number $n+1$. The third axiom states that 1 is not the successor of any natural number. The fourth axiom states that if a set S contains 1 and the successor of every element of S , then S contains all natural numbers. The fifth axiom states that if a set S contains 1 and the successor of every element of S , then S is the set of all natural numbers. The natural numbers are used to define the integers, which are the numbers $\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots$. The integers are defined as the set of equivalence classes of the natural numbers under the relation $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$ if and only if $a + d = b + c$. The integers are used to define the rational numbers, which are the numbers $\frac{a}{b}$, where a and b are integers and $b \neq 0$. The rational numbers are defined as the set of equivalence classes of the integers under the relation $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$ if and only if $ad = bc$. The rational numbers are used to define the real numbers, which are the numbers x that can be approximated by rational numbers. The real numbers are defined as the set of equivalence classes of the rational numbers under the relation $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$ if and only if $a - b = c - d$. The real numbers are used to define the complex numbers, which are the numbers $a + bi$, where a and b are real numbers and i is the imaginary unit, $i^2 = -1$. The complex numbers are defined as the set of equivalence classes of the real numbers under the relation $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$ if and only if $a = c$ and $b = d$.

In 1852 Mr. Dhonau was married to Caroline Eisenmann, who survives with these children: Charles H. and Frederick, Jr. The golden wedding celebrated in 1902 was an especially happy occasion and a source of pride to Mr. Dhonau, as he gathered about him his family of children and grandchildren. His death was not unexpected as severe illness had prostrated him, but nevertheless it came as a blow to those with whom he was united in the bonds of close affection. The funeral services at the German Protestant Church on Hoffner street, Cumminsville, and the interment at Spring Grove Cemetery, were attended by many societies and prominent business men of Cincinnati. He was a man of social instincts and of a generous, charitable disposition.

AARON M. BROWN, M. D.

AARON M. BROWN, M. D., who was one of the leading medical practitioners of Cincinnati, was born at Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, August 3, 1838, and died in Cincinnati, October 3, 1902, the cause of his death being rheumatism, contracted during the Civil War. He was a son of the late Thomas Mercer and Selina Maria (Williams) Brown, the former of whom was born in Anderson township, Hamilton County, Ohio, and the latter at Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Thomas M. Brown was the younger of two sons born to Thomas Brown and his wife, who was a daughter of Aaron Mercer of Winchester, Virginia, a captain in the Revolutionary War, whose exploits in the Miami country during the Indian troubles are preserved both by record and by tradition. Thomas Brown, our subject's grandfather, died at Columbia, in 1800, at the age of 54 years. He and his wife belonged to the first colony which founded Columbia, at the mouth of the Little Miami River, on November 18, 1788, the first permanent settlement of the Miami country, known as the "Symmes Purchase," and the second in importance within the boundary of the State. Dr. Thomas Mercer Brown and his brother, Hope M. Brown, were two of the first students and graduates of the Medical College of Ohio.

Dr. Aaron M. Brown came thus of old and honorable pioneer ancestry and was the third in the order of birth in a family of four children, of whom

but one survives. He was educated in the common schools at Milford and in Milford Seminary, read medicine under his father's careful supervision and in the spring of 1861 graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. In July of the same year he came to Cincinnati and offered his services as assistant physician in the 22nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served in that command until 1864. He was then made staff surgeon with rank of major, and was assigned to duty in the Department of Arkansas. In April, 1865, he left the service and returned to Cincinnati. Here he entered into a medical partnership with his brother, the late Dr. William F. Brown, which continued until the death of the latter, January 26, 1882, after which our subject removed to other quarters and practiced until his own death. He was one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of this city. He was well and favorably known in all of the medical associations of the city, county and State; and was fraternally connected with the Masonic bodies, being past master of N. C. Harmony Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M.; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Dr. Brown was first married February 20, 1864, to Alice Whetstone, daughter of Thomas and Esther Whetstone, of Cincinnati, who died of cholera, October 28, 1866. His second marriage took place May 16, 1869, to Amelia Atkins, daughter of Mark and Emeline Atkins, of Cincinnati. The two children born to this union are: William M., a clerk in the National Lafayette Bank; and Mark A., a graduate of the Miami Medical College, who intends to do his part in perpetuating the professional prominence of a name made distinguished in medicine by both his father and grandfather. Politically Dr. Brown was identified with the Republican party. He belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which his widow is a member.

JOSIAH T. DRAKE, M. D.

JOSIAH T. DRAKE, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Cincinnati, and a most highly valued citizen, was born in this city, September 21, 1846, at the old home at No. 142 Broadway. His parents were Josiah and Catherine (Kugbler) Drake, the former of whom was of English descent, but born in New Hampshire, and the latter, a native of Ohio of Dutch ancestry.

Josiah Drake was one of the pioneer book merchants of Cincinnati. One

of his brothers, who lives in Boston, is an acknowledged authority on ancient books and writings. During the California gold excitement, he made the trip to the Golden State and was well rewarded for the time he spent there. He was an honorable, kind hearted man, who had a pleasant word and a friendly grasp for all and a charitable nature that gave liberally to the poor and afflicted.

Mr. Drake died at Avondale December 24, 1884, his wife having preceded him on December 11, 1874. The five children are: Ada P., deceased; Emma A., Elizabeth L., Matthias K., and Josiah T.

Dr. Drake was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and was graduated in medicine at the Medical College of Ohio, March 1, 1872. He has built up a large and lucrative practice in his native city and is well and favorably known to a large circle.

On February 13, 1877, Dr. Drake was married to Fanny Curtis Simms, a daughter of John and Jenny (Ballard) Simms of Kentucky, an old American family. Mrs. Drake belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church, but the Doctor is not formally connected with any religious body. In politics he is somewhat independent. The family have high social connections.

A. W. WHELPLEY.

A. W. WHELPLEY, who for 14 years was the efficient and courteous librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, died at his beautiful home in Clifton, February 19, 1900. Mr. Whelpley was born in the city of New York in 1831, and acquired there a good education and a knowledge of the art of stereotyping.

It was in the "fifties" that he came to Cincinnati and made practical use of this knowledge in the Allison Type Foundry. His skill brought him constant employment. For several years he was employed by R. W. Carroll & Company. Later he became associated with The Robert Clarke Company publishing house, and became one of its leading salesmen. While so occupied he was, in 1886, made librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library and the remainder of his business life was devoted to the interests of this great institution. His selection for this position was most happy, for Mr. Whelpley was

not only a good executive officer, but was a man of literary tastes and acquirements, in full sympathy with the objects of the Public Library, and sincere in his efforts to make it of the greatest possible value to those whom it is intended to benefit. His careful literary supervision and excellent business management resulted in giving the citizens of Cincinnati a library of value in every line of study, research and entertainment, conducted economically and efficiently. His heart was in the work; he disregarded the advice of friends and failed to take proper recreation, continuing in the performance of his duties until his decease.

Literary aims and organizations always found a friend in Mr. Whelpley and much credit is due his efforts in the founding of the delightful Shakespearean Club, where his contributions were always highly considered. He was also one of the organizers of the Unity Club. His friends were numerous also among theatrical people and he was no indifferent critic. Charity also appealed to him and the Home for the Friendless and Foundlings found in Mr. Whelpley and his estimable wife, warm friends and liberal supporters. Mrs. Whelpley served as treasurer of that charity, and he was long a director on the board. During the Civil War he served as a member of the 137th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.

Mr. Whelpley is survived by his wife, formerly Kate Resor, of Cincinnati. He was a 32nd degree Mason. His bust adorns the halls of the Public Library where for so many years his venerable figure was familiar to the thousands of the beneficiaries of the institution, all of whom recall him with feelings of regard.

CAPT. JOHN BARRETT.

CAPT. JOHN BARRETT, who was probably the best known river man in Southern Ohio, died at his beautiful home at Highlands, near Newport, Kentucky, December 29, 1897. He was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, in 1838, and spent almost all his life associated with the river interests.

Captain Barrett began his career on the Kanawha River, where he earned his title of captain. After locating in Cincinnati, he served as pilot on the ferry between Fulton and Dayton, and at that time was a man of large means, owning the Queen City Coal Harbor. Financial reverses came and

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JOHN GARDNER

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY J. GARDNER

1825

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he lost all his property. He then embarked in a small grocery business at Dayton, Kentucky, and later leased the Newport Coal Harbor at Riverside, now known as Barrett's Landing. From this dates his business success, his prosperity continuing until his decease. In 1886 he bought the steamer "Excel," and in 1887 the "Robert Peebles," and subsequently used the machinery of the latter in the building of the fine steamer "John Barrett." He purchased a number of tow-boats and barges and used them in transporting coal from his elevator at Frankfort, Kentucky, and also operated the steamer "Houston-Coombs, No. 2," in the Kentucky River, owning also at the same time the large tow-boat "Sidney Dillon" and the steamers "Scotia" and "B. S. Rhea." Later he sold out all his wharf-boats and belongings to the White-Collier line.

Captain Barrett was a man of business enterprise and built up a great freight towing industry which he operated from the headwaters of the Mississippi River all the way to New Orleans, also to Pittsburg and on various side streams where traffic was profitable. This business still continues one of the largest in its line in the State, and is ably managed by our subject's two sons, Capt. Oscar F. and Johnston G. Barrett, under the firm name of John Barrett and Son.

Captain Barrett was married to Dorothy Harpold, who, with the two sons named above, survives. He was a very prominent member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and the loss occasioned by his death was deeply felt there. He is represented in that organization by his two sons. Fraternally he was a Mason of high degree, being a member of Henry Barnes Lodge, No. 607, F. & A. M., of Dayton, Kentucky, and of Kilwinning Chapter, No. 97, R. A. M., and Hanselmann Commandery, No. 16, K. T., of Cincinnati. Captain Barrett was a notable figure in any assemblage on account of his fine personal appearance. In manner he was genial and pleasant, and he possessed the kind heart and tender sympathy which made him ever ready to listen to tales of distress and to give generously to charities.

CAPT. GEORGE W. WALKER:

CAPT. GEORGE W. WALKER, one of the best known men in Hamilton County, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. E. Wyatt, in Wyoming,

Ohio, on Thursday evening, March 19, 1903, after an illness of nine weeks. He had reached the age of 86 years and during all of his long life was active in business until January, 1903, when he retired on account of age.

Captain Walker was born in Cincinnati, January 28, 1817, and was one of seven children born to his parents, Joseph P. and Hettie (Stibbs) Walker. His father was born on the island of Guernsey, at that time a possession of France, and there he witnessed an exciting naval engagement between French and English vessels. He came to America at the age of 28 years. He was a personal friend of Robert Fulton, and being a carpenter by trade had the distinction of constructing the first model for a steamboat after the plans of the inventor. He was one of the charter members of the first Masonic lodge in the city of Cincinnati. In 1812, in New York City, he was united in marriage with Hettie Stibbs, who was born in New Jersey. She was one of those who placed flowers on the road for George Washington, in honor of his having crossed the Delaware.

Capt. George W. Walker was commander on Ohio River vessels for many years, and was well and favorably known in all of the towns and at all of the landing places along the river, from Pittsburg to New Orleans. Some 40 years ago he retired from the river, and engaged in the manufacture of paper at Lockland, where he became a prominent citizen. At the organization of the First National Bank of Lockland, he was elected president and served in that capacity until January 1, 1903, when he retired, feeling the weight of age. Until a fall during the severe winter weather, however, he was in excellent health, but the infirmities of 86 years could stand no farther strain.

Captain Walker was united in marriage with Margaret L. Haines, of New Richmond, Ohio, who was born July 15, 1828. To this union were born two daughters: Mrs. W. C. Rankin, who died in 1891, leaving one son, Hugh Walker Rankin, and her husband to survive her, both residing on Mount Auburn; and Alice, widow of the late Dr. Richmond Elsworth Wyatt. Dr. Wyatt was born at Amelia, Clermont County, Ohio, April 11, 1861, and was a son of Thomas L. and Martha (Corbly) Wyatt. After completing his schooling at Lebanon, Ohio, he entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1886. He occupied a position of prominence as a dentist of Wyoming, and his death was sadly mourned by everyone who knew him. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a prominent Mason. In June, 1889, Dr. Wyatt was joined in the bonds

of matrimony with Alice Walker, and to them was born one son, Washington. Mrs. Walker resides with her daughter, Mrs. Wyatt, at Wyoming, Ohio, in a beautiful and comfortable home.

Captain Walker was a member of the Presbyterian Church and served as one of its official board. He left many friends and the memories of many kind and unselfish actions behind him. During his long life, he came in contact with many of this country's most prominent men, such as Daniel Webster, Zachary Taylor and many others. When General Lafayette visited Cincinnati in his tour of the United States in 1825, the subject of this sketch, who was then a lad of about eight years, was with his father (who was a member of the committee of prominent citizens appointed to meet the distinguished Frenchman) and was picked up and embraced by Lafayette.

EDWARDS RITCHIE.

EDWARDS RITCHIE, a prominent member of the Hamilton County bar, was born in Greenfield, Ohio, March 18, 1858. He comes of distinguished ancestry, his father, Rev. Andrew Ritchie, being a man of learning and ecclesiastical prominence, and his mother, Mary Gray, being descended from Revolutionary stock.

Rev. Andrew Ritchie was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, but came in 1846 to Cincinnati. He entered and graduated from the old Woodward College in 1850 and four years later was graduated at Oxford Theological Seminary. He was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Greenfield, Ohio, where he remained until 1865 when he was recalled to Cincinnati to assume the duties of the Western Tract Society, which position he held until his death. The Gray family, of which his wife was a member, originated in Ireland, its founder in America being Robert Gray, who came here prior to the Revolutionary War. In that struggle he took a prominent part and after its close settled on government land in Butler County, Ohio, paying for it in Revolutionary scrip. This land has always remained in the possession of the Gray family.

Edwards Ritchie was a graduate of the class of 1878 at Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, and prepared for the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1880, under the able preceptorship of Reuben Tyler. He

then accepted a clerical position in the office of W. S. Cappellar, county auditor, and two years later began the practice of his profession. Mr. Ritchie has been prominently identified with much important litigation in the city and county, and has won the right to be regarded as an able attorney and a judicious adviser.

On November 9, 1892, Mr. Ritchie was united in marriage with Mary Brice, a daughter of William Brice, a Presbyterian minister, and Clementine Cunningham, who was the first white child born in Lima, Ohio. Both Mr. Ritchie and wife attend the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar and socially belongs to the Queen City Club. Mr. Ritchie lives in Wyoming, which suburb has been improved and developed largely through the interest he has taken in it.

SAMUEL J. HALE.

SAMUEL J. HALE, one of the prominent business citizens of Cincinnati, president of the Globe Insurance Company and a former mayor of Avondale, was born April 27, 1827, at Madison, Maine, and is a son of Shepard and Sarah L. (Jones) Hale, and a grandson of Col. Jonas Hale, and of Col. Samuel L. Jones, whose name he bears.

Mr. Hale was educated in his native State, completing his academic course at Bloomfield in 1843, in which year he accompanied his parents to the West. Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory, was reached by the travelers, who then visited Chicago, which at that time was scarcely a promise of what that great and bustling city has since become. The journey to Ripley County, Indiana, was leisurely made by wagon, and the family remained at the village of Sunman for one year, during which time our subject taught school. In 1844 they all returned to New England and located at Boston, Massachusetts, where Samuel J. Hale engaged in business, becoming connected with a West India goods and ship store established in Boston, and there he remained until he reached his majority. At that time he had the opportunity of declining a partnership in the business, and he decided to rejoin his people, who had returned to Indiana. At Aurora, Indiana, our subject embarked in the drug business and also read some law, and in 1851 was elected city clerk. In the same year he became secretary of the Aurora Insurance & Trust Com-

pany. In 1853 he came to Cincinnati and in association with Thompson Dean established the general commission and steamboat firm of Dean & Hale, with which he was identified many years. In 1874 he helped to establish the well known wholesale drug firm of Hale, Justis & Company. In 1865 Mr. Hale was one of the prime movers in the establishing of the Globe Insurance Company, and he has been an officer since its inception and its president since 1888. For 24 years he served as a member of the Avondale School Board, for 15 years of that time being its presiding officer. His popularity in Avondale, where his beautiful home is situated, was shown by his election as mayor of the suburb; he served through two terms and then declined further honors along that line.

In 1852 Mr. Hale was married to Lucinda Owen, who was a native of Vermont, and three children were born to this marriage, namely: William S., connected with the wholesale drug firm of Hale, Justis & Company, who married Carrie Burkhardt of Louisville, Kentucky; Sarah Agnes, who married Dr. J. F. Lemon of Los Angeles, California; and Samuel A., who is a chemist by training, and is associated with his father. Mr. Hale is fraternally connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church at Avondale.

Although Mr. Hale is now in his 76th year, he shows neither in appearance nor in mentality any serious ravages of Time. For many years he has been an active member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and has been honored more than once by that representative body, serving as its vice-president in 1860 and 1861 and again in 1865 and 1866. He also served two terms, from 1889 to 1891, as a director, and is a familiar and most highly esteemed member. He has a wide city acquaintance and enjoys universal respect.

MAX KOEHLER, M. D.

MAX KOEHLER, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Cincinnati, was born in Pymont, Germany, March 1, 1853, and was one of 12 children born to Judge Edward and Adelheid (Droste) Koehler.

Max Koehler received his early education in his native town and in 1875 was graduated from the Leipsic Medical College. He then pursued a



CHARLES W COLE, A. M.

post-graduate course in the hospitals of Berlin for a period of two years, after which he entered upon a general practice. He continued with much success and in 1882 came to America, where his success in the medical profession has been unbroken. He had already established a reputation as a practitioner before coming to Cincinnati, and at the present time he enjoys an extensive general practice, maintaining an office at No. 124 West Ninth street. Since 1900 he has been assistant to the chair of medical clinic in the Ohio College of Medicine and Surgery. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

While on a visit abroad, Dr. Koehler was married June 27, 1882, to Louise Balke, a daughter of Julius and Charlotte Balke, and a sister of Mrs. J. G. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati. Our subject and his wife are parents of two sons: Edward Julius, who attends Princeton University; and Walter Rudolph, who is attending Yale University. They have a comfortable home at No. 1504 East McMillan street, Walnut Hills. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, and in religious attachment is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

CHARLES W. COLE, A. M.

CHARLES W. COLE, A. M., president and general manager of the Cumberland River Route, president and manager of the Burnside Land Company, and president and general manager of the Burnside & Burkesville Transportation Company, is one of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and a leading member of the Hamilton County bar. Mr. Cole was born April 28, 1843, in Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, being the youngest of seven children born to Samuel Paul and Mary (Eastlack) Cole. On both paternal and maternal sides, he is of Revolutionary stock, and Mr. Cole takes a pardonable pride in his membership in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Cole was liberally educated, and closed his university career at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in 1867, receiving the degree of A. B.; his degree of A. M. was also received from that institution. Some years later he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the University and served in that capacity for five years. For two years after leaving the University, Mr. Cole served as superintendent of the public schools of the

The first of these is the fact that the University of Chicago has a long and distinguished history of research in the field of the history of ideas. This is reflected in the work of such scholars as J. H. Hexter, E. E. Schattschneider, and others. The second is the fact that the University of Chicago has a strong tradition of interdisciplinary research. This is reflected in the work of such scholars as J. H. Hexter, E. E. Schattschneider, and others. The third is the fact that the University of Chicago has a strong tradition of research in the field of the history of ideas. This is reflected in the work of such scholars as J. H. Hexter, E. E. Schattschneider, and others.

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city of Greenfield, Ohio, resigning the same upon his admission to the bar. He then located in Cincinnati and this city has been his home ever since and the scene of many legal triumphs. His first year of practice was in partnership with Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker, who later became Governor of Ohio and is now United States Senator. Senator Foraker was his fellow student and continues a warm, personal friend. Mr. Cole has been a practicing attorney for over 30 years, but latterly the duties attendant upon the business of the numerous corporations and large enterprises with which he is connected have interfered with his practice. He still maintains an office, however, in the Wiggins Building, and continues to be the legal adviser and counsellor of many who have relied upon his ability for so many years.

Mr. Cole married Rebecca F. Kinsey, a daughter of Joseph and Ann Frances (Ammidown) Kinsey, of Cincinnati, and resides on Mount Auburn. He is a Master Mason and continues his interest in his old college society,—Phi Kappa Psi. He has never made himself conspicuous in politics, although he is an ardent Republican. In religious belief he is a Methodist. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

GEORGE MOERLEIN.

After 15 years of suffering, from inflammatory rheumatism, George Moerlein, one of the most prominent men of Cincinnati, died at his home on Ludlow avenue, August 31, 1891. He was the vice-president of The Christian Moerlein Brewing Company, and was one of the city's most benevolent citizens. Mr. Moerlein was born in Cincinnati, June 8, 1852, and was a son of Christian and Barbara (Oeh) Moerlein. A sketch of Christian Moerlein, who came to Cincinnati from Bavaria in 1842, will be found elsewhere in this volume.

George Moerlein was educated in Cincinnati and graduated from High School in 1869, bearing off the honors. To prepare for his future career, he then went to Nuernberg, Bavaria, and at the Brewer's School in that city was thoroughly instructed in all the various processes for the manufacture of beer. During a part of this time he was a pupil of the celebrated Professor Carl, who is the editor of the only hop journal in the world. Mr. Moerlein made a protracted stay in Europe, and for a season was associated with the

German Army, as a visitor, taking advantage of this to study the problems of war during the Franco-Prussian struggle. In 1872, upon his return to Cincinnati, Mr. Moerlein at once entered his father's business house as general manager. Although the business was of immense magnitude then, it was mostly local, but with the new ideas introduced by George Moerlein, and through his energetic efforts, the product was brought before the whole country at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. The immediate result was that sales were doubled in the following two years, and the brewery was run to its fullest extent. Expansion was necessary, and on September 5, 1881, the firm was incorporated under the name of The Christian Moerlein Brewing Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. George Moerlein was made vice-president of this corporation, and through his business ability the product was introduced all through new country,—the Southern States, Cuba and South America and even Australia,—supplanting many of the brews of other countries, and assisting in the great American invasion.

Mr. Moerlein was the organizer and sole proprietor of the Georgia Granite Company, located at Lithonia, about 20 miles from Atlanta, Georgia, and the finely paved streets of Cincinnati show the result of his foresight and use of capital.

In 1881, Mr. Moerlein, accompanied by his lifelong friends, Charles Cramer and John Leitlein, started upon a trip around the world, and during this most enjoyable pilgrimage he added much to his knowledge of science and music, both of which claimed a large part of his time. The library he built up testifies to the interest he long took in the former, while his ability as a musician was always a pleasure to both himself and friends. This enjoyable trip was made the subject of an elaborately prepared folio volume, printed in both German and English, which Mr. Moerlein presented to his aged parents, with the beautiful words on the title page: "Dedicated to my dear parents, in filial love." The aged father and beloved mother have both since passed away, but it is probable that no act ever gave them greater pleasure than this tender attention from their son. Mr. Moerlein was a member of a number of political and social organizations; was the founder of the Elm Street Club and for a long period was its president; was an Odd Fellow; was a life member of the Lincoln and Blaine clubs, and was identified with all the German societies of the city, a liberal contributing member to the Turn-Verein, and a very appreciative one of the Musik-Verein, never will-

ingly missing any of its meetings. Few calls of charity were disregarded, his name usually heading the subscription lists with substantial amounts. It was with more than passing regret that his friends missed him from his usual haunts, after August 2, 1891, for the encroachments of his malady confined him to his home until it closed the career of this brilliant business man, kind and genial friend and beloved husband.

On September 26, 1885, Mr. Moerlein was united in marriage to Carrie Werner, who survives him and manages his business interests with unusual ability. He left a large estate. In 1881 his father presented each of his children with \$25,000 of brewery stock, and in 1888, on his 70th birthday, repeated the gift. Mr. Moerlein is also survived by his brothers, John, president of The Christian Moerlein Brewing Company; Jacob, vice-president of the same, Mrs. John Goetz, Jr., Mrs. Conrad Born of Columbus, and Emma.

HERMAN H. HOPPE, M. D.

HERMAN H. HOPPE, M. D., well known in medical circles in Cincinnati, a lecturer on neurology at the Medical College of Ohio and neurologist at the Cincinnati Hospital, was born in this city and is a son of Dominick and Mary (Dusterberg) Hoppe.

Dominick Hoppe, who was born in Germany, came to the United States in 1848, two years later locating in Cincinnati, where he became prominent and wealthy as the head of the great commission house of D. Hoppe & Company. He died in 1885. His wife, who was born in Cincinnati, died in 1891. Her father, John H. Dusterberg, was born in Germany and came to America in 1834 with his parents, who first located in New York, then moved to Buffalo, and seven months later came to Cincinnati, where the father engaged in business. John H. Dusterberg received a good education and early in life entered the world of business, where he achieved success. He was the father of nine children, and was highly esteemed and respected.

Dr. Hoppe was reared in this city and received his primary education in the parochial schools of the Catholic Church in which he was carefully trained, and at the age of 13 years became a student at St. Xavier College. His collegiate training ended with his graduation in 1886 and then he took up the study of medicine, his preceptor being the late noted Dr. J. S. Cilley.

In September, 1886, he entered the Medical College of Ohio where his scholarship made him second in the graduating class of 90 members, in the spring of 1889. He easily secured by competitive examination the coveted position of interne at the Cincinnati Hospital, and his services and studies there were continued until the time of his departure for Europe.

During an extended visit to the various great scientific centers of the Old World, Dr. Hoppe enjoyed exceptional advantages. At Strasburg he studied pathology under Professor Recklinghausen, and at Berlin he was accepted as first assistant to Professor Oppenheim, a distinguished authority on diseases of the nervous system. In August, 1892, the young physician reluctantly left the laboratory of Professor Oppenheim in order to begin his own career in his native city. His recent opportunities had made him proficient in treating many of the ills which afflict the body and mind, particularly the latter, and his practice has been mainly directed to diseases of the nervous system. His success has been marked, and he probably has no superior in the city in this special line of the profession.

Dr. Hoppe belongs to the leading medical organizations: Academy of Medicine, American Neurological Association, American Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Society, and Berlin Society for Nervous Diseases and Insanity. His contributions to medical literature bear the weight of learning, scientific research and deduction, and are much valued by the profession.

In 1895 Dr. Hoppe was married to Herminie Richard, a daughter of Dr. C. Richard. The beautiful family residence of Dr. and Mrs. Hoppe is one of the elegant homes which adorn Main avenue in Avondale. Dr. Hoppe occupies convenient offices at No. 32 Garfield place. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. Professionally and socially he is very prominent.

LIPMAN LEVY.

LIPMAN LEVY, a prominent attorney of Cincinnati and secretary of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, associated with the Hebrew Union College of this city, is a well known and representative citizen. Mr. Levy was born in Prussia, August 25, 1836, and is a son of Lewis and Kittie Levy, who came to America in 1848 and located in Cincinnati. Here his

father became a well known merchant, and died in 1887, surviving his wife seven years.

Lipman Levy began his educational career in Prussia, continued it in England, and completed it in Cincinnati. After finishing his school career, Mr. Levy engaged in mercantile pursuits, in the meantime also studying law, and graduating from the Cincinnati Law School in 1875. In the following year he formed a partnership with the law firm of Moulton & Johnson, the name becoming Moulton, Johnson & Levy. The firm became Johnson & Levy upon the death of Colonel Moulton and so continues. While Mr. Levy is an acute and cool headed man of business and a master of his profession, he has also been noted for his public spirit and for the deep interest he has always displayed in the various enterprises which have been brought forward to benefit the city. Since its organization, he has been secretary of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which has for its main object the maintenance of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati.

On August 30, 1860, Mr. Levy was united in marriage with Henrietta Feder, daughter of the late Marcus Feder, whose sketch appears elsewhere, and a family of seven children have been born to this marriage, viz.: Selena; Belle, wife of Frederic A. Johnson of Cincinnati; Rachel, wife of Samuel Seitner of Saginaw, Michigan; Addie, wife of Nathaniel Spear of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; David M.; Esther and Florence. The family's place of worship is the Mound Street Temple. Fraternally Mr. Levy belongs to the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and the B'nai B'rith order. He is a man of the highest integrity and his association with the bar of Hamilton County has been such as to win him the esteem of his co-workers as well as the confidence of a large part of the public.

T. C. BRADFORD, M. D.

T. C. BRADFORD, M. D., formerly one of the prominent and successful medical practitioners of Cincinnati, was born in this city in 1835, and after a life of great usefulness died at his home, No. 815 Race street, March 13, 1896. He was a son of David R. and Mary (Charter) Bradford, both natives of Northern Scotland.

Dr. Bradford was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Med-

ical College (New York City) in 1864, and immediately after returned to Cincinnati, in a remarkably short time thereafter acquiring a practice larger than he could well care for. He was noted for his skill in practice and no less for his devotion to the profession, being a careful and conscientious practitioner whether his patient lived in palace or hovel. Thus he not only commanded the confidence of the public, but in an unusual degree its esteem and affection. Outside of his profession, Dr. Bradford did not become prominent, his duties precluding political preferment of any kind, and for which, in fact, he had little taste. For more than 30 years he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church and a liberal supporter of its various channels of benevolence.

On September 24, 1868, the Doctor was united in marriage with Martha A. McCroskey, who was of Scotch-Irish descent and a daughter of Hugh G. McCroskey. Her father was of a prominent Virginia family and was born in 1803. He was a prosperous lumberman of Greene County, Ohio, at the time of his death in 1857. Three children were born of the union of Dr. and Mrs. Bradford, namely: Elliott C., born October 10, 1870, died September 14, 1875; Paul, born April 20, 1877, died July 5, 1895; and Carl B., born January 12, 1879, died September 8, 1881. Mrs. Bradford resides at her beautiful home at No. 815 Race street.

JAMES MILTON DE CAMP, M. A.

JAMES MILTON DE CAMP, M. A., general agent of the Central Department of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, ex-president of the Northwestern Association of Fire Underwriters, and ex-president of the Union of Fire Underwriters, is one of the most prominent and best qualified insurance men in Ohio. He was born in Cincinnati, December 25, 1845, and is a son of James and Joanna (Evans) De Camp. His father died in 1858.

Mr. De Camp received his preliminary education in the public schools of Cincinnati, but before completing the course at the Hughes High School he entered the freshman class at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and was graduated there in 1867, when in his 22nd year. He then entered the Cincinnati office of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford,

Connecticut, where his faithful attention to his clerical duties resulted in his promotion to a special agency in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, where he was engaged in inspecting property and adjusting losses. In December, 1879, he was made general agent at Cincinnati for the Central Department of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, having been their special agent in New England for several years.

While Mr. De Camp excelled in every branch at college, he was especially noted for his gift of oratory, and his attainments in this direction have won him both business and social prominence. In 1881 he was awarded a prize at Chicago on the delivery of a paper entitled "The Special Agent, His Duties and the Best Method of Performing Them." He is fond of the best literature and is a good critic.

In 1867, upon his graduation from the Ohio Wesleyan University, Mr. De Camp was married to Jennie Brandebury, a daughter of Rev. C. B. Brandebury, of Delaware, Ohio, and a lady of many social gifts and graces. They have two sons: Walter A. De Camp and Charles B. De Camp.

CHARLES MCGUFFEY HEPBURN.

CHARLES MCGUFFEY HEPBURN, a well known member of the Hamilton County bar and a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, August 19, 1858. He is a son of Rev. Dr. Andrew D. and Henrietta (McGuffey) Hepburn, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio, both being of Scotch extraction.

The distinguished father of our subject, Dr. Andrew D. Hepburn, has long been identified with educational interests; for a number of years he has been a member of the faculty of Miami University and for three years was its presiding officer. Prior to that he was for a period of six years president of Davidson College, North Carolina, and is an educator of eminence. The maternal side also contributed an educational atmosphere to our subject, as he is a grandson of William H. McGuffey, author of the very popular school readers which are probably known in every city, town and hamlet in the United States. Dr. McGuffey was a man of great prominence, and at the time of his death was one of the faculty of the University of Virginia. He was one of the early professors of Miami University, later



HON. AARON McNEILL.

became president of Cincinnati College, and, still later, president of the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio.

Charles M. Hepburn was prepared for and later entered Miami University; he was graduated in 1878 at Davidson College, with the degree of A. B., being the valedictorian of his class and English medalist of his society upon this occasion. He then entered the University of Virginia and was there graduated in 1880, with the degree of LL. B. In the following year he came to Cincinnati and was admitted to practice. For a brief time he was connected with the Insurance Adjustment Company, and then entered upon the general practice of his profession. In this he has been eminently successful, commanding attention from the outset of his career by his earnest and intelligent methods. He is a deep thinker and is thoroughly versed on every point. In his speeches and in his writings, his diction is pure, his style clear and his arguments convincing.

On October 10, 1891, Mr. Hepburn was married to Julia Benedict, the youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Samuel Benedict, late rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Cincinnati. Three sons and three daughters have been born to this marriage: Samuel Benedict, Henrietta, Janet Douglas, Andrew Hopewell, William McGuffey and Julian Cleveland. The handsome family residence is situated on Cedar avenue, College Hill. Mr. Hepburn is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a sound money Democrat.

HON. AARON McNEILL.

HON. AARON McNEILL, of Cincinnati, judge of the Court of Insolvency, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, was born in Otsego, Muskingum County, Ohio, February 8, 1844, and is a son of Malcolm and Isabella (Armstrong) McNeill, being of Scotch descent.

Judge McNeill was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at Muskingum College at New Concord. He then removed to Cincinnati and entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1867. During his summer vacations, he secured a practical knowledge of legal affairs in the office of Judge Pryor of Covington, Kentucky, in which office was also C. B. Simrall. After his admission to the bar of Hamilton

County in 1867, he opened an office in partnership with Mr. Simrall, with whom he continued for a period of 18 months. In the spring of 1870 he became a partner of C. C. Archer, and they continued to practice together in a most successful manner for 24 years. Their partnership was dissolved because of Judge McNeill's election to the bench. He became Democratic candidate for judge of the Court of Insolvency in 1894, and was elected by a majority of 2,956 votes, although but one week before the Republicans had received a majority varying from 19,000 to 24,000. The only political office ever accepted by Judge McNeill was that of mayor of Norwood, an office to which he was elected in 1891 despite the fact that there are two Republicans to every Democrat in that suburb. He was again a candidate for mayor in 1893, and his great popularity was evidenced by the fact that he received no opposition, being elected unanimously.

On December 22, 1866, Judge McNeill was united in marriage with Rebecca Wiggins, a daughter of O. B. Wiggins of Covington, Kentucky. Fraternaly, he has been prominently identified with the local and State organizations of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has for a number of years been a member of the State Executive Committee. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is the second State officer in the new Essenic Order.

GEORGE W. BISHOP.

GEORGE W. BISHOP, who was vice-president of The C. H. Bishop Flour Company, a member of the prominent wholesale grocery firm of Bishop Brothers and for a long period one of Cincinnati's leading business citizens, died in Cincinnati, January 20, 1898. Mr. Bishop was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1815, and was a son of Henry Bishop, and a nephew of Governor R. M. Bishop. It was as a partner of the latter that he engaged in a wholesale grocery business here more than 43 years ago. This firm continued for a time, and then Mr. Bishop with two of his brothers formed the wholesale grocery firm of Bishop Brothers, which is recalled as one of the leading ones of the city. Mr. Bishop had other business interests, one being The C. H. Bishop Flour Company, of which he was vice-president, his son being president.

Mr. Bishop was married to Lucy Wells, who was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, and she survives, with three children, namely: J. H., a resident of Missouri; Charles H., president of The C. H. Bishop Flour Company; and Mrs. John P. Hanna of Cincinnati, Mr. Hanna being a member of the firm of Wiborg, Hanna & Company, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in hardwood lumber. The residence of Mrs. Bishop is one of the beautiful homes on Auburn avenue, Mount Auburn.

Mr. Bishop was always a popular and public spirited citizen, a man of high moral character and recognized worth. His business life was one of integrity, and he left a large estate to his family which had been amassed through honorable and legitimate dealings. He was widely known and at his death there were many to recall acts of charity and kindness, and words of cheer and comfort.

D. G. A. DAVENPORT.

D. G. A. DAVENPORT, whose death occurred November 21, 1898, was a very prominent business citizen of Cincinnati, and at the age of 75 years still possessed the business acumen which had been so conspicuous through his entire career.

Mr. Davenport was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1823, and was a son of Darius and Emma C. (Burr) Davenport, his father a native of Maine and his mother, of Vermont. He began his business life as a teacher under his father, who was a well known educator, and one of his pupils was Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati.

Mr. Davenport was connected with a large number of business enterprises in the city, making a record as one of its most reliable financiers. For 28 years he was connected with the Little Miami Railroad, was secretary of the Spring Grove Cemetery Association, and for 15 years was treasurer of the Cincinnati Gas Company. He was a man of large means and entrusted with great interests. He was noted for his accuracy and systematic method in keeping his books, and it was his habit to add three columns of figures at once.

In 1853, Mr. Davenport was united in marriage with Mary R. Mulford, a daughter of Dr. William Mulford, who died during the cholera epidemic

of 1849. Mr. Davenport is survived by his widow and seven children. For more than 50 years he was a member of the Baptist Church in this city, and was liberal in his contributions to its support. Amid the sincere regrets of a large circle of personal and business friends, he was laid to rest in Spring Grove Cemetery. Mrs. Davenport is a Presbyterian in religious belief. She is now spending her declining years at the old home, No. 228 Dorchester avenue, Mount Auburn, where she and her husband spent their entire married life.

JOSEPH ABRAHAM.

JOSEPH ABRAHAM, one of the early settlers of Cincinnati and one of the city's most respected citizens, died after a long illness, borne with great fortitude, at his home on McMillan street, Walnut Hills, September 2, 1894.

Mr. Abraham was born in 1817 in England and came to Cincinnati in the early part of the "thirties". For a number of years he was a successful merchant, but after his marriage studied law under the late Judge Bellamy Storer. A recital of the successful career of Mr. Abraham during his years in the legal profession would be to recall some of the most important litigation in this city. He was both publicly and privately honored by the bar and accumulated a competence.

In 1841 Mr. Abraham was married to Sarah De Young, of Cincinnati, and these children survive: Victor, who is a prominent lawyer in this city; John D., who is in business in New York; Samuel, who is connected with the sheet lead works, and Fanny, the wife of Charles Mayer.

Mr. Abraham was one of the most prominent and consistent Israelites in this city. For 56 years, more than a half century, he was a member, and during the major portion of the time was an officer, of the K. K. Bene Israel, and served for several years as its president. He was one of the oldest members of the order of B'nai B'rith, in which he filled all of the offices both in the subordinate lodge and in the District Grand Lodge; he was also a member of the Constitution Grand Lodge, president of the Court of Appeals of the order and a trustee of the Endowment Fund of District No. 2.

Mr. Abraham was actively concerned with all charitable and humane movements, and was particularly conspicuous in all of those under Hebrew

jurisdiction. He was secretary of the Hebrew Union Agricultural Society from its foundation in 1882 to its dissolution in 1893. He contributed liberally to public improvements and took a fatherly pride in the development of this city. Mr. Abraham was a good citizen and his wise counsel was often sought on public matters. His life record is one which reflects honor both upon himself and family and upon the community, and his memory will long be kept alive.

GEORGE DUTTON WINCHELL.

GEORGE DUTTON WINCHELL, proprietor of the George D. Winchell Manufacturing Company, and a public spirited and representative citizen of Cincinnati, was born October 4, 1817, at Augusta, Oneida County, New York, and is a son of Orrin Goodrich and Laura (Cooke) Winchell. Mr. Winchell comes of good old English stock and the family records reach far into the past. The founder of the family in America was Robert Winchell, who came hither in 1634 and the lineal descent to our subject is as follows: Nathaniel, born in England in 1634, died at Windsor, Massachusetts, March 8, 1699; Nathaniel, born at Windsor, Massachusetts, August 7, 1665, died at Farmington, Connecticut, October 4, 1741; Hezekiah, born at Windsor, June 20, 1697, died at Kensington, December 27, 1760; Hezekiah, born at Kensington, March 1, 1730, died October 22, 1815; Calvin, born at Kensington, September 4, 1765, married Chloe Goodrich of Weathersfield, Connecticut; and Orrin Goodrich, father of our subject, who married Laura Cooke and died at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1824.

Mr. Winchell obtained the best education the New England schools of his locality afforded. In 1843 he accompanied L. C. Camp and Thomas E. Greenfield to Cincinnati and they all entered the employ of Myron Robinson, who was then conducting a tin shop. When Mr. Robinson failed shortly afterward, our subject entered into the business, forming a partnership with Messrs. Camp and Greenfield under the firm style of L. C. Camp & Co., and thus began one of Cincinnati's most extensive business enterprises. In 1845 the plant was burned and Mr. Camp retired from the business, the new firm resuming operations as Greenfield & Winchell in a general tin and japan business. In 1848 occurred the death of Mr. Greenfield, and Mr. Winchell

bought his interest, in 1862 increased the capital of the concern, and a new firm was formed, the name becoming Winchell, Marsh & Company, which continued until 1865, when it was changed to George D. Winchell, Upson & Company. In 1871 this firm was dissolved and in 1881 Mr. Winchell organized the George D. Winchell Manufacturing Company. He is the pioneer of japan work in this country.

Mr. Winchell was married in 1842 to Martha Warner, of Middletown, Connecticut, who died in 1845. His second marriage was to Susan A. Weeks. The children of the first union were: Laura, Ulysses and Orrin Goodrich, all deceased; Laura Eveline, wife of William C. Herron; and Susie Templeton, wife of Myron C. Wick. The children born to the second marriage were: George D., Jr., deceased; Lucretia A. Cook, who married W. Christie Herron; and Clifford Earl. Mr. Winchell is a very prominent Odd Fellow, and has served as treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Ohio for more than 22 years. In all that goes to make a good citizen, Mr. Winchell stands preeminent. He is well known in this city by reason of his unusually long business career, and is most highly esteemed for his integrity of character.

WILLIAM D. PORTER, M. D.

WILLIAM D. PORTER, M. D., is one of the representative members of the medical profession as well as one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Cincinnati. Dr. Porter is a grandson of William and Mary (Richey) Porter, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, but later removed to Ohio, locating in Muskingum County, where Joseph Porter, father of Dr. Porter, was born in 1822. He married Susan M. Griffith and our subject is one of a family of five children born to them.

After completing the common school course, Dr. Porter entered the Ohio State University, where he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of A. B., and then took a post-graduate course at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. For several years, during the summer seasons, he was associated with Prof. B. S. Devol in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. His medical study was prosecuted under the able tutoring of Dr. B. F. Spencer of Newark, Ohio, resulting in his graduation in March, 1887, from the Medical College of Ohio. For several years Dr. Porter was associated

with Dr. Thad. A. Reamy of Cincinnati, as assistant in the latter's hospital, since which time he has devoted himself to private practice. He belongs to several of the medical societies in city and county and still retains his membership in his college society of Delta Tau Delta.

Dr. Porter was married, December 26, 1888, to Christine Fotheringham, who is a daughter of Thomas and Christine (Young) Fotheringham, who were born in Scotland. Dr. and Mrs. Porter have three children. They are members of the Walnut Hills Congregational Church, and are prominent in the society of that section of the city.

SHERMAN T. MCPHERSON.

SHERMAN T. MCPHERSON, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, is one of the best known lawyers of the city of Cincinnati, although he has been located here but five years. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, in September, 1864, and is a son of Cyrus and Mary (Knoop) McPherson, being one of four children born to his parents. His father was an extensive farmer and stock dealer in Miami County, Ohio, where his death occurred in April, 1900. Mrs. McPherson died in February, 1899.

Sherman T. McPherson, after completing his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county, began his preparation for the legal profession, reading law with the well known firm of Sullivan & Long. He then entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated, and in December, 1887, was admitted to the bar. Immediately thereafter he began practice at Troy, Ohio, where he continued with uninterrupted success until July, 1898, when he came to Cincinnati to accept the office of first assistant United States district attorney. He attained an enviable reputation during the five years of his incumbency of that office, and upon the death of Col. William E. Bundy succeeded him as United States district attorney, receiving the appointment on September 1, 1903. His promotion was unsolicited and met with the hearty approval of the members of the bar. He is ranked among the best attorneys in this Federal judicial district, and his past record will amply sustain this reputation. He is a man of pleasing personality and has many warm friends in the city of his adoption.

Mr. McPherson was united in marriage with Anna Young, an accomplished daughter of James H. Young, who is an influential citizen of Troy, Ohio. Their marriage occurred August 16, 1893, and has been blessed by the birth of one child,—Mary F. Fraternally, our subject is a member of the Masons and Knights of Pythias. He is a stanch Republican in politics.

THOMAS CLAY HANNAH, M. D.

THOMAS CLAY HANNAH, M. D., deceased, for many years one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Cincinnati, was born near Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, January 12, 1844.

Dr. Hannah passed his early school days in Butler County, and then entered Peoria College, at Peoria, Indiana. Deciding in early manhood upon a professional career, he entered upon the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Prof. John M. Scudder, that late eminent physician of the Queen City, a biographical sketch of whom is given elsewhere in this volume. Under Dr. Scudder's tutorship he was prepared for entrance to the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and was graduated with honors in 1866. For two years he served as secretary of the board of trustees of the Eclectic Medical Institute. For four years after graduation, he practiced medicine in Elwood, Indiana, but his subsequent life was spent in Cincinnati.

Prior to completing his medical education, he proved himself a loyal and patriotic citizen, entering the army for service in the Civil War on behalf of the Union, when his age (17 years) prevented his being accepted for any position but that of drummer boy; after a year's service as drummer, he enlisted as a private in an Indiana regiment and served two more years. Until the close of his life he kept up his associations with his old comrades in the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

In 1871 Dr. Hannah was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute, and was secretary of the faculty from 1886 to 1888, being succeeded at death by Dr. John K. Scudder.

On June 28, 1868, Dr. Hannah was married to Mary L. Douglass, who is a daughter of the late Dr. Robert R. Russell, an eminent physician of Elwood, Indiana, who died at the age of 45 years, after establishing a wide

reputation in his profession. Mrs. Hannah still survives, with two talented daughters,—Emma J. and Tillie Katherine. For many years Dr. Hannah was a deacon in the Central Christian Church of Cincinnati, and was identified with many charitable organizations. Fraternally, he was an Odd Fellow. He always took a lively interest in politics and public affairs and was a leading member of the Blaine Club.

After a busy and useful life, devoted to his profession, his country, his church and his family, Dr. Hannah passed away on August 15, 1888, and was laid to rest in the beautiful silence of Spring Grove Cemetery. Mrs. Hannah and her daughters still reside in the home, No. 2438 Clifton avenue, Cincinnati.

JULIUS IBOLD.

JULIUS IBOLD, whose death on August 31, 1903, at his palatial home at No. 3645 Middleton avenue, Clifton, brought affliction not only to an unusually devoted family circle, but sincere grief to hosts of business and personal friends, was a prominent business man of this city. Mr. Ibold was born in 1875, and had not yet reached much more than the threshold of a business life, when called away. He was the beloved son of Peter Ibold, who is one of the largest cigar dealers in this part of the State.

The late Mr. Ibold was thoroughly educated, possessed the attributes which win and keep friends and was one of the most popular young men in Cincinnati. For some years he had been the superintendent of his father's wholesale and retail cigar manufacturing business, which is located on Sixth street and Central avenue, where his business sagacity and general good judgment were displayed, both in the constant excellence of the output and in the cordial relations he sustained with the employees. The immediate cause of his death was tuberculosis, which attacked him but three months before the fatal issue. He was a charter member of the famous Yellow Bank Fishing Club, and when the sad news of his death reached that organization, it was recalled that out of the 50 original incorporators 14 had succumbed to consumption.

Mr. Ibold was married to Sophia Hageman, who with two children survives. The solemn funeral obsequies were conducted at St. George's Church, where requiem high mass was said, and all that was mortal of Julius

Ibold was laid away. His death was a sad blow to those who had known him from childhood and through young manhood had learned to admire, as well as to love him whose every instinct was one of kindness and whose pleasant disposition made him a congenial companion.

WOLF MEYERFELD.

WOLF MEYERFELD, a pioneer of Green township, Hamilton County, Ohio, and one of the most highly esteemed residents of Cheviot, a suburb of Cincinnati, passed out of life, September 12, 1897. He was born at Beverungen, Prussia, September 24, 1821, and was one of eight children, being a son of Phineas Meyerfeld. He has one brother now living, Solomon Meyerfeld, a resident of Detroit, Michigan.

Wolf Meyerfeld came to America when a young man, settling in Cheviot, Ohio, where he engaged in the stock business. He became firmly established in this business, of which he made a great success, and attained considerable prominence in Cincinnati. He was a man of superior intelligence and possessed a pleasing manner which won him many friends. Mr. Meyerfeld was prominently connected in Jewish circles, and was a member of the Mound Street Temple. He did much good and many of his kind and generous acts never became known to the public.

In July, 1852, Mr. Meyerfeld was united in marriage with Karlina Block, a daughter of Aaron and Hannah (Benedict) Block, by whom he had six children, as follows: Benjamin; Matilda (Mrs. Sigmund Long); Hattie (Mrs. Henry Rollman); Hannah (Mrs. David F. Brown); Racie, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Sigmund Long; and Aaron, who died February 1, 1879, being at that time clerk in the county clerk's office.

Benjamin Meyerfeld was married June 28, 1898, to Rose Long, a daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Vogel) Long.

Matilda Meyerfeld was married November 15, 1871, to Sigmund Long, a son of Jacob and Caroline (Vogel) Long. He was one of 10 children and was born at Lambsheim, Bavaria, November 23, 1845. Coming to America in 1863, he engaged in the live stock business and is to-day senior member of the well known firm of Long, West & Company, live stock commission merchants of Cincinnati. He is a member of Avon Lodge, No. 542, F. & A.

M., and attends the Mound Street Temple. He and his wife are parents of the following children: Oscar M.; Hortense, who was married September 16, 1903, to Isidor Muehlfelder, a son of Philip and Fannie (Mendel) Muehlfelder; Beatrice Hope, who was married December 20, 1900, to Oscar Silberschmidt, who was born at Fürth, Bavaria, Germany, December 14, 1871, and is a son of Isaac and Bertha (Kahnreuter) Silberschmidt,—they have one child, Elsa, born October 3, 1901; and Irene C.

Hattie Meyerfeld was married April 28, 1886, to Henry Rollman, who was one of three children born to Isaac and Fanny (Ehrman) Rollman, namely: Samuel, Henry and Sarah. His father was founder of the extensive department store of The Rollman & Sons Company. This union is blessed with three children: Justin A., Madeline and Stella. Henry Rollman is a member of Avon Lodge, No. 542, F. & A. M., and belongs to the Plum Street Temple.

Hannah Meyerfeld, was united in marriage, April 25, 1888, with David F. Brown, a son of Ferdinand and Sophie (Klopfer) Brown. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 5, 1856, and received his education in the schools of this city. He is at present junior member of the well known firm of Long, West & Company, live stock commission merchants at the Union Stock Yards. He is a member of Avon Lodge, No. 542, F. & A. M., and the Mound Street Temple. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have the following children: Lucille Sophie, born March 20, 1890; D. Ferdinand, born November 23, 1891; Karlina Meyerfeld, born August 22, 1893; and Dorothy Wolf, born June 26, 1896.

Wolf Meyerfeld will long be remembered as one of the pioneer business men of Cincinnati and vicinity. Honest and fair dealings won him many friends in business and in the social world.

HENRY HOOPER.

HENRY HOOPER, United States commissioner, and one of the prominent attorneys of Cincinnati, with most convenient offices at No. 30 East Third street, is also identified with the social and literary life of the city. Mr. Hooper was born in London, England.

In young manhood, Mr. Hooper came to Cincinnati, joining relatives

here, and completed his education in this city. His reading of the law was prosecuted under the late Attorney-General Henry Stanbery, whose sketch appears in this volume; he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and admitted to the Hamilton County bar in 1863. From the first, his ability was recognized, and he was appointed by Attorney-General Stanbery, assistant to Gen. Durbin Hard, who was then United States district attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. This was the beginning of service for the State, and for more than 25 years Mr. Hooper held the appointments of assistant United States district attorney and of United States commissioner.

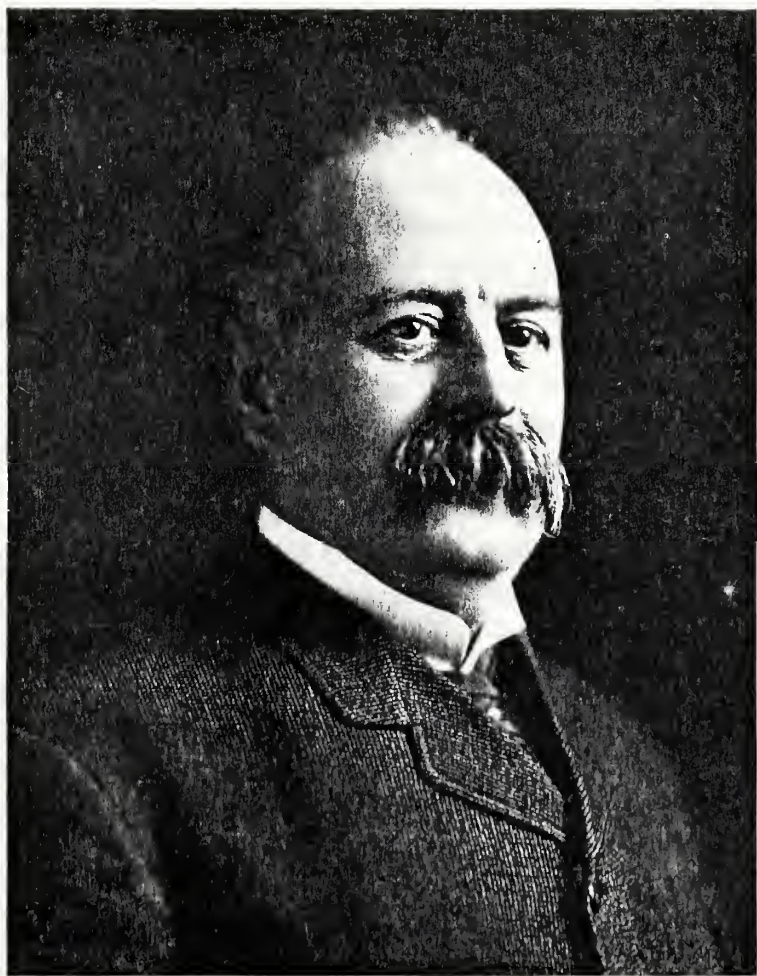
In politics, Commissioner Hooper is a staunch Republican, and his judgment is frequently consulted concerning party moves. His work at the bar of Cincinnati has been one of brilliancy, and there have been few cases of important litigation in the city in which he has not been in some way interested, his success in government trials being notable.

Mr. Hooper has long been one of the literary lights of Cincinnati, and is ex-president of the Literary Club of Cincinnati. Much of his literary work has been in the direction of the law, although some of it has been in lighter vein. Judging by two works from the Lippincott press, "Wash Bolter, M. D.", which is a political satire, and "The Lost Model", Mr. Hooper is very versatile. His tastes are those of a refined and cultured man, art and music appealing to him. His education makes him at home in German and French literature, as well as in English. Mr. Hooper has never married.

PROF. ANDREW NEMBACH.

PROF. ANDREW NEMBACH, distinguished as musician and composer, died at his home, No. 930 Laurel street, Cincinnati, October 14, 1902. He was born June 29, 1839, in Bavaria, Germany, and was educated in the cities of Coburg and Leipsic.

Professor Nembach's musical talent came to him by nature and he fostered it according to the models of Bach, Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven. He came to America in pursuit of a wider field of endeavor, and established a piano conservatory at Richmond, Kentucky. It was his misfortune to have his career checked and his business interrupted by the troubles incident to the Civil War, these being particularly severe in this old aristocratic and



WILLIAM W. SYMMES.

artistic center; following the loss of his means and prospects, he joined the Confederate forces, under Morgan. He was eventually captured and, but for the intervention of a German officer, Cincinnati would have never been his musical debtor, as it must always remain.

In 1862 the young musician came to Cincinnati and secured the position of organist in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, now St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral. Later he established a conservatory of music at Covington, Kentucky, which he successfully conducted for a few years. Returning to Cincinnati, he became organist at the Vine Street Congregational Church, in which position he continued 16 years. He was organist and musical director at the Jewish Synagogue at Eighth and Plum streets 20 years, and was also organist at the Ninth Street Baptist Church for 12 years.

Professor Nembach was a musician of the old and classic school and all his compositions, of which there are many, bear the impression of the great masters of music. It would be impossible, in these limits, to mention all his works, but his concert overtures, the opera of "Harvest Home"; the setting of the 30th Psalm; and the invocation which was performed at the Golden Jubilee of the Scottish Rite are indications of his magnificent talent. He was the composer of nearly all of the special music used at the Scottish Rite reunion and was organist of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons. He was, himself, a Mason of high standing, having attained the 33rd degree. He was the first one to introduce music into Masonry services in Cincinnati. His funeral services were in charge of the Scottish Rite fraternity.

Professor Nembach was married to Rosalind Dessauer, daughter of Wolf Dessauer, on the 28th of August, 1866, in Newport, Kentucky. He is survived by his widow and three children,—Andrew Jr., Mrs. George Steinle and George,—who live at No. 930 Laurel street. Professor Nembach labored with great success; as an organist and composer, he took high rank, and as a man, he was unusually esteemed.

WILLIAM W. SYMMES.

WILLIAM W. SYMMES, a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, February 17, 1849, and is a son of Americus and Martha F. (Scott)

Symmes. On both paternal and maternal sides Mr. Symmes comes of notable ancestry.

Americus Symmes, his father, was born in Bellefonte, Missouri, and was a son of Capt. John Cleves Symmes, Jr., a United States army officer, who served in the War of 1812. He was a son of Timothy Symmes, who was a brother of Judge John Cleves Symmes, who was one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the Northwest Territory. During the Revolutionary War, Judge Symmes served with the rank of colonel, and immediately after the conclusion of the conflict was made a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Later he was a member of Congress from New Jersey, and then settled in Ohio, where he served as United States judge of the Northwest Territory. It was the brilliant mind of Judge Symmes that conceived the idea of subdividing the public lands into sections and ranges, and the plan, adopted first in this territory of the Miami, was sanctioned by the government and thereafter this simple and convenient method of surveying was used, and is still employed.

Capt. John C. Symmes, Jr., the grandfather of the subject of this writing, was the author of "The Theory of Concentric Spheres and Polar Voids." His remains lie buried in the center of a park in Hamilton, Butler County, having been left there to secure to the city the title to the park property which had been dedicated to it for cemetery purposes. The youngest son and child of Capt. John C. Symmes, Jr., who bore his father's and grand-uncle's name, became a very distinguished man. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, the most brilliant young man in decades. His invention of a breech-loading gun, closely resembling the present Remington, was considered a remarkable advance in the development of firearms. The outbreak of the Civil War found him on furlough at Berlin, Germany, where he had gone to consult specialists concerning his eyes, but he immediately returned to his own country and reported for duty. The decision that his impaired sight would prevent his active service in defense of his country caused his resignation, and his final return to Berlin. He planned and constructed the first bridge in this country ever made wholly of iron, and performed many engineering feats which for his day were nothing less than marvelous. John C. Symmes, Jr., built many public structures, one of these being the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth. It will be recalled by the student of history, that a daughter of Judge John C. Symmes became the wife of

Gen. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, and the grandmother of the late President Benjamin Harrison.

On the maternal side the family of our subject was also one of distinction. His mother was born in Boone County, Kentucky, where the family had settled upon removal from Virginia. Few names have been more honored than that of Scott, Mrs. Symmes coming from the same branch of the family that produced that grand old hero, Gen. Winfield Scott, and that soldier, patriot and gentleman, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. The children of Americus Symmes and wife, who reside in Cincinnati, are: Anthony L.; Florence, widow of S. S. L'Hommedieu, and William W., our subject.

William W. Symmes was educated at Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated, valedictorian of his class, at the University of Louisville, in June, 1869. He spent the following year engaged in teaching, at Frankfort, during this time applying himself to the study of the law in the office of the late Col. John Mason Brown, of Frankfort, and then with Pirtle & Caruth, prominent attorneys of Louisville, where he was admitted to the bar, in 1871. A few months later, Mr. Symmes located for practice in Cincinnati, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of the law and where he has met with the success his marked ability deserves. He is a Democrat but has never aspired to political honors.

On November 20, 1896, Mr. Symmes was joined in marriage with Anna Hurd Hayward, of Cincinnati, whose great-grandfather, Capt. James Morris, settled at Columbia, now a part of Cincinnati, in 1805,—he was a naval officer and distinguished himself in the war with Tripoli in 1804.

GIDEON BURTON.

GIDEON BURTON, a pioneer citizen and old merchant of Cincinnati, passed away May 1, 1903, at Cupalo, Pennsylvania, at the age of 92 years. He was born August 11, 1811, in Louis, Sussex County, Delaware, and at the age of 14 years went to Philadelphia, where he obtained employment in a dry goods house in which he became a partner in 1833. In 1848 he came to Cincinnati and conducted a silk store and later was engaged in the shoe business with Thomas Quigley. The last 22 years of business life were devoted to the fire insurance business.

During all his life, Mr. Burton was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was active in all charitable work. He was the last survivor of the 12 original vestrymen of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, which was founded by him and James C. Hall in 1849, at which time they raised the sum of \$25,000 in a few days, and built the edifice which the church now occupies at the corner of Seventh and Plum streets. For many years he was a director of the Union Bethel and taught Sunday-school for over 75 years.

In 1835 Mr. Burton was married to Catherine M. Torbert, daughter of William Torbert, of Bucks' County, Pennsylvania. A surviving son, William T. Burton, is a well known business citizen of Cincinnati, located at Third and Walnut streets.

The funeral services of Mr. Burton were impressive on account of the solemnity of the occasion and also because of the presence of so many representative old business men who gathered to pay a last tribute to the memory of their old friend and associate. It took place from the home of William T. Burton, No. 3732 Clifton avenue, to the Church of Our Savior on Hollister street and thence to the family lot in Spring Grove Cemetery. The pallbearers were W. H. Calvert, L. L. Blakemore, J. H. French, C. E. Peters, W. K. Halsted and Jennings Miller.

ROBERT SHANNON FULTON.

ROBERT SHANNON FULTON, senior member of the legal firm of Fulton & Woost, of Cincinnati, and a representative member of the bar of Hamilton County, was born January 8, 1842, on his father's farm, in the vicinity of Newark, Licking County, Ohio. He is a son of the late John M. Fulton, who was born in Virginia, but for years was a prominent farmer of Ohio.

Mr. Fulton obtained his education in the public schools of Newark, was graduated from the Newark High School in 1862, and then entered Marietta College, from which he was later creditably graduated. Mr. Fulton came first to Cincinnati as superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association, a position for which his exemplary character and clean record particularly fitted him. His law reading was followed under the guidance of the well known firm of Lincoln, Smith & Warnock. In 1869 Mr. Fulton was ad-

mitted to the bar, beginning his professional career in the office of his preceptors. Later he formed his present partnership with Henry Woost, making a very strong combination. This firm has handled a large amount of legal business and in so thorough a manner as to win the approbation of the public. Messrs. Fulton and Woost are known as able attorneys and wise counsellors.

Mr. Fulton was married, October 5, 1873, to Mary F. Morse, a daughter of Stephen Morse, late president of the American Insurance Company. One daughter, Blanche, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fulton. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Fulton has been one of the elders for some 30 years.

Mr. Fulton from youth has been a man of sterling character and has been prominently identified with both religious and educational institutions. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Western Female Seminary, at Oxford, Ohio, and for years has been on the directing board of the Young Men's Christian Association, an organization in which he has been most deeply interested. In Sunday-school work he has also taken much interest and has served as president and as corresponding secretary of the Sunday-School Association of the Cincinnati Presbytery.

EDWARD SYDNEY MCKEE, M. D.

EDWARD SYDNEY MCKEE, M. D., stands very high in Cincinnati, both as a physician and surgeon and as a prominent and representative citizen. He was born January 6, 1858, near Hamilton, Ohio, and is a son of William and Louise (Stipp) McKee, the former of whom was of Scotch extraction, and the latter of German. Each passed out of life at an advanced age, leaving behind them memories of exemplary lives. Of their family of 13 children, one died in infancy; all of the others grew to manhood and womanhood to reflect credit upon their parentage and training.

Of a family of 13, Dr. McKee is the youngest, and he grew up on his father's farm with an environment that gave him a vigorous, healthy boyhood. His education was pursued in the public schools, in the Miami University and later in the University of Cincinnati. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Daniel Millikin, at Hamilton, and was graduated February 21, 1881, from the Medical College of Ohio. Before beginning his prac-

tice, he visited the medical schools of London, Paris, Vienna, Leipsic, Berlin and Dublin, studying their methods and informing himself thoroughly as to their theories and discoveries. Upon his return he was fully qualified to enter upon a practice which has been successful and eminently satisfactory in every way. Dr. McKee has made a specialty, in these days of specialties, of the complicated diseases of women and is now clinical lecturer in this branch at the Medical College of Ohio. He belongs to the leading medical organizations of the city, county, State and nation, and is a regular contributor to many of the medical journals. One of his papers was considered of such medical value that it was copied by the gifted German author, Dr. A. Martin, of Berlin, in his invaluable work, "Diseases of Women."

Dr. McKee was a member of the International Medical Congress which was held in London in 1881, and again was a member when the Congress assembled in 1887 at Washington, D. C., and when the Congress assembled in Paris in 1900. Aside from his private and hospital practice, Dr. McKee serves as examining surgeon for a number of insurance and benefit associations and is one of the best known as he is one of the most highly regarded physicians and surgeons of this city.

On November 16, 1882, Dr. McKee was united in marriage with Louise McClintock, daughter of Robert S. and Sarah (Smith) McClintock, residents of Butler County, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. McKee belong to the Presbyterian Church. They have a pleasant home at Grand and Nassau streets, while the Doctor has well appointed offices at No. 10 West Seventh street. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. McKee has devoted his life to the careful study of his noble profession and has gained a position of great influence in his particular line. He is a man of public spirit and is a liberal contributor to church work and to religious and educational enterprises.

JACOB HAAS.

JACOB HAAS, for many years a prominent commission merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio, and one of the oldest residents of Corryville, was called to his final rest November 10, 1902. As a business man, he was one of the first calibre, attaining a high degree of success, and in his private life established many friendships, which endured until death. A man representative of the

highest type of citizenship, possessing many excellent traits of character, and a strong personality, his influence was felt in the best interests of the city.

Mr. Haas was born in December, 1827, at Wiedermohr, Germany. He left his native home on the 21st of January, 1854, and arrived in New York, the 22nd of February, 1854. After settling in Cincinnati, he was best known by his connection with the commission business. First with Christ. Eberle under the firm name of Haas & Eberle, located on Vine street, opposite Green street, and then with Nicholas Diehl, under the firm name of Haas & Diehl, located on Elder street. After the dissolving of the latter partnership, he retired, to spend the remainder of his life in the peace and happiness of his home.

Mrs. Christian Haas (née Gerth), her daughters, Christine C., Matilda A. and Clara R. and a son, Jacob Thomas, reside at the old home, No. 2606 Vine street.

HON. LEVI C. GOODALE.

HON. LEVI C. GOODALE, member of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway Company, ex-president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, superintendent of the Cincinnati division of The Bradstreet Company, is one of the Queen City's most useful and conspicuous citizens. Mr. Goodale was born in Pike County, Illinois, and is a son of Samuel D. and Mahala Goodale, the former a descendant of an old New England family of note; the latter was of Scotch extraction.

On account of the early death of his mother, our subject was sent to the home of his paternal grandfather in Massachusetts, and was there reared with New England strictness until 1858, when he was taken by his father to Cincinnati and placed in the public schools. He is an old pupil of Woodward High School. In 1863 he entered the United States Navy, taking service as master's mate under the late Admiral Porter. In 1865, he became associated with the firm of Sellew & Company, wholesale dealers in tin-plate and metals, and remained with that house until 1876. The confidence of the firm in his business ability was shown as early as 1870, when he was made vice-president of the Aurora Iron Company, a branch controlled by Sellew & Company, located at Aurora, Indiana.

The death of Enos Sellew in 1876 caused changes in the firm and, as

he was in poor health at the time, Mr. Goodale took the opportunity to make a protracted trip through Central America. Upon his return to Cincinnati, he took charge of the Cincinnati division of the commercial agency of The Bradstreet Company, with which his name was prominently identified until 1890, when other business enterprises severed that connection for a time. As organizer and president of the Central Trust & Safe Deposit Company, his work in financial circles is easily recalled; his policy as to the organization of a savings department did not fully accord with the views of some of the members of the board, when he resigned. He was probably better known in matters concerning the legality and the rights of trust companies in Ohio than any other capitalist of the city. Withdrawing from the trust company, he again became superintendent for The Bradstreet Company's agency, a responsible position he still fills.

Mr. Goodale is known all over the State in connection with fraternity affairs; he has filled some of the highest positions in the gift of the Masons, as well as of the Odd Fellows. As a Mason, he has been at the head of the order in Ohio, and is now one of the trustees of the Masonic Home at Springfield.

Mr. Goodale has been so prominently identified with Cincinnati affairs that it is almost impossible to mention any of the leading public measures for the past quarter of a century in which he has not shown an interest and been a factor. He served two years as vice-president and one year as president of the Chamber of Commerce, and for 13 years was treasurer of the Linwood School Board. Mr. Goodale was a member of the board of trustees that had in charge the work of erecting the Odd Fellows' Temple, at Seventh and Elm streets; was one of the Citizens' Committee of Three, which raised the necessary guarantee fund and successfully urged upon the government the selection of the present site for the Post Office Building. Equally useful was he on the committee which secured the remodeling of the Broadway Presbyterian Church into what is now the Scottish Rite Cathedral, as he also was in the erection of the Masonic Home at Springfield, Ohio. During 1887 and 1888 he served as a commissioner of the Centennial of the Ohio Valley and Central States, as such securing the necessary guarantee fund of \$1,000,000 for that exposition and as chairman of the committee on rules, jurors and awards, he compiled the rules adopted by the exposition board for that exposition. His services in the State Legislature are not forgotten.

During his term he was chairman of the taxation committee and was the author of the bill raising the "Dow tax" from \$250 to \$350 per annum; and was also the author of the bill taxing corporations having a franchise, a measure that has brought thousands of dollars into the State Treasury. He was appointed in June, 1903, by the Board of Legislation of Cincinnati one of the three commissioners to represent the city in the annexation of Hyde Park, Elmwood, Bond Hill and Winton Place and served as chairman of the commission until the completion of that work.

The appointment of Mr. Goodale as one of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway Company, December 30, 1903, came as a mark of high appreciation. While the position is not highly remunerative financially, it is considered an honor worth seeking, and the selection of Mr. Goodale by the judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati from a long list of representative citizens is but a testimonial to the high character and a recognition of the public services of this eminent citizen. The present members of the board of trustees are: E. A. Ferguson, John R. Sayler, Thomas Morrison, Levi C. Goodale and Samuel Hunt. The trustees have control of the road, which is the property of the city of Cincinnati, and is now under lease to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company. In addition, Mr. Goodale is a member of the Ohio State Board of Commerce.

In 1869 Mr. Goodale was married to Wilhelmina R. Coates, who is a daughter of Paxton and Wilhelmina Coates, deceased, formerly of this city. The two children of this marriage are: William M., an officer in the army, and Grace. The handsome home of the family is located at No. 3668 Archer avenue, Linwood, where much hospitality is offered, Mr. and Mrs. Goodale being respected citizens of that sunny, home-like suburb.

MAGNUS A. TATE, M. D.

An experienced and skillful surgeon and physician of Cincinnati, whose professional life has been mainly spent here, is found in Dr. Magnus A. Tate, lecturer on anatomy of female pelvic viscera and embryology at the Miami Medical College. Dr. Tate comes of medical ancestry, his father, Dr. John H. Tate, having won reputation in the same profession. The subject of this

sketch was born in Cincinnati, November 2, 1867, and is a son of Dr. John H. and Margaret (Chenoweth) Tate, and a grandson of Hon. W. Tate, of Virginia.

Dr. John H. Tate was born in Charleston, Virginia, now West Virginia, in 1815, and belonged to the graduating class of 1837 at the Medical College of Ohio; in 1856 he became a member of the faculty and also of that of the Commercial Hospital. Dr. John H. Tate is remembered as the first surgeon who gave clinical instruction in obstetrical auscultation and it is due to his scientific studies that a special method was discovered for restoring an inverted uterus. Upon his resignation from the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, in 1886, he was made consultant in obstetrics, and at that time was probably more thoroughly competent than any surgeon in the country. Dr. Tate was one of the most beneficent men this city ever cherished. He was the main founder of the library and hospital museum, connected with the Cincinnati Hospital, and few departures in the science of medicine or surgery escaped his close scrutiny. Among those who gave to the study of obstetrics and gynecology the study of years and the most exhausting experiments, none equaled Dr. Tate, who without the aid of many modern surgical appliances reached the most satisfactory results. For a long period this eminent physician and surgeon was president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. His death took place February 7, 1892. In his estimable wife, a descendant of an old Kentucky family, Dr. Tate had found an understanding and congenial companion. She passed out of life February 2, 1889.

Dr. Magnus A. Tate came to the study of medicine encouraged by his father's enthusiasm, and in March, 1891, he was graduated in the science at the Medical College of Ohio. He immediately became his father's assistant and partner and has followed along the lines laid out by the older practitioner and has built for himself a reputation second to none in obstetrics and gynecology. He studied obstetrics at Sloane Maternity Hospital in New York, and in the hospitals of Europe and his investigations and studies are constantly continued through the avenues of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the Southern Surgical Association and the American Medical Association.

Fraternally the Doctor is a Mason. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian and a member of the congregation of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral in

this city. He occupies most desirable and well appointed offices on Third and Broadway. Dr. Tate in every sense of the word is a successful physician, and brings to his professional knowledge a remarkable devotion, and a pleasing and sympathetic presence.

HENRY KORB.

HENRY KORB, one of the prominent, public spirited men of Cincinnati, a member of the firm of Greaves, Klusman & Company, dealers in machine tools and engine lathes, and builders of improved wood-working machinery, long a power in political circles, died suddenly at his home, No. 3346 Fairfield avenue, December 10, 1903. Mr. Korb had long taken a prominent part in the political affairs of Hamilton County and had served most efficiently as a county commissioner for over two terms. Mr. Korb was born March 3, 1850, in Cincinnati and was a son of Conrad Korb.

With a public school education, Mr. Korb began his business life as a machinist, learning his trade with The I. & E. Greenwald Company, and later adopted the calling of a steam engineer.

From early manhood Mr. Korb was deeply interested in politics, making a study of them as he did of the trade by which he earned his bread. His intelligent views soon brought him to the notice of the political leaders in this city and he served in the City Water Works department and there displayed such ability that he was later elected member at large of the Board of Education, with Adolph Pluemer, author of the "Water Works Bill." Mr. Korb also served as head engineer at the Court House.

On January 1, 1893, Mr. Korb took his seat as one of the county commissioners of Hamilton County and served two terms of three years each and nine months extra, as he was one of the commissioners whose terms were extended, when the change was made in the length of term. He was eminently qualified for this honorable position, which he filled with an integrity too often lacking in the public service. In politics he was a Republican and a member of the Blaine Club.

In 1876 Mr. Korb was married to Louisa Kline, who still survives, with three children, viz.: Henry Lorenzo, salesman for The Eagle Lithographing Company; and Nettie Estella, who, long noted for her grace and beauty,

was selected as Queen of the first Fall Festival in this city in 1900; and Aubrey Irvin. The family affiliate with the Presbyterian Church.

Fraternally Mr. Korb was a York Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He was also a Knight of Pythias and a member of the National Association of Steam Engineers. His funeral services took place in the Scottish Rite Cathedral under the auspices of Hanselmann Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, assisted by McMillan Lodge, No. 141, F. & A. M. A beautiful sermon was delivered by Rev. Hugo G. Eisenlohr in which occasion was taken to refer to Mr. Korb's public spirit and his large and generous charities. Mr. Korb had scores of friends and his word was as good as his bond. His honesty was never questioned and he was always ready to lend a helping hand to the needy. He was a man who loved his family and his home, where he spent his leisure moments. He will be sadly missed by his amiable wife and loving children.

J. R. SPENCER, M. D.

J. R. SPENCER, M. D., one of the experienced and successful physicians and surgeons of Cincinnati, was born in Washington County, Ohio, August 27, 1854, and is a son of Albaness and Perlinia (Dye) Spencer, and a grandson of Samuel Spencer, an old resident, planter and contractor of Lee County, Virginia, who died at Cairo, Illinois.

Albaness Spencer was an only son and the death of his father, when he was in early manhood, placed the care and support of the family upon his young shoulders. Removing to the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, Mr. Spencer engaged in farming and still owns a fine large estate in Washington County. There the mother of Dr. Spencer died December 9, 1889.

Dr. J. R. Spencer was one of a family of nine children born to his parents, two of whom became physicians and five, school teachers. After completing the common school course at Marietta, he took a collegiate course in Marietta College and then spent six years in teaching. He then began the study of medicine with the then well known Dr. J. H. McElhinney, of Hills, Washington County, where he was prepared for entrance to the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, where he was graduated June 7, 1881. The young physician opened an office first at Stanleyville, Ohio, but six years



W. Bradley

later sought a wider field and more inspiration in Cincinnati, where he could keep in closer touch with medical affairs. In 1896 the Doctor took a post-graduate course at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating at the same that year. His success has been manifest from the first and he enjoys very justly a large and lucrative practice in this city, being conveniently located at No. 952 West Eighth street.

Dr. Spencer is a member of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association and the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, being an ex-president of both and is a member of the faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute of this city.

On March 27, 1883, Dr. Spencer was united in marriage with Eliza R. Becker, who is a daughter of Peter and Rhoda (Whitney) Becker, the former of whom came to America in young manhood from Germany. Dr. and Mrs. Spencer have one daughter, Mary B., born August 7, 1886.

In politics the Doctor is in sympathy with the Republican party, but his professional demands are such as to bar all political aspirations. He entertains the most cordial relations with his brother practitioners of every school, for he is quick to note and acknowledge merit. Fraternally he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

FRANCIS A. BRADLEY.

FRANCIS A. BRADLEY, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was for many years president of the F. A. Bradley Company, grain and provision brokers of Cincinnati, and was one of the prominent and substantial business men of his city. He was born January 26, 1847, at Red Bank, Hamilton County, Ohio, and died in California, August 19, 1901. He was a son of Josiah L. and Mary (Augur) Bradley.

Mr. Bradley was educated in the public schools of his native locality and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and upon completing his education taught school for a short period in Hamilton County. After satisfactorily filling several positions with leading business houses in Cincinnati, he embarked in the grain and provision business as a broker, a line for which his excellent business faculty especially fitted him. He continued in this business the whole of his active life, and organized the F. A. Bradley Company, of which

he served as president for many years. During his long and successful career he was considered a man of upright character and an honor to the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, with which he was closely connected for a very long period. Mr. Bradley was also prominent in politics, and from 1885 to 1889 ably represented the First Ward in the City Council, during the last year of his service being honored with the vice-presidency of that body. In politics he was a staunch Republican and held a life membership in the Lincoln Club, of which organization he was vice-president for a considerable time. In political as well as in business circles, he was long recognized as an authority and his views were solicited and received with the greatest respect. A man of great wealth, he employed a large portion of it in quietly relieving distress, and while his public benefactions were large his private ones were still larger. For many years he was active in Masonic circles, being a valued member of Avon Lodge, No. 542, F. & A. M.; Cincinnati Royal Arch Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; and Cincinnati Commandery, No. 3, K. T.

On October 22, 1874, Mr. Bradley was married to Susan P. Foster, a daughter of James Foster, Jr., and his wife, Susan P. Foster. James Foster, Jr., who died many years ago, was a well known and eminent optician of Cincinnati. He was one of the foremost members of his profession, and had no superior in this city during his lifetime, while none can be said to have excelled him from the time of his decease to the present. Along the lines of his professional work, he performed many a kindly and charitable deed that is well remembered by the older residents of the city. Mr. Bradley's only son, F. Foster Bradley, is engaged in business in the West. The two accomplished daughters, Bessie L. and Susan W. Bradley, reside with their mother in the old homestead at No. 3747 Reading road, Avondale, the aristocratic part of the Queen City, where they are well known in social circles.

JAMES H. HAZARD, M. D.

JAMES H. HAZARD, M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession and a leading citizen of Cincinnati, was born at Logansport, Indiana, March 12, 1846, and is a son of the late William S. and Marion Isabella (Snelling) Hazard.

William S. Hazard was born at New London, Connecticut, in 1812,

was engaged through life in a mercantile business and died September 6, 1889. His wife was born at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in 1827 and died October 20, 1881. They were the parents of 10 children, of whom these still survive: James H., of this sketch; George S., a commercial traveler; Edwin; Fannie H., wife of L. W. Hall, and Abbie S., all of whom are residents of Avondale.

Dr. Hazard was educated in the schools of Ohio and in 1867 graduated from the Medical College of Ohio. During his student career, he enlisted for service as a private soldier in the Civil War, entering Company B, 137th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and proved a faithful and loyal soldier. In 1864-65, he was medical cadet, U. S. Army. During four years, from 1882 to 1886, Dr. Hazard filled the chair of physiology at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He belongs to the various medical organizations of the city, county and State. He has been since 1897 U. S. pension examining surgeon.

On October 25, 1882, Dr. Hazard was united in marriage with Mary Thorpe Rice, who is a daughter of Sidney and Julia Penfield (Hall) Rice, the former of whom was born at Troy, New York, in 1810, and the latter in 1818 at Greenfield, Massachusetts. Dr. Hazard belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is identified with the Republican party in politics. He was reared in the Episcopal faith. Mrs. Hazard also is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

ISRAEL FLEISCHMAN.

ISRAEL FLEISCHMAN, who for many years was the senior member of the great clothing manufacturing firm of Fleischman, Freiburg & Company, of Cincinnati, and one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of his city, died at his elegant home on Fulton avenue, Walnut Hills, August 17, 1901, being survived by five children. He was born in 1833 in Bittenheim, Bavaria, but all the activities of his business life were connected with Cincinnati.

In every way Mr. Fleischman was a good citizen. His business record was a successful one and was built up by careful and constant attention to every obligation and a just and honorable recognition of every demand of

commercial life. The great firm of which he was head and front for so many years owed much to his untiring energy and wise management. He was consistent in his attitude to his religious obligations and for many years was closely identified with the Plum Street Temple. His charities were generous and were by no means confined to those of his own race and creed, but covered with a generous liberality all those in need. His last resting place is in the beautiful United Jewish Cemetery, but the memory of his many deeds of kindness and his loving care for his family is still kept green in many hearts. He was frank and approachable in manner and his pathway through life was rendered pleasant by the confidence and affection of hosts of friends.

WILLIAM HILLKOWITZ, M. D.

WILLIAM HILLKOWITZ, M. D., a physician and surgeon of prominence and skill in Cincinnati, was born in Salanti, Lithuania, Russia, and is a son of Elias and Rebecca (Hendelson) Hillkowitz, the former of whom was born in the same province, in 1836, and the latter in 1837. His paternal grandparents were Hillel and Etta R. (Mendelssohn) Hillkowitz, the former of whom was a son of one of the most celebrated Jewish rabbis of Germany. Our subject's father was educated as a rabbi, and after coming to America, in 1881, served as rabbi in Cincinnati for some 10 years,—he is now a most highly esteemed citizen of Denver, Colorado.

America became the home of Dr. Hillkowitz in 1883, his education prior to that time having been obtained in the gymnasium in Libau in the Province of Courland. Some months were spent in the city of New York and then he came to Cincinnati and entered the Medical College of Ohio, where he was later graduated with the greatest credit. Immediately beginning practice he soon became a recognized and later a highly valued member of the profession which he has since adorned. In 1889 he was appointed assistant health officer and in the same year was made obstetrician to the Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor. Dr. Hillkowitz discharged the duties of that position with such sincerity and thoroughness that he was called upon to become the attending physician for the same organization; he is now consulting obstetrician and gynecologist to the society. He is also

attending physician to the Jewish Foster Home. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Hillkowitz belongs to the various medical societies of standing in the State and contributes largely to their literature. Fraternally, he is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and belongs also to the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, and to the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In every position, fraternal, social and professional, Dr. Hillkowitz has shown those sterling traits of character which make natives of every land under the sun kindred.

HERMAN DUHME.

HERMAN DUHME, one of the old, reliable and prominent business citizens of Cincinnati, proprietor of the great jewelry house of Duhme & Company, one of the largest and best equipped in the West, died at his home in St. Clair, Michigan, August 21, 1888. Mr. Duhme was born in the ancient dukedom of Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, June 14, 1819, and was a son of Herman H. and Margáret Duhme.

Herman H. Duhme was a man of influence and prominence in his native country. In August, 1834, he brought his family to America, and was also accompanied by some 100 other emigrants, the voyage being made from Bremen to New York in a small vessel chartered for the purpose by Mr. Duhme. They proceeded to Ohio and settled in a colony at Springfield, becoming some of the most worthy people of that locality, their habits of thrift and industry soon enabling them to acquire means and a high standing in the community.

At this time our late subject was a youth of 15 years. He had been educated both in public and religious schools in his native country, and began his business life with Griffith Foos, an old pioneer of Clark County. Mrs. Foos took a motherly interest in the bright, ambitious, pleasant young man and devoted much time to him, teaching him the English language and training him in social usages. When this admirable woman died, 20 years later, her surviving husband came to Cincinnati and found a home and filial care with Mr. Duhme,—surely a case of "bread cast upon the waters."

In 1840 our subject came to this city and became a salesman in a dry

goods store, but one year later accepted a similar position in a jewelry store, beginning an interest that lasted through his life. He remained in this position three years, devoting careful attention to all of its details and methods and also saving his earnings. During the depression of business in 1841-42 his salary, with that of others, was reduced, and he concluded as he was then 21 years of age that he would be in a better financial position if he embarked in a small, safe business for himself. He considered the matter well and ended by investing his savings in a few first class goods, and opening a store, which in later days expanded into one of the greatest jewelry emporiums in the West, a manufacturing plant that to-day, in its line, has few equals, and it is a fact that the value of the dust and sweepings from its workrooms is more in one year than the whole original capital invested. When the great exposition was opened in 1851 at Hyde Park, London, Mr. Duhme visited it in the interest of his trade and became acquainted with the leading manufacturers of England, France, Germany and Switzerland, and entered into arrangements with them for importing direct. From 1857 to 1861 disaster fell upon Mr. Duhme on account of the business depression all over the country, and, like many other business men of this city, he witnessed the loss of his capital. However, his reputation for business integrity was such that unsolicited assistance came to him, and in a few years he was again prosperous and his business continually advanced. The plant requires 300 skilled workmen of every nation, who turn out their choicest productions for the house of Duhme & Company.

Mr. Duhme was married in April, 1847, to Mary Ann McNichol, daughter of Peter McNichol, an old pioneer of this city; the two sons of this union, Herman and Frank, are prominent in business. In August, 1865, he was married to Mary C. Galbraith, who with two children, Lottie and Albert, survives. Mr. Duhme was a man of highest personal character, and was valued in every circle where he was known.

J. HENRY ROTHKOPF.

J. HENRY ROTHKOPF, whose death took place at his home, No. 1634 Western avenue, Cincinnati, on November 13, 1903, was one of the leading

German pioneers and prominent business citizens. For years he was one of the largest contractors in this city and was the executor of much public as well as private work. Mr. Rothkopf was born in Hanover, Germany, and had been a resident of Cincinnati since the age of nine years.

Beginning his career in a small way, Mr. Rothkopf through well applied energy forged to the front and during his years of activity amassed a fortune in the contracting and building business. It was a source of pride with him that every contract was completed at the exact time promised and just as specified, and, while thus fulfilling every bond himself, he demanded the same treatment from others. A confidence thus established with the public continued through his whole business life and made his name a synonym for promptness and thoroughness.

On October 20, 1857, Mr. Rothkopf married Caroline Schwab, who was born in Cincinnati, and of their seven children, three daughters and two sons survive.

Mr. Rothkopf was one of the city's philanthropists, giving largely to charity, frequently making the Second German Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a consistent member, the medium. Few business men commanded more respect on account of uprightness of character and few won more genuine esteem. Fraternally he was associated with Moltke Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen; both of these organizations sadly attended the obsequies, which were held on the 70th birthday of their venerated comrade.

GEORGE B. KERPER.

GEORGE B. KERPER, president of The Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern Traction Company, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1839. He completed his education at the Reading High School, after which he was engaged in business in Newark, New Jersey. As a member of the 128th Reg., Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., he participated in some of the leading battles of the Civil War, notably those of Antietam and Chancellorsville. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant of his regiment.

At the close of the war, Mr. Kerper became a purchaser of hides for a number of leading Pennsylvania tanneries and was next engaged in the belting business in New York. He then established the Big Cove Tannery in Fulton County, Pennsylvania, and conducted the same successfully for several years.

In 1874 Mr. Kerper traveled throughout Europe as a representative of The American Tanners' Association of Pennsylvania, his mission being the introduction of American sole-leather. In this work he went as far east and north as St. Petersburg, Russia.

Mr. Kerper came to Cincinnati in July, 1875, upon the invitation of James E. Mooney, who wished his cooperation in the completing of the Mount Adams Inclined Plane Railway. It is a matter of civic history that the task was undertaken and satisfactorily finished. He remained with this company until 1890, during which time he built the line through Eden Park, also the Walnut Hills cable road, procuring the franchises which are still in force. It was Mr. Kerper who first conceived the idea of using the rapid transit street cars for carrying the United States mails and his railway was the first used for this purpose. In his retirement from the presidency of said roads he was presented with a magnificent silver service by those citizens of Cincinnati, who were so deeply interested in the completion of this work. In March, 1890, he was appointed by Governor Campbell, a member of the Cincinnati Board of Public Improvements, a position for which he was well qualified. In 1892 he secured from the city the 10-year contract for electric lighting for The Cincinnati Edison Electric Company, of which he was vice-president and general manager.

In November, 1896, Mr. Kerper took charge of The People's Railway Company of Dayton, Ohio, by request of the Cincinnati stockholders, who owned three-fourths of the stock. At the time of taking charge, the stock was selling at \$50 per share. In three years he placed it on a dividend paying basis and sold it to The American Railways Company of Philadelphia for \$115 per share. In the spring of 1900, with his associates of The Findlay Street Railway Company, he purchased the Toledo, Bowling Green & Fremont Railway, a line operating from Toledo south to Trombley, a distance of 24½ miles, and extended the line to Findlay, connecting it with the Findlay Street Railway, and consolidated the system under the title of The Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern Traction Company, operating from Toledo to



HON. JAMES BLACK SWING.

Findlay, a distance of 50 miles. Mr. Kerper is president of said company at the present time and while he has been publicly employed on vast and important works, it is well known that he has been generous with his services, and has at all times demonstrated his usefulness as a public spirited and progressive citizen.

Mr. Kerper was married in January, 1876, to Louise Kuhn of Fulton County, Pennsylvania, and they have had four children, two of whom are living,—George B., Jr., and Edmund M. The family home is on Walnut Hills.

HON. JAMES BLACK SWING.

HON JAMES BLACK SWING, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, whose portrait accompanies this sketch comes of an illustrious family of Swings, whose members have filled the benches of Ohio and United States courts for many generations. He was born in Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, May 15, 1854, and is a son of George Light and Elizabeth (Naylor) Swing.

James Black Swing attended the public schools of his native town, after which he took a course of study in Hanover College, at Hanover, Indiana, from which he graduated with honor. He immediately thereafter began the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He opened an office in Batavia, and soon established a reputation at the bar of his native county. In 1881, he was nominated on the Republican ticket as judge of the Probate Court, and his election followed. He served in a most creditable manner and to the satisfaction of his fellow men, and was rewarded by a reelection to that office. At the expiration of his second term, he removed to Cincinnati and engaged in practice in association with Judge Howard Ferris. This partnership continued until the election of the latter as judge of the Probate Court of Hamilton County. Judge Swing was elected to the Common Pleas bench November 3, 1903, for a term of five years, his majority being over 30,000.

Judge Swing takes a deep interest in matters relating to the Republican party, and his advice is frequently sought and given in party councils. He was one of the delegates to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for President. Personally,

he is quiet and unassuming and is an especial favorite among his acquaintances. In social circles, he stands high as he does in his profession.

Judge Swing was married April 27, 1880, to his second cousin, Caroline M. Swing, a daughter of Judge Philip B. Swing, who is now deceased.

EDWARD R. LOUGHEAD.

EDWARD R. LOUGHEAD, for many years a prominent and influential citizen of Cincinnati, was senior member of the widely known firm of Loughead & Porter, operating the immense planing mill located on Hannibal street. His death occurred October 29, 1893, and the city lost one of its most valued residents. He was born September 9, 1825, in Steubenville, Ohio, and was a son of Edward and Catherine (Rankin) Loughead.

The Loughead family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the Rankins have been established in America for more than a century and a half. Edward Loughead, father of our subject, was for many years extensively engaged in the mercantile business in Philadelphia. In 1848 he retired to a farm in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He died in New Philadelphia, Ohio, in 1863.

In 1852 our subject embarked in the lumber business, becoming a member of the firm of Hinkle, Guild & Company, and continued actively engaged in the same line until his death, at which time he was senior member of the firm of Loughead & Porter, with planing mill on Hannibal street, Cincinnati. During his long business career he displayed those qualities which not only secured financial success but also gained him the esteem and confidence of the commercial world. He controlled vast business interests and managed his enterprises with ability and good judgment.

Edward R. Loughead was united in marriage with Rosanna Jane Pennell, a daughter of Dr. James Pennell. Dr. Pennell was born in Pennsylvania in 1804, graduated from the medical college in Cincinnati in 1828, and was living in this city at the time of his death in 1857. Of the children born to Edward R. Loughead and wife, four grew to maturity, as follows: Zura M., deceased; Dr. Frank F., deceased; Ada Kate; and Charles Wilber. Dr. Frank F. Loughead was born January 20, 1855, and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in the class of 1883; he became very prominent as a practitioner of Cincinnati, making a specialty of children's diseases. He

